



**Record Book of Scinde
Irregular Horse
Correspondence From
8th August, 1839, to 1st October, 1851**

**Vol. I
(1856)**



Government Document

RECORD BOOK

OF

The Scinde

IRREGULAR HORSE.

(PRINTED FOR PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL REGIMENTAL USE ONLY.)

VOL. I.

FROM 8TH AUGUST, 1839, TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1851.

LONDON:

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1856.

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

THE REGIMENT was raised at the recommendation of Colonel Pottinger, Resident in Scinde, during the year 1839, and after much correspondence with the Government of Bombay and of India on the subject, the squadron of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, then serving in Cutch, was transferred to Scinde to form the nucleus of the new corps.

The officers with the squadron so transferred were as follows :—
Captain W. WARD, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding.

Jemadar SUFERAZ KHAN.
„ ALLADAD KHAN NAVAUB.
Duffedar SHAMUT KHAN.
„ MEER FURZUND ALI.
„ MEER BABER ALI.
„ GOOLJAR KHAN.
„ MEHBOOB KHAN.
„ SHAIK MAHOMED.
„ GOOLAM HOOSSEIN KHAN.

The strength of the squadron being 200 of all ranks.

The new regiment was embodied on the 8th August, 1839, by orders from the Government of Bombay to Colonel Pottinger, resident in Scinde, by letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, No. 1,170 of 1839, dated 20th July, 1839, and its establishment then ordered to be as follows :—

Number.	Establishment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, as ordered by Government to take place.	Pay of each.	Total.
EUROPEANS.			
1	Commandant	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1	2nd in Command	500 0 0	500 0 0
1	Adjutant (Staff Pay)	170 0 0	170 0 0
NATIVES.			
1	Russuldar	250 0 0	250 0 0
5	Jemadars	150 0 0	750 0 0
10	Duffedars	75 0 0	750 0 0
20	Naib Duffedars	50 0 0	1,000 0 0
5	Trumpeters	30 0 0	150 0 0
450	Suwars	30 0 0	13,500 0 0

In the month of November, 1839, in consequence of the flight of the Belooche levy under Captain Amiel, a body of cavalry being much required by Major Billamore, then commanding a field force operating against the Belooches and mountain tribes of Cutchee, Lieutenant Walpole Clarke, of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was placed in charge of a detachment, consisting of 180 of the men lately transferred from the Poona Horse, and ordered with all expedition to Upper Scinde, whence they were immediately pushed on to Poolijee, in Eastern Cutchee, to join Major Billamore. Under this officer, Lieutenant Clarke and his detachment highly distinguished themselves in several smart affairs with the predatory Belooche tribes under their most noted leaders, Beejah Khan Janee, Rehmut and others. In the month of December, Major Billamore's force entered the hills forming the northern boundary of Cutchee, and commenced operations against the Boogtee and Murree tribes. The force was twice successfully engaged with the whole Boogtee tribe, and on the second occasion the enemy were defeated with great slaughter; which victory was

November, 1839.

December, 1839.

December, 1839. principally owing to the conduct of Lieutenant Clarke and his detachment, who highly distinguished themselves, Lieutenant Clarke himself killing four of the enemy in personal encounter, hand to hand. Major Billamore, after taking possession of the towns of Deyra and Kahun (the head-quarters of the hostile tribes), capturing the Boogtee chief, Beebruck Khan, and completely overcoming all opposition in the hills, returned to Poolijee, *viâ* Nuffoosk and Surtoff, bringing his artillery over those mountains, and on the breaking up of his force issued the following order:—

FIELD ORDERS by Major BILLAMORE, Commanding, &c.

February, 1840.

Poolijee, 11th February, 1840.

As the field force under Major Billamore is about to be broken up, the Commanding Officer has much pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct and steady behaviour of the troops composing it.

For upwards of three months they have been subjected to many hardships and privations, which have been encountered and overcome, not only without a murmur, but with a cheerful alacrity which reflects the highest credit on them.

To the officers and men composing the force, the Commanding Officer offers his thanks for their willing and cordial co-operation in effecting the objects for which they were ordered to take the field.

To Lieutenant Jacob, commanding the Artillery, the thanks of the Commanding Officer are especially due, for the very able and efficient manner in which he conducted his battery over an unknown and difficult country, offering obstacles of no ordinary nature.

Major Billamore will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde the uniform good conduct of the troops employed under him.

By order,
(Signed) LEWIS BROWN, Capt. 5th Regt. N.I.,
Staff Officer.

BRIGADE ORDERS by Brigadier GORDON, Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Sukkur, 3rd February, 1840.

Brigadier Gordon, in turning over the command of the troops in Upper Scinde to Brigadier Stevenson, cannot take leave of them without expressing his warmest feelings for their general good conduct, and the cheerfulness with which they have performed their duties, under, perhaps (at the season their exertions were called for), one of the most trying climates in the world. To the Commanding Officers his thanks are justly due.

To the field force under Major Billamore, and to his judicious and zealous operations, the present tranquillity of those hitherto barbarous tracts may be mainly attributed, and the active exertions of Lieutenant Jacob, now commanding the Artillery under Major Billamore, have repeatedly come to the notice of the Brigadier, and afforded him the highest satisfaction.

By order,
(Signed) T. CLIBBORN, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

27th December, 1839.

The field force separated, and the detachment of horse returned to Shikarpoor. Lieutenant W. H. Clarke appointed 2nd in command.

24th January, 1840.

Lieutenant Curtis, of the 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, who had been appointed commandant by Government orders, dated 27th December, 1839, arrived at Hyderabad and received command from Captain Ward.

12th March, 1840.

Ensign G. Malcolm, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Bombay N. I., appointed Adjutant by G. G. O., No. 169, of 1840.

29th April, 1840.

Assistant-Surgeon Carnegie appointed to the medical charge of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on a Staff allowance of Rupees 165 per mensem.

April, 1840.

Lieutenant Clarke, with a detachment of 80 men, accompanied Captain Lewis Brown on his proceeding, with a detachment of the 5th Regiment N. I., to occupy the town of Kahun, in the Murree hills. The detachment was opposed by the Murrees at the Nuffoosk Pass, and Lieutenant Clarke slightly wounded in the

affair. After the occupation of Kahun by Captain Brown, Lieutenant Clarke was ordered to return, escorting a large number of camels, to the plains; the party consisted of about 70 men of the 5th Regiment N. I., and 80 of the S. I. H. April, 1840.

Captain Brown also sent another party of 80 men of the 5th, under a Soobedar, to accompany Lieutenant Clarke over the mountains of Nuffosk, after which, it was supposed, there would be no danger of opposition, and thence to return to Kahun. This party was attacked on its return towards Kahun by the whole Murree tribe and destroyed to a man.

The Murrees, then flushed with success, followed up Walpole Clarke, found him halted at the bottom of the mountain of Surtoff, and fell on him in overwhelming numbers. They were sternly opposed by Lieutenant Clarke and his party during several hours; but ammunition failed them, the ground was such that horsemen were useless, and, notwithstanding the most gallant resistance, the detachment was overpowered by numbers, Lieutenant Clarke killed, and nearly all the infantry destroyed.

The camels in charge of the party fell into the hands of the enemy. Duffedar Shaik Mahomed, with a few of the infantry and nearly all the detachment of horse, escaped to Lharee in safety.

Lieutenant Clarke's orderly, Suwar Kadurad Khan, was killed with him, fighting on foot by his side.

On the subject of the death of Lieutenant Clarke, the following letter was received from Government:—

No. 993.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1840.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosure, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting the death of Lieutenant Clarke, 2nd in command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, killed in action with a large body of Belooches.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Hon. the Governor in Council cannot but express his sincere regret at this disaster, and at the loss which the service has sustained by the death of this promising young officer who distinguished himself on the present occasion by great gallantry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

L. REID,

To Lieut. W. F. Curtis,
Commanding the S. I. H.

Chief Secretary to Government,
Kurrachee.

Ensign Malcolm, with 140 men, was detached from Shikarpoor to Eastern June, 1840.
Cutchee, where he took charge of the various posts of horse.

A detachment of 100 men, under Ensign Malcolm, formed part of the force August, 1840.
under command of Major Clibborn, sent with a large convoy to the relief of Kahun.

The force was attacked by the whole Murree tribe at the Pass of Nuffosk, 31st August.
and, after a severe struggle, beat off the enemy, with great loss on both sides; but suffering dreadfully from want of water, was obliged to retreat without reaching Kahun, abandoning its artillery and the whole of the convoy. In the action at Nuffosk the detachment under Ensign Malcolm suffered severely, losing 40 men, killed and wounded, besides a great number of horses.

Major Clibborn's retreat was covered by Ensign Malcolm, who, by great personal exertion, kept a few of the horsemen together, and formed the rear-guard of the force until it reached Poolijee.

A court of inquiry was assembled by order of Government to inquire into the 10th November, 1840.
conduct of Major Clibborn and the troops under his command on the above occasion, the proceedings of which were published in G. G. O., No. 333, 7th May, 1841, and in those orders the following opinion is recorded by Government:—

EXTRACT FROM G. G. O.

15.—On a final review of the whole of those proceedings, the Hon. the Governor 26th May 1841
in Council has the highest gratification in thus publicly recording his opinion that Majorn Clibborn and the officers and troops under his command have well performed their duty to Government, and that they are fully entitled to his strong

26th May, 1841.

and unqualified acknowledgments for conspicuous gallantry and zealous devotion to the service, under circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty and suffering, originating in causes beyond human control.

16.—The views taken by this Government of these proceedings, as now promulgated, have met the full concurrence and approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, and that high authority cordially joins with this Government in the sense which it entertains, as above expressed, of the fortitude and gallantry of Major Clibborn and of the officers and troops under his command in the action of Nuffosk.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

21st July, 1841.

On the 21st July, 1841, a Despatch from the Court of Directors concerning the same subject was published, from which the following is an extract:—

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by the Hon. the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Dated Bombay Castle, 20th July, 1841.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH from the Hon. the COURT OF DIRECTORS. Dated 2nd June, 1841.

Capt. Stamford, Artil.
Capt. Heighington, 1st
Grenadiers (dead).
Capt. Raitt 1st Gren.
(killed in action).
Lieutenant Loch,
1st Cavalry, with P.
Horse (severely
wounded).
Lieut. Moore, 1st Gren-
adiers (killed).
Peacock, 1st Gren-
adiers.
Malcolm, 1st Gren-
adiers with S. Horse.
Franklin, 2nd Gren-
adier (killed).
Ensign and Adjutant
Fanning, 1st Gren.
A. Williams, 2nd Gren.
Ewen Grant, 3rd N.I.
Assistant-Surg. Kirk.

August, 1840.

September, 1840.

October, 1840.

18th October, 1840.

19th October.

2nd November, 1840.

November, 1840.

January, 1841.

Par. 2.—“We have perused with the greatest interest the narrative given by Major Clibborn of his march from Sukkur to the entrance of the Pass of Nuffosk; of his action at this spot with the mountaineers, and of his retreat to Poolijee. The accuracy of this narrative is vouched for by all the survivors of the European officers present, whose evidence was taken by the court of inquiry, and no evidence of any kind is adduced to prove its want of fidelity in any one respect.”

“This narrative has impressed us with sentiments of the highest admiration of the intrepid, collected, and soldier-like conduct of Major Clibborn, of the persevering gallantry of the officers under his command, whose names are mentioned in margin, of the patience, fortitude, and bravery of the native officers and men of the detachment.”

Major Clibborn, after the retreat from Nuffosk, abandoned all hope of relieving Kahun, and retired to Sukkur.

Lieutenant Malcolm, with the horse, remained in Cutchee.

Lieutenant Curtis, with the head-quarters of the regiment, arrived in Upper Scinde, having left a detachment of 50 men at Hyderabad.

Lieutenants Curtis and Malcolm, with the head-quarters of the regiment, 240 strong, joined the force under Major Boscawen, and served in the campaign against Meer Nusseer Khan, of Kelat, and the Brahooses.

The regiment having been sent in advance of the force from Burshooree towards Kunda, fell in with the enemy, attacked and pursued them for a considerable distance towards Kotree.

Engaged in an affair with the Brahooses near Kunda, where a great number of the enemy were slain, the S. I. Horse losing 4 men and 11 horses.

Engaged in the action near Dadur, when Meer Nusseer Khan, with the whole Brahoosee army, was driven from his position near the entrance of the Bolan Pass, his whole force dispersed or destroyed, and himself forced to fly to the hills, abandoning his camp, baggage, &c.

In this fight many men and horses of the S. I. H. were killed and wounded.

A detachment of 30 men of the regiment, under Lieutenant Vardon, routed a large party of Brahooses near Bhaugh.

On the cessation of hostilities and breaking up of the force under command of Major Boscawen, that officer addressed a letter to Lieutenant Curtis, from which the following is an extract:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from Major BOSCAWEN, Commanding Field Force, to Lieutenant CURTIS, Commanding S. I. H.

Dadur, 11th January, 1841.

May I beg you to convey to the native officers and soldiers under your command, my admiration of the soldier-like and cheerful manner in which they have performed all their arduous and fatiguing duties, and of their excellent conduct when engaged with the enemy.

(Signed)

E. S. BOSCAWEN, Major,
Commanding Field Force.

Lieutenant Hervey joined the detachment at Hyderabad, as 2nd in command, having been appointed by Government Letter, No. 1,265, dated 17th June, 1840. November, 1840.

Lieutenant Curtis, with the head-quarters of the regiment, posted at Mitree to watch the movement of the enemy at Tullee and Seebee, and protect the country about Bhaugh from marauders. December, 1840.

Lieutenant Curtis, with the head-quarters of the regiment, formed part of the force which was sent against the town of Kujjuck under command of Colonel Wilson, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, and the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse formed part of the storming party at the unsuccessful attack of that place on the 20th February, 1841. February, 1841.

The following order was published on the occasion of the death of Duffedar Adjutant Gooljar Khan, killed in the attack on the town of Kujjuck :— 21st February, 1841

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Lieutenant CURTIS, Commanding S. I. H.

Camp, Kujjuck, 21st March, 1841.

The Commandant has the melancholy duty of publishing to the corps the death of Duffedar Adjutant Gooljar Khan, who was killed close under the walls during the attack on the town of Kujjuck, yesterday afternoon. It is due to the memory of this gallant soldier, and especially congenial to the feelings of the Commandant, to record his high sense of the services and character of Duffedar Gooljar Khan: the son of an officer of the highest rank, he had always upheld the honor and reputation of his house; the servant of the British Government, he had at all times discharged his duties, latterly extremely arduous, with alacrity and zeal. His career has been closed at an early age by death, in the cause of the Government he and his father had so faithfully served. But the name of Gooljar Khan, embracing every trait which could adorn the soldier or the man, the memory of him who was the respected friend and companion of his brother soldiers, will long remain as an incitive to others to follow the same course of honour and respectability.

(Signed)

W. F. CURTIS, Lieutenant,
Commanding S. I. H.

The head-quarters of the regiment proceeded to Shikarpoor; Jemadar Abbee Sing, with 100 men, being left at Bhaugh. March, 1841.

Lieutenant Hervey arrived at Shikarpoor from Hyderabad, and Lieutenant Curtis departed from the former place to the latter. May, 1841.

Lieutenant Hervey, with 100 men, proceeded to Janadeyra to check some marauders in that neighbourhood. The object effected—he returned in July to Shikarpoor, leaving 50 men at Janadeyra. June, 1841.

Lieutenant Curtis promoted to Captain. 3rd June, 1841.

Captain Curtis proceeded on sick certificate to Egypt, leaving Lieutenant Hervey in command of the regiment, and on his departure issued the following order :— 20th August, 1841.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain CURTIS, Commanding S. I. H.

Kurrachee, 20th August, 1841.

The Commandant being about to proceed to Bombay on temporary absence on sick certificate, all reports and returns are to be made to Lieutenant Hervey, 2nd in command, the next senior officer.

The Commandant takes this opportunity of publicly acknowledging his obligations to Lieutenant and Adjutant Malcolm for the manner in which he has performed his very arduous and harassing duties, extending not only to mere official detail but to most gallant, and, for a length of time, most fatiguing services in the field.

He likewise acknowledges, with pleasure and gratification, the assistance he has received from the native officers of the corps, and testifies to the good will which has marked their acquiescence in his wishes and commands.

Of the men generally he will record his good opinion, and his approbation of the zeal with which they have encountered, under circumstances oppressed by heavy debts, the calls of the public service upon their constant exertions for a period of two years of excitement, and the losses that unforeseen occurrences have

entailed on them. They may rest assured that, however far away the Commandant may be, his heart will remain with them, and his attention solely bent on the protection of their interests and the completion of their happiness.

(Signed)

W. F. CURTIS, Captain,
Commanding S. I. H.

- October, 1841. Lieutenant Hervey, with the head-quarters of the regiment, proceeded to Chuttur, in Eastern Cutchee, and made arrangements for holding in check the Belooch tribes and for protecting the communication between Affghanistan and Scinde, a work of no ordinary difficulty—for about this time the news of the destruction of the British army, &c., at Cabool, and of all our disasters in Affghanistan, was spread through the country, and every possible effort was made by our enemies, both above and below the passes, to stir up the Belooch tribes, of hill and plain, against us in Scinde and Cutchee.
- December, 1841. Lieutenant Hervey resigned his appointment in S. I. H., and Lieutenant Malcolm appointed 2nd in command, and Lieutenant Stanley, of the 5th Regiment Bombay N. I., Adjutant of the regiment, per Government letter, No. 1,964, dated 31st December, 1841.
- 31st December, 1841. Lieutenant Jacob, of the Bombay Artillery, appointed to command the regiment during the absence of Captain Curtis, and placed in political charge of the Cutchee frontier, Government letter, No. 184, dated 16th December, 1841, and orders by Government of India, dated 10th January, 1842.
- 5th January, 1842. The regiment increased to 600 of all ranks, and completed to this strength by a draft from the agency Russala, as per letter from Government of Bombay, No. 381, dated 7th March, 1842.
- March, 1842. Lieutenant Stanley arrived at Hyderabad, but resigned his appointment as Adjutant, without joining the regiment.
- 24th March, 1842. Lieutenant R. Fitzgerald, of the 12th Regiment Bombay N. I., appointed Adjutant, *vice* Stanley, resigned, as per Government letter, No. 498, dated 24th March, 1842.
- 27th February, 1842. Naique Munnee Ram, marching from Bhaugh towards Kunda, with a party of seven Suwars, as named below :—

Naique Munnee Ram, commanding the party

Suwar Toolseram

„ Eytul Sing (killed in the action)

„ Heera Sing

„ Narrain Sing

„ Shere Sing

„ Kurrora Sing

„ Ram Sing

was attacked near Kassim ke Joque, by a body of Belooche plunderers. The party of Suwars, though out-numbered five to one, behaved with great bravery, Suwar Eytul Sing was killed. The Naique Munnee Ram received five desperate wounds, and four others of the party were severely wounded, but they nevertheless contrived to beat off the Belooches and effect their retreat, bringing off their dead and wounded men with them.

Three of the Belooches were killed and several wounded in this affair.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Lieutenant JACOB, Commanding S. I. H.

4th March, 1842.

Chuttur, 4th March, 1842.

The Commanding Officer has to-day received a detailed account of an attack made on a small party of the S. I. H. by a large body of plunderers on the 27th ultimo near Kassim ke Joque, in which one Suwar was killed and five other men wounded. The enemy very far out-numbered the party of the S. I. H., which latter, however, behaved like good soldiers, and charged the former in gallant style, slaying three of them, and wounding several others. The names of the men composing the party are as follows :—

Naique Munnee Ram, &c. (as given above); and the Commanding Officer, while regretting the casualties which have occurred, has much pleasure in thus publicly expressing the highest approbation of their conduct, especially that of Lance Naique Toolseram, who bravely covered the retreat of his wounded comrades.

By order,

(Signed)

R. FITZGERALD, Lieutenant,
Adjutant S. I. H.

Up to this time the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Jacob, was most actively employed in preserving tranquillity in Cutchee, and in preventing any combined efforts of hostility on the part of the Belooche tribes in hill and plain. This would have been no easy matter at any time, but under the peculiar circumstances then attending our position in Affghanistan, which were well known to all, and the efforts which were made on all sides to stir up the warlike and lawless people against the handful of British troops in Cutchee, the difficulties appeared almost insurmountable. Nevertheless the task was accomplished. Although the predatory tribes occasionally assembled in very large numbers, under the most skilful and daring of their chiefs, yet they were never successful; their most persevering and vigorous efforts were always baffled by the superior vigilance and courage of the men who were opposed to them. The best of the Belooche warriors lost their reputation as leaders, and their men would not follow them; doubt and distrust everywhere prevailed among the chiefs, and, during the most trying period of our disasters in Affghanistan, the most perfect tranquillity was maintained in a country and among a people where and to whom quiet had been heretofore unknown.

October, 1842.

On the retirement of General England and the British forces from Affghanistan, effective measures were taken and the regiment disposed by Lieutenant Jacob, to protect the line of march of the troops through Cutchee; and, after all had crossed the desert and were encamped at Janadeyra, the regiment, with the company of infantry and 2 guns which had been in garrison at Chuttur, marched on the 23rd October, 1842, for Khanghur, where they arrived on the 25th.

23rd October, 1842.

General England, in a letter to Lieutenant Jacob, dated Bhaugh, 17th October, 1842, acknowledges the services of the Scinde Irregular Horse as follows:—

“Since leaving Dadur we have not seen nor heard of an enemy, and I can only attribute the marvellous tranquillity of the country to your exertions.”

Orders were now received from General England to the effect that Khanghur was to be retained as an outpost and to be occupied by the Scinde Irregular Horse, with 2 companies of infantry and 2 guns, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Jacob. The regiment remained at Khanghur accordingly.

The Scinde political agency having been abolished by order of the Government of India, the regiment, which had hitherto been under the control of the political authorities, now became entirely subject to the orders of the military commander; and on this occasion the following letter was received from Major Outram, Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan, and published to the regiment:—

November, 1842.

From the POLITICAL AGENT IN S. and B., to Lieut. JACOB, Commanding
S. I. H. Dated Sukkur, 9th November, 1842.

9th November, 1842.

SIR,

I cannot depart from Scinde without performing my duty to yourself and the corps you command, in acknowledging the great obligations I am under to you, to Lieutenants Malcolm and Fitzgerald, and to the native officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Russala.

For the first time within the memory of man, Cutchee and Upper Scinde have been for a whole year entirely free from the irruptions of the hill tribes, by which villages were annually destroyed, lives and property sacrificed, and the whole country kept in a state of fever.

During the past year the emissaries of our enemies had been unremitting in their exertions to instigate the northern hill tribes to resume their marauding habits, with a view to disturb our communication with Affghanistan, through Scinde and Cutchee, and so far succeeded that large bands of freebooters were at one time assembled for the purpose, under some of the most noted of their former leaders; but in vain they strove to effect their objects, which were solely counteracted by the indomitable zeal with which you, your officers and men, so constantly exposed yourselves, especially throughout the hot months, whereby every attempt of the marauders to enter the plains was baffled; the extraordinary vigilance you have exerted, and the strict discipline you have maintained, not merely in the Scinde Russala, but also among the quotas of Belooche Horse which were under your orders, have deterred the northern tribes from committing themselves in hostility during the late exciting period, in dread of the corps you so ably command.

9th November, 1842.

I am bound accordingly to attribute to the Scinde Irregular Horse the profound tranquillity which has been preserved in Upper Scinde and Cutchee ; and I beg you will accept yourself, and convey to your officers and men, my grateful thanks.

I have the honor to annex an extract (p. 11) from a despatch which I addressed to Mr. Secretary Maddock, on the 9th ultimo, expressing my obligations to you personally.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

J. OUTRAM, Major,

Political Agent, S. and B.

Political Agency S. and B.
Sukkur, 9th November, 1842.

27th November, 1842.

The regiment ordered to Sukkur to join the army under Sir C. Napier, K.C.B. Arrived at Sukkur on the 29th November, 1842.

Until this time the corps had never been assembled together, and the men had never been drilled, the regiment, having been on service since its first formation, having been constantly broken up into small detachments, and always actively employed, the Suwars were necessarily allowed to learn their duty as they could ; and a man enlisted one day was frequently sent on outpost duty the next ; from these causes it would have been unreasonable to expect the regiment to make a very gallant appearance on parade. However, the regiment was reviewed by Sir Charles Napier, on the 3rd December, and the General expressed himself highly pleased with it.

3rd December, 1842.

13th December,

26th December.

Crossed the Indus, and joined the force encamped near Roree.

Lieutenant Malcolm departed on leave to Bombay, on sick certificate. Lieutenant Fitzgerald appointed acting 2nd in command, and Lieutenant Russell, of the 12th Regiment Bombay N. I., appointed to act as adjutant.

4th January, 1843.

The regiment marched with the force to Deejee, where it arrived on the 4th January, 1843.

Lieutenants Jacob, Fitzgerald, and Russell, with a detachment of 200 men, accompanied Sir C. Napier on his expedition against the fort of Imaum Ghur in the Thurr, but after the first march, there being a scarcity of water and but little grain or forage procurable, 150 of the men were sent back to Deejee, and the three officers above mentioned proceeded with the remaining 50 men only.

11th January, 1843.

Lieutenant Jacob promoted to Brevet-Captain, having served 15 years.

After the destruction of Imaum Ghur, Lieutenant Fitzgerald was sent to Balmeer to examine the route through the Thurr.

The other officers with the detachment accompanied Sir Charles Napier to Aboobukkur, at which place also the whole force assembled on the 23rd January, 1843.

26th January, 1843.

The General leaving the S. I. H. at Aboobukkur, with the following instructions to Captain Jacob, marched with the rest of the force towards Nowshara :—

INSTRUCTIONS.

Aboobukkur, 26th January, 1843.

SIR,

1st.—You are to proceed on the Dâk road towards Hala, skirting the Thurr, or desert, as closely as you find to be practicable.

2nd.—On arriving at Synd ke Ghote, or in that neighbourhood, then halt till you receive further orders from me.

3rd.—Be so good as to send an express every second day to me, if possible—if not, as often as you can ; inform me of the state of the road as to water and provisions, and also if practicable for artillery.

4th.—Should you come within reach of the Ameer Roostum Khan, let every attention be paid to His Highness. If you meet him after the 1st day of February, you will be pleased to send him to head-quarters in charge of a strong escort and by such stages as not to be inconvenient to His Highness' health. Should it appear to you likely that any attempt would be made to rescue him, then escort him with your whole corps, marching by the route least likely to encounter any of his

followers. You are requested to avoid a collision with his people if possible, and to assure His Highness that no other restraint will be put upon him than to enforce his residence at some one place of his own selection, and within his own estates. 26th January, 1843.

5th.—Let the strictest discipline be observed towards the people of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER,

Major-General.

❖ 6th.—Should you hear of or meet with any armed bodies, disarm them if possible; if they refuse, attack them, but give them fair warning to disperse in the first instance, unless they are troops belonging to the Ameer Ali Morad, or the Ameer Sobdar, in which case order them to accompany you.

C. N.

On the 28th January, 1843, the regiment marched from Aboobukkur, *viâ* Lalloo, towards Leemah ke Koomb, which place it reached on the 2nd February, 1843. 28th January, 1843.

Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpore being in the neighbourhood (about 14 miles to the eastward) with about 6,000 men and six guns. At this place, Leemah ke Koomb, Captain Jacob halted, the General and the army being at Nowshara. While at this place, Wukkeels and messengers of all sorts were sent to Captain Jacob by Meer Roostum, and the following letters received from Sir Charles Napier:—

Beyria, 30th January, 1843.

30th January, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Wukkeels have come, and I have agreed to halt at Nowshara till the 5th, when, if the Ameers of Khyrpore do not give in their submission and meet Outram at Hyderabad, I shall march and treat them as enemies. I have, however, stipulated that you shall march to some place where you can find water and forage, and there halt.

Be so good as to do so, and from that place write to me. Make Gool Mahomed a prisoner and send him to me; he shall get his deserts, the son of a bitch!

Yours truly,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER.

Nowshara, 3rd February, 1843.

3rd February, 1843.

DEAR JACOB,

I hope Roostum will spare you, and not realize the fears of the Vakeels, and cut you to pieces!!!

I suspect you have put him into an exceeding state of terror by your march to Leemah ke Koomb; he is a miserable idiot! As I think you are sure of finding plenty of provisions there, remain quiet till you hear from me, and pick up all the information you can.

As you have not sent in your friend Gool Mahomed, Kardar of Thurree, I suppose you could not get at him; so I must leave his punishment to Ali Morad, who, as he probably made him Kardar for a *consideration*, will not punish him for the same reason!

Yours truly,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER.

P.S.—I have made a strong application for your pay, and also a request that the Scinde Horse may be placed on the permanent military establishment.

C. N.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The General requests me to add that Meer Roostum has with him between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and hopes you will keep a good look-out, but avoid, if possible, any act of hostility until you hear again from him. McMurdo is away, but I have got the bearings you require from Waddington, which I now enclose. 3rd February, 1843.

Your cossid has been paid three rupees here.

Roostum declare she won't send Wukkeels unless the General restores to him the turban, and repairs all the injury he has done him. The old fool, I wish he may get it!

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

P. McPHERSON.

4th February, 1843.

Nowshara, 4th February, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I am this moment told that 1,500 men are proceeding to join Meer Roostum, and will pass by your quarters. This is very insufferable in Meer Roostum, if the imbecile has any power, which may be doubtful; but it shows that he must be put down. However, as I have promised to make no movement before the 6th inst., and as I wish to avoid killing any of these vagabonds if possible, you must let them pass unmolested; but if they insult you, in spite of your cautions (endeavour to avoid collision), then you must give them the thrashing they seek to get. As to 1,500, it is all stuff; if there is really such a large body, keep clear of it and send off to me; but I imagine the 1,500 are perhaps 300, and that a high estimate! However, you know what anxiety I have to avoid hostilities, but I will not submit to the least insult; so I confidently trust to your prudence to act according to occasion.

Yours truly,

And send me a letter.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER.

*4th February,**2 o'clock, P.M.*

C. NAPIER.

The cossid has received one rupee; if he gets to you by 11 give him another rupee.

10th February, 1843.

For convenience of water and forage, Captain Jacob moved with the regiment 6 miles to Nuckoor.

General Sir C. Napier and troops arrived at Sukkurunda, 6 miles from Nuckoor.

11th and 12th February, 1843.

Hyat Khan and 24 other chiefs of the Scinde Murrees, attempting to pass through Captain Jacob's camp, were stopped by his order. They refused to give up their arms or to go to the General, and were therefore detained until orders should arrive from Sir C. Napier, from whom the following letter was received:—

Sukkurunda, 12th February, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

This is the most provoking accident which could well have occurred; however, it is not to be avoided.

In order to endeavour to browbeat them by an array of force, I have sent a squadron of the 9th Light Cavalry, which I hope will prevent their attempting to resist being made prisoners. If they do resist it will give us a world of trouble. You have done perfectly right in not forcing them. I wish there had been 500 instead of 25, and then there would be no difficulty.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

C. NAPIER.

I think an attempt may possibly be made to rescue the Belooches on their way here. Their chief now says they are not Sobdar's men, but Meer Mahomed's. I like the fellow's pluck. It will vex me if you have to lay violent hands on them, but they must be obedient.

(Signed)

C. NAPIER.

The Murree chiefs were handed over to the squadron of the 9th Cavalry, but before the arrival of the latter, had quietly given up their arms to Captain Jacob. They were removed to Sukkurunda in custody. The followers of these men were at this time at a village only 4 miles from the camp of the Scinde Irregular Horse, to the number of 500, and the whole were on their way to Hyderabad to join the Ameers when their chiefs came on the camp of Captain Jacob.

The seizure of these men was considered by the Meers and all the Sirdars of Scinde as the first blow on the part of the British, as an open declaration of war, and as the immediate cause of all the hostilities which ensued.

13th February, 1843.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald rejoined the regiment, having returned from Balmeer, *viâ* Omer Kote and Hyderabad.

14th February, 1843.

Captain Jacob, with the regiment, marched to Syndabad on the morning of the 14th February, 1843, and on the way joined the force under Sir C. Napier. The regiment, with 2 guns and a small number of infantry, were sent on in the evening under command of Captain Jacob to Hala, with ammunition, to be forwarded thence by steamer to Major Outram, at Hyderabad. Reached Hala during the night, but there was no steamer there.

The following day, Captain Jacob, with the S. I. H. and rest of his party, 15th February, 1843. rejoined the army at New Hala. All marched the same night to Muttaree, which place the force reached after noon on the 16th February.

At sunset Captain Jacob with the regiment was sent out by the General to 16th February, 1843. look for the enemy's army and to reconnoitre the Shickargahs they were supposed to have occupied on the road to Hyderabad. Returned at 2 o'clock in the morning without having seen the enemy, but after having ascertained the Shickargahs to be unoccupied.

At 4 A.M., on the 17th, Sir Charles moved towards Meeanee, the Scinde 17th February, 1843. Irregular Horse, under Captain Jacob, forming the advance guard of the army.

At about 7 o'clock, A.M., firing was heard to the left front of the column, and the General sent forward Captain Jacob, with the Scinde Horse, to discover and watch the enemy. He soon found the Belooche army, to the number of 20,000 men and 15 guns, drawn up in a strong position in the bed of the Fulaillee River, protected by its banks, having a dense Shickargah on their left, and the village of Kattree prepared for defence on their right. On the approach of the Scinde Horse the enemy's artillery opened smartly on the regiment. Captain Jacob formed his line at about 500 yards' distance from the enemy, sent back information to the General, and remained halted under a vigorous cannonade until his arrival with the rest of the army. Meanwhile Captain Jacob reconnoitred the enemy's position as closely and accurately as he could; a little after 9 o'clock the General arrived, and then followed

THE BATTLE OF M E E A N E E .

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE E X T R A O R D I N A R Y .

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, dated 27th February, 1843.

1.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that Major James Outram, Commissioner in Scinde, has this day arrived in Bombay, with despatches from Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, dated Hyderabad, the 20th instant, announcing a most complete and signal victory, which was gained on the 17th instant, by the European and Native Troops, as detailed in the margin,* under the command of that distinguished and gallant officer, over the combined armies of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde.

2.—On the morning of the 15th instant, a body of 8,000 men, with 6 guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from 4 to 5 feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men, the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, under the command of Captain Conway of that regiment, assisted by the officers mentioned in the margin.* After effectually keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat in the best possible order to the iron steamers "Planet" and "Satellite," and ultimately formed a junction with Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., at Hala.

* 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Scinde Irregular Horse.
Detail Poona Irregular Horse.
2nd Company 2nd Battalion Camel Battery.
3rd ditto 3rd Battalion Golundauze Horse
and Mule Battery.
C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners.
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.
1st Grenadier Regiment } Bombay Native
12th Regiment } Infantry.
25th Regiment }
* Lieutenant Harding } Her Majesty's 22nd
Ensign Pennefather } Regiment.
Captain Green, 21st Regiment Bombay N. I
Captain Wells, 15th do. do.
Captain Brown, Bengal Engineers.

* 2 Privates of H. M. 22nd Regt....	Killed
4 do. do. do. ...	Wounded
1 Conductor	ditto
1 European Writer	ditto
1 Camp Follower	Killed
2 do. do.	Wounded
2 Men of Steamer's Crew	ditto

3.—The loss sustained in this heroic defence, reflecting so much honor on the defenders, is stated in the margin,* whilst that of the enemy was 90 killed, and many wounded.

4.—On the following day, the 16th instant, Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there, ascertained that the Ameers were in a position at Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at 4 o'clock in the morning (the 17th). At 8 o'clock A.M. the advanced guard of Major-General Sir Charles Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at 9 o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them sword in hand. After a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores and some treasure.

5.—The following day, Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed, of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hoosein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colors were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th instant.

6.—It belongs to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India to eulogize in suitable terms the gallantry and devotion displayed by the British troops engaged on this occasion; but the Hon. the Governor in Council cannot now refrain from stating, that Major-General Sir Charles Napier speaks in the highest terms of the heroism and distinguished bravery which were evinced by the troops of all arms, and which enabled that gallant officer, after a most desperate and hard-fought battle, to add to his former high character and renown, by the achievement of one of the most decisive victories recorded in the history of India.

* European Commissioned Officers killed	6	this brilliant victory.*	In particular he has to deplore the following gallant
do. do. do. wounded	13	officers, who, after having conspicuously distinguished themselves, nobly died on	
do. Non-commissioned do. killed	1	the field of battle :—	
do. do. do. wounded	1	Major H. C. Teasdale, commanding 25th Regiment Bombay N. I.	
do. Privates H. M. 22nd Regt. killed	22	Captain W. W. Tew, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.	
do. do. do. wounded	48	Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.	
Native Commissioned Officers wounded...	3	Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Jackson, 12th Regiment Bombay N. I.	
do. Non-commissioned do. killed	3	Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain R. N. Meade, 12th Regiment Bombay N. I.	
Sepoys killed	30	Lieutenant E. Wood, 12th Regiment Bombay N. I.	
do. wounded	122	8.—Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in particular notices the gallant	
Horses killed	33	conduct of the undermentioned officers :—	
do. wounded	62		

conduct of the undermentioned officers :—

Major Jas. Outram, Commissioner in Scinde.	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pattle	} 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Major P. F. Story	
Captain A. Tucker	
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather	} Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.
Major J. H. Poole	
Captain T. S. Conway	
Lieutenant W. M. G. McMurdo	
Lieutenant F. P. Harding	
Major MacPherson, Aide-de-Camp.	
Major A. T. Reid, commanding the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	
Lieutenant R. Fitzgerald do.	and Adjutant Scinde
Irregular Horse.	
Major W. Wyllie, of the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde and Beloochistan.	
Lieutenant R. Phayre, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	
Captain J. Jackson do.	
Lieutenant H. J. Pelly, Aide-de-Camp, and 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	
Captain J. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.	
Major C. Waddington, Bombay Engineers.	
Major J. Lloyd	} Bombay Artillery.
Captain W. T. Whitley	
Captain G. Hutt	
Captain Henderson, Madras Engineers.	
Lieutenant Boileau, Madras Sappers and Miners.	
Lieutenant Outlaw do.	
Lieutenant Brennan.	
Captain Tait, Poona Irregular Horse.	

9.—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs, that a royal salute be fired this day from the garrison of Bombay in honor of this victory, and that a similar salute be fired at all the principal military stations under this Presidency on the receipt of this order.

10.—Annexed are returns of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance captured from the enemy during this action, as furnished to this Government by Major-General Sir Charles Napier.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

RETURN of killed and wounded during the action of the force under the command of Major-General Sir CHARLES J. NAPIER, K.C.B., at Meeanee, on the 17th of February, 1843.

	KILLED.												WOUNDED.												Horses Killed.	Horses Wounded.
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Nat. Commissioned Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Dooly Bearers.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Nat. Commissioned Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Dooly Bearers.				
9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	28	..	..			
Poona Horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Scinde Horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..			
2nd Co. 2nd Bn. Camel Battery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..			
3rd Co. 3rd Bn. Gollundauze Horse and Mule Battery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
C. Co. Madras Sappers and Miners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	48	..	..			
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12th Regiment N. I.	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	43	1	..			
25th Regiment N. I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	25	..	..			
Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
62												194												33	62	

RETURN of Ordnance taken from the enemy in the action near Hyderabad, on the 17th February, and on the arrival of the Force at Hyderabad, on the 20th February, 1843.

Number.	Nature of Ordnance.	Diameter of Bore.		Length of Piece.		Weight of Piece.			Thickness at Muzzle.											
		Inches.	Tenths.	Feet.	Inches.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Inches.	Tenths.										
1	Iron	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	4	} Taken in action.									
2	Brass	4	..	7	10	17	3	18	3	3										
3	Iron	1	3	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	23	1	9		Date 1796 marked upon gun.								
4	Iron	3	9	3	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	1	1		} Dismounted by our fire.								
5	Iron	2	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	6			} Gun marked with a crown.							
6	Iron	2	9	3	11	..	..	..	2	1				} Dismounted by our fire.						
7	Iron	3	1	4	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	3	..					} One trunnion broken.					
8	Brass	1	7	2	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	..	1	8						} Taken at Hyderabad.				
9	Brass	1	6	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	1	8							} Diameter of chamber 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, depth 1 foot 3 inch.			
10	Brass	1	6	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	1	6								} Vent on the right of the gun.		
11	Iron	2	9	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	2	7									} On board Steamer, nature and dimensions unknown.	
12	Brass	2	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	2	5										} Ditto ditto.
13	Iron	3	1	3	6	..	..	..	2	..											} Ditto ditto.
14	Brass	1	7	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	1	6		} Ditto ditto.								
15	Brass	5	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	..	24	4	5			} Ditto ditto.							
16	Brass	4	5	8	9	29	1	26	3	7				} Ditto ditto.						
17	Brass	1	7	2	11	1	1	6	1	6					} Ditto ditto.					
18	Iron	4	..	6	4	..	..	..	2	4						} Ditto ditto.				
19	Brass	1	7	2	11	1	1	6	1	7							} Ditto ditto.			
20	Iron	2	2	3	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	2	..								} Ditto ditto.		
21	Iron	4	..	6	4	..	..	..	1	5									} Ditto ditto.	
22	Brass mortar . . .	12	..	2	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	2	8	} Ditto ditto.									
23	Iron	4	..	5	9	..	..	..	1	9										} Ditto ditto.
24	Iron	2	5	3	11	..	..	..	2	2		} Ditto ditto.								
25	Brass	1	8	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	3	7			} Ditto ditto.							
26	Brass	2	5	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2	1				} Ditto ditto.						
27	On board Steamer, nature and dimensions unknown.														} Ditto ditto.					
28	Ditto ditto.															} Ditto ditto.				
29	Ditto ditto.																} Ditto ditto.			

A quantity of ammunition of different kinds was also taken.

The whole of the carriages of these guns were in such a state as to render them useless.

(Signed) J. LLOYD, Major,
Commanding Artillery, Scinde.

(True Copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1843.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March, 1843.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in republishing for general information the following Notification, issued by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, dated the 5th instant.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Palace of Agra, the 5th March, 1843.

The Governor-General had earnestly hoped that the new provisions, to which various acts in contravention of their existing engagements, and various indications of hostility had compelled him to require the assent of the Ameers of Scinde, would have been carried into full effect, as they had been agreed to by their Highnesses, without a recurrence to arms.

This hope has been disappointed.

The Ameers having signed the new treaty proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day, with a large force, the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th, Major-General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army, and on the 20th, the British troops occupied the city of Hyderabad.

Six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British General upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition, and treasure were taken, together with their camp.

The Belooches lost 5,000 men.

Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British Government the country on both banks of the Indus, from Sukkur to the sea, with the exception of such portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpore, and to any other of the Ameers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.

The Governor-General cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British Government, nor can he forgive hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a treaty.

It will be the first object of the Governor-General to use the power victory has placed in his hands in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Scinde so long mis-governed.

To reward the fidelity of allies by substantial marks of favour, and so to punish the crime of treachery in princes as to deter all from its commission, are further objects which the Governor-General will not fail to effect.

To Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor-General offers the tribute of his own admiration, and of the gratitude of the Government and people of India.

The bravery of the enemy against whom they were engaged has enhanced their glory—the most decisive victory has been gained upon the best-fought field.

In perpetual commemoration of this brilliant achievement, the 2nd company 2nd battalion, and 3rd company 3rd battalion of Bombay Artillery, and the C company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, will bear upon their appointments, and the 9th regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poona Horse, and the Scinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 12th and 25th regiments of Bombay Native Infantry upon their colors and appointments, the word "Hyderabad, 1843."

The regiment of Scinde Horse is, on its present establishment, permanently attached to the army of Bombay.

The Governor-General will not further anticipate the measures which the home authorities informed, before they can receive his despatches, of the victory which has been obtained, may think fit to adopt for the purpose of marking their high sense of the merits of those by whom so great a service has been performed.

The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at all the stations of the army.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

J. THOMASON,

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

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Meeanee, 6 miles from Hyderabad, 18th February, 1843.

MY LORD,

The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch, I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th instant the whole body of the Ameers, assembled in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draft treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril, a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers, but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8,000 of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honor to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by 6 pieces of cannon. On the 16th I marched to Muttaree, having there ascertained that the Ameers were in a position at Meeanee (10 miles distance), to the number of 22,000 men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 A.M., on the morning of the 17th; at 8 o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp, at 9 o'clock we formed in order of battle, about *two thousand eight hundred men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery*. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and 15 pieces of artillery opened upon us and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted, woods were on their flanks, which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fulaillee, which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight, and about 1,200 yards in length. Behind this and in both woods were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right and on the edge of the wood was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the artillery was posted on the right of the line, and some skirmishers of infantry with the Scinde Irregular Horse were sent in front to try and make the enemy show his force more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in echelon of battalions, refusing the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing; and the Poona Horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced as at a review across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The Artillery and H. M.'s 22nd Regiment in line, *formed the leading echelon*, the 25th N. I. the *second*, the 12th N. I. the *third*, and the 1st Grenadier N. I. the *fourth*.

The enemy was 1,000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 100 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy; and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours or more with great fury, man to man. Then, my Lord, was seen the superiority of the musket and bayonet over the sword and shield and matchlock. The brave Belooches, first discharging their matchlocks and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went those bold and skilful swordsmen under the superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my Lord, the courage and the numbers of the enemy against the 22nd, the 25th, and the 12th Regiments bore heavily in that part of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Scinde Horse; the details of which shall be afterwards stated to your Lordship, for the struggle on our right and centre was at this moment so fierce that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th Light Cavalry took a standard and several pieces of artillery, and the Scinde Horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired, fighting. Lieutenant Fitzgerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and I understand slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided, in my opinion, the crisis of the action, for from the moment the cavalry were seen in the rear of their right flank, the resistance of our opponents slackened; the 22nd Regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regiment capturing several guns, and the victory was decided. The artillery made great havoc among the dense masses of the enemy, and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure were taken.

Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wulle Mahomed of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hoosein Khan, all of Hyderabad, came into my camp and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation, but as they are great I returned to them their swords. They await your Lordship's orders. Their Highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

It is not to be supposed that so hard-fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British force is two hundred and fifty-six men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost five thousand; Major Teasdale, while animating his sepoys, dashed on horseback over the bank amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabred—dying like a glorious soldier!

Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward, two brave havildars followed him; too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but it is said not before he killed several.

Captains Meade, Tew, and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honorably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, as with the high courage of a soldier he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fulaillee. Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers. And now, my Lord, I have to say, that British officers could not show greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did the Queen's and Company's officers on this day, and the troops well maintained their reputation.

From the heads of departments and regiments I have received every assistance throughout the whole campaign and in the battle.

The gallant charge of the Bengal Cavalry was intrepidly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle, second in command, and Major Story, nor were the Scinde Horse, under Captain Jacob, idle. To this able soldier and his regiment I am indebted for the most active services, long previous to and during the combat. He won the enemy's camp, from which he drove a body of three or four thousand cavalry.

Major Lloyd powerfully worked his artillery, ably seconded by Captains Whitlie and Hutt. The destruction caused by their guns is said to have been immense.

Major Waddington, of the Engineers, has given me great assistance throughout the campaign, and in the action lent me his aid in carrying orders.

Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for his gallantry at the head of the 12th N. I. The Grenadiers under Major Clibborn, owing to a misconception of orders, were but slightly engaged.

Major Poole of the 22nd, and Captain Jackson of the 25th, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. In the medical and commissariat departments both activity and zeal have been shown by Dr. Dalrymple and Captain Blenkins.

Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant-General, was wounded while leading up the bank, and I have thereby lost, for a time, his valuable assistance : no man has been more serviceable to me in all our previous operations.

The Acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant McMurdo, of the 22nd Regiment, had his horse killed, and while on foot, leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations. Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's notice and protection Major McPherson, my Aide-de-Camp, an old soldier of the Light Division, from whom I have received that assistance which was expected from a veteran of the 43rd Regiment. To my Acting Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Pelly, I am much indebted in many ways, both during the campaign and in the action, as also to Lieutenant Thompson, 9th Light Cavalry, who acted as my orderly officer during the day, and Lieut. Younghusband, staff officer.

Captain Henderson, of the Madras Engineers, took a standard, and did good service with his excellent little band of Sappers and Miners, not only in this engagement but through the campaign. His Lieutenants, Boileau and Outlaw, have also distinguished themselves.

Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record. I hope that your Lordship will pardon the length of this letter, written in the midst of great interruptions and at various times.

Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one who so well knows how difficult my position has been for the last five months up to the present moment, and how hard I have laboured and how much I have risked to avoid a recourse to arms. This sanguinary engagement has been forced upon me by the duplicity of the Ameers, though I must say that until the attack upon the Residency, neither Major Outram nor myself believed they were resolved to fight, and against which duplicity I never ceased to warn them. My conscience acquits me of the blood which has been shed. The tyrannical and deceitful Ameers brought on the battle ; the fierce tribe of Belooche robbers were resolved that it should be so, and bravely did they execute their resolution.

I perceive that I have omitted to mention three officers well worthy of being named. To Captain Tait, of the Poona Horse, I entrusted charge of the baggage on this day of battle, and I have no doubt that the steadiness and imposing attitude of the detachment under his command held the enemy aloof, for I assure your Lordship no post gave me greater anxiety than that of the baggage guard. Lieutenants Leeson and Brennan have, throughout the whole campaign, been of the greatest use as Baggage Master and Provost Marshal, and during the action Lieutenant Brennan was scarcely from my side a moment, except when conveying orders ; nor will I omit to mention the Moonsee Alli Akbar, an Arab, who exhibited the coolest courage, and attended me everywhere.

I ought to have observed in the body of this despatch that I had, the night before the action, detached Major Outram in the steamers with two hundred sepoys to set fire to the wood in which we understood the enemy's left flank was posted. This was an operation of great difficulty and danger, but would have been most important to the result of the battle. However, the enemy had moved about 8 miles to the right during the night, and Major Outram executed his task without difficulty at the hour appointed, viz., 9 o'clock, and from the field we observed the smoke of the burning wood arise. I am strongly inclined to think that this circumstance had some effect on the enemy ; but it deprived me of the able services of Major Outram, Captain Green, and Lieutenants Brown and Wells, together with two hundred men, which I much regretted, for their sakes and for my own, for I much wanted the officers ; and here I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period endangered the success of the action. The sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but like all soldiers he expects to be led on in certain moments, and, as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him the greatest danger arises—three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them they at once followed him boldly. This, my Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a defect in the formation of the Company's troops, the effect of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent.

The defence of the Residency by Major Outram, and the small force with him, against such numbers of the enemy, was so admirable that I have scarcely mentioned it in the foregoing despatch, because I propose to send your Lordship a detailed account of it as a brilliant example of defending a military post.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,

Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

This action was fought at Meeanee, within sight of the towers of Hyderabad.

C. J. N.

D

RETURN of killed and wounded during the action of the force under the command of Major-General Sir CHARLES J. NAPIER, K.C.B., at Mecanee,
on the 17th of February, 1843.

	KILLED.											WOUNDED.											Horses Killed.	Horses Wounded.	
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Knights.	Nat. Commissioned Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Dooly Bearers.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Nat. Commissioned Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Dooly Bearers.			
9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	9	35
Poona Horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Scinde Horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
2nd Co. 2nd Bn. Camel Battery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3rd Co. 3rd Bn. Gollundauze Horse and Mule Battery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	48
C. Co. Madras Sappers and Miners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	..	1	..
12th Regiment N. I.	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25th Regiment N. I.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
Staff	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total Killed																									
62																									
Total Wounded																									
194																									
Total Killed and Wounded																									
256																									

9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.	Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain and Adjutant Cookson	Killed.
	Captain A. Tucker	} Wounded.
	Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain S. Smith	
	Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden	
	Ensign J. H. Firth	
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.		
	Captain W. W. Tew	Killed.
	Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather	} Wounded.
	Captain Conway	
	Lieutenant F. P. Harding	
	Ensign R. Pennefather	
	Ensign H. Bowden	
12th Regiment Native Infantry.		
	Captain and Bt.-Major Jackson	} Killed.
	Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain Meade	
	Lieutenant Wood	
	Ensign Holbrough	
25th Regiment Native Infantry.		
	Major Teasdale	Killed.
	Lieutenant and Quartermaster Phayre	} Wounded.
	Lieutenant Bourdillon	
Staff.		
	Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant-General S. and B.	Wounded.
One horse killed under Lieutenant McMurdo, Acting Asst.-Mr.-General.		

Total Killed 62
Total Wounded 194
Total Killed and Wounded 256

(Examined)
(Signed) H. J. PELL, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. J. NAPIER,
Major-General.

9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain and Adjutant Cookson . . . Killed.
Captain A. Tucker
Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain S. Smith
Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden
Ensign J. H. Firth
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.
Captain W. W. Tew Killed.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather
Captain Conway
Lieutenant F. P. Harding
Ensign R. Pennefather
Ensign H. Bowden
12th Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain and Bt.-Major Jackson Killed.
Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain Meade
Lieutenant Wood
Ensign Holbrough
25th Regiment Native Infantry.
Major Teasdale Killed.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster Phayre
Lieutenant Bourdillon
Staff.
Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant-General S. and B. . . Wounded.
One horse killed under Lieutenant McMurdo, Acting Assist.-Qr.-Mr.-General.

A ROLL of Standards taken in action by the Regiments, as specified below.

Camp, Hyderabad, 19th February, 1843.

Regiments.	Numbers of Standards.	Color.	By whom taken.	Remarks.
9th Regiment Bengal Lt. Cav.	1	{ Dark blue silk spangled with white, of red silk	{ Subadar Shaik Emam Bux, 3rd troop, Trooper Bhurmadeen 3rd do., Trooper and Rough-rider Goolam Russool, 4th do.	{ This is a sacred Standard, with a hand instead of a spear blade at the top.
3rd Co. 3rd Bn. Golz. Horse and Mule Battery	1	{ Also a pair of state drums.		
C. Co. Ma. Sapp. and Miners	1	Standard	Captain Henderson	
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.	1	Cloth torn away.		
25th Regiment N. I. . . .	{ 3 Standards	do. . . .	Grenadier Company. 3rd Company.	
22nd H. M. Regiment . . .	1	{ 1 standard, pierced with 20 bullets.		{ The enemy's principal Standard.
Scinde Irregular Horse . .	1	Dark Green	{ Nusseer Khan's own Standard, with his name written on it. On the top a silver hand, open, with signet ring on one finger	

Examined,
(Signed) H. J. PELLY, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,
Major-General.

RETURN of Ordnance taken from the enemy in the action near Hyderabad, on the 17th February, and on the arrival of the Force at Hyderabad, on the 20th February, 1843.

Number.	Nature of Ordnance.	Diameter of Bore.		Length of Piece.	Weight of Piece.			Thickness at Muzzle.				
		Inches.	Tenths.		Feet.	Inches.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Inches.	Tenths.
1	Iron	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	4	Date 1796 marked upon gun.	
2	Brass	4	..	7	10	17	3	18	3	3		
3	Iron	1	3	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	23	1	9		
4	Iron	3	9	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1	1		
5	Iron	2	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	6		
6	Iron	2	9	3	11	..	..	..	2	1		
7	Iron	3	1	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	3	..		Dismounted by our fire.
8	Brass	1	7	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1	8		
9	Brass	1	6	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1	8		
10	Brass	1	6	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1	6		
11	Iron	2	9	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2	7	Gun marked with a crown.	
12	Brass	2	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2	5		Dismounted by our fire.
13	Iron	3	1	3	6	..	..	..	2	..		
14	Brass	1	7	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	1	6		
15	Brass	5	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	..	24	4	5		
16	Brass	4	5	8	9	29	1	26	3	7	One trunnion broken.	
17	Brass	1	7	2	11	1	1	6	1	6		
18	Iron	4	..	6	4	..	..	..	2	4		
19	Brass	1	7	2	11	1	1	6	1	7		
20	Iron	2	2	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2	..		Taken at Hyderabad.
21	Iron	4	..	6	4	..	..	..	1	5		
22	Brass mortar . . .	12	..	2	10 $\frac{9}{10}$	..	..	..	2	8		
23	Iron	4	..	5	9	..	..	..	1	9		
24	Iron	2	5	3	11	..	..	..	2	2		
25	Brass	1	8	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	3	7	Vent on the right of the gun.	
26	Brass	2	5	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	2	1		
27	On board Steamer, nature and dimensions unknown.											
28	Ditto	ditto.										
29	Ditto	ditto.										

A quantity of ammunition of different kinds was also taken.
The whole of the carriages of these guns were in such a state as to render them useless.
(Signed) JOHN LLOYD, Major,
Commanding Artillery, Scinde.

From Major J. OUTRAM, Commissioner, to Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

On board the "Planet," steamer, 15 miles above Hyderabad.

6 P.M., 15th February, 1843.

SIR,

My despatches of the last few days will have led you to expect that my earnest endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement with the Ameers of Scinde would fail, and it is with much regret I have now to report that their highnesses have commenced hostilities by attacking my residence this morning, which after four hours' most gallant defence by my honorary escort, the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, commanded by Captain Conway, I was compelled to evacuate, in consequence of our ammunition running short.

* Ascertained after the action on the 17th, to have amounted to 8,000 men under the command of Meer Shadad Khan (one of the principal Ameers), his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, Nawab Ahmed Khan Lungarrie, and many principal chiefs. It was also ascertained that the enemy lost upwards of 60 killed and more wounded in the affair—among the latter Meer Mahomed Khan.

At 9 A.M. this morning a dense body of cavalry and infantry* took post on three sides of the Agency compound (the fourth being defended by the "Planet" steamer, about 500 yards distant) in the gardens and houses which immediately command the enclosure, and which it was impossible to hold with our limited numbers; a hot fire was opened by the enemy, and continued incessantly for four hours, but all their attempts to enter the Agency enclosure, although merely surrounded by a wall, varying from 4 to 5 feet high, were frustrated by Captain Conway's able distribution of his small band, and the admirable conduct of every individual soldier composing it, under the gallant example of their commanding officer and his subalterns, Lieutenant Harding and Ensign Pennefather, of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, also Captains Green, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Wells, of the 15th Regiment, who volunteered their services, to each of whom was assigned the charge of a separate quarter; also to your A.D.C., Captain Brown, Bengal Engineers, who carried my orders to the steamer and assisted in working her guns and directing her flanking fire. Our ammunition being limited to 40 rounds per man, the officers directed their whole attention to reserving their fire, and keeping their men close under cover, never showing themselves or returning a shot, except when the enemy attempted to rush, or shewed themselves in great numbers, consequently great execution was done with trifling expenditure of ammunition and with little loss. Our hope of receiving a reinforcement and a supply of ammunition by the "Satellite" steamer (hourly expected) being disappointed on the arrival of that vessel, without either, shortly after the commencement of the attack, it was decided at 12 A.M., after being three hours under fire, to retire to the steamer, while still we had sufficient ammunition left to fight the vessel up the river; accordingly I requested Captain Conway to keep the enemy at bay for one hour, while the property was removed, for which that time was ample, could the camp followers be induced to exert themselves; after delivering their first loads on board, however, they were so terrified at the enemy's cross fire on the clear space between the compound and the vessel that none could be persuaded to return, except a few of the officers' servants, with whose assistance but little could be removed during the limited time we could afford, consequently much had to be abandoned, and I am sorry to find that the loss chiefly fell upon the officers and men, who were too much occupied in keeping off the enemy to be able to attend to their own interests; accordingly after the expiration of another hour (during which the enemy, despairing of otherwise effecting their object, had brought up 6 guns to bear upon us) we took measures to evacuate the Agency; Captain Conway called in his posts, and all being united retired in a body, covered by a few skirmishers, as deliberately as on parade (carrying off our slain and wounded), which, and the fire from the steamboats, deterred the enemy from pressing us as they might have done. All being embarked I then directed Mr. Acting Commander Miller, commanding the "Satellite" steamer, to proceed with his vessel to the wood station, three miles up the river on the opposite bank, to secure a sufficiency of fuel for our purposes ere it should be destroyed by the enemy, while I remained with the "Planet" to take off the barge that was moored to the shore. This being a work of some time, during which a hot fire was opened on the vessel from three guns which the enemy brought to bear on her, besides small arms, and requiring much personal exposure of the crew (especially Mr. Cole, the commander of the vessel), I deem it my duty to bring to your favorable notice their zealous exertions on the occasion, and also to express my obligations to Messrs. Miller and Cole for the flanking fire they maintained on the enemy during their attack on the Agency, and for their support during the retirement and embarkation of the troops. The "Satellite" was also exposed to three guns in her progress up to the woods and station, one of which she dismounted by her fire. The vessels were followed by large bodies of the enemy for about three miles, occasionally opening their guns upon us to no purpose; since then we have pursued our voyage up the Indus about fifteen miles without molestation; and purpose to-morrow morning anchoring off Muttaree, where I expect to find your camp. Our casualties amount to two men of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, and one camp follower killed; and Mr. Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, Agency clerk, two of the steamer's crew, four of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, and two camp followers wounded, and four camp followers missing. Total, three killed, ten wounded, and four missing.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. OUTRAM, Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

J. OUTRAM, Commissioner.

RETURN of men killed and wounded at Hyderabad on the 15th February, 1843.

	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Conductors.	European Writers.	Native Followers.	Total.	Remarks.
Killed								2				2	
Wounded							4	1	1	2		8	
Missing										3		3	
Total							6	1	1	5		13	

Names of men killed.	Names of men wounded.	Remarks.
<i>H. M. 22nd Regiment.</i> Private George Guthrie. Lance-Corporal F. Guhn.	Conductor Kiely Mr. Carlisle Private Edward Boyle " Richard Bowles..... " John Davis " John Morris Lascar Elleppa Nursoo " Mahomet	European writer. } H. M. 22nd regiment. <i>Officers' servants.</i> 3 dhobeys missing.

1 seaman and 1 lascar wounded on board the "Satellite."

(Signed) J. O.

(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, Captain 22nd Regiment,
Commanding Detachment.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. BROWN, A. D. C.

(True copies.)

(Signed) J. THOMASON,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India with the Governor-General.

(True copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1843.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1843.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish, for general information, the following Notification issued under the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, on the 15th inst.
By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Agra, the 15th March, 1843.

The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in making known to the army the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, recorded in the reports made to His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., as having most distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee.

The Governor-General directs that the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad shall be sent to Bombay, and there cast into a triumphal column, whereon shall be inscribed in the English and two native languages, the names of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., and of the several officers mentioned by His Excellency in his despatch, and likewise the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, mentioned in the reports, that thus the names may be for ever recorded of those who, at Meeanee, obtained for themselves that glory in the field which is the reward dearest to a true soldier.

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct, that the drivers attached to the 2nd company, 2nd battalion, 3rd company 3rd battalion of Bombay Artillery, in the battle of Meeanee, shall be entitled to the pension of sepoy.

The Governor-General requests that the officers commanding corps in the army of Scinde will bring before committees the cases of the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who most distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee, in order that the Government may award the Order of Merit to all who may be entitled to it by their conduct.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

(Signed)

J. THOMASON,

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

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Hyderabad, 2nd March, 1843.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to send to your Lordship reports made by my order, that while the memory is fresh, distinguished deeds may be put on record. The great results of this battle have made me anxious that those who were so conspicuous in the hour of trial should be known to your Lordship. Their devotion to their duty was very honorable to them.

In the case of the brave drivers of the two batteries I am sure your Lordship will do them justice, and I beg especially to recommend them to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

From Captain G. HUTT, Commanding Field Battery, to the ADJUTANT OF ARTILLERY in Scinde.

Camp, near Hyderabad, 23rd February, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to Division After Orders of yesterday, I beg permission to bring to the notice of the Major-General the general steadiness and good conduct of the drivers of the battery under my command throughout the action of the 17th, particularly of three men, who brought up the howitzer that was

Drivers.
Uggur Khan.
Bahadoor.
Mahadoo.

first in action on the sight of the line (when formed on the bank of the Nullah), under a very heavy and destructive fire, with a degree of coolness and steadiness that could not be surpassed, though two of their horses were dangerously wounded.

I would not presume to bring these men to notice were they enlisted, or treated as fighting men, but as they are still considered as mere followers, men whose families receive no pension in the event of their death, or themselves, if disabled by wounds, I beg to submit the case to the Major-General, as a strong argument in favor of those on whose courage and conduct the very existence of the battery must often depend.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HUTT, Captain,
Commanding Field Battery.

From Major P. F. STORY, Commanding 9th Light Cavalry, to Lieutenant PELLY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Hyderabad, 26th February, 1843.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying roll for the information of the Major-General, I have the honor to request you will inform him that I have had the greatest difficulty in selecting these men, where all behaved so gallantly, and nearly equally well.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

P. F. STORY, Major,
Commanding 9th Light Cavalry.

Camp, Hyderabad, February, 1843.

ROLL of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, who particularly distinguished themselves in action with the enemy on the 17th February, 1843.

Rank and Names.	Remarks.
<i>Subadars.</i>	
Shaik Baker Ally . . .	{ Had his horse severely wounded in the chest, led his men in a most gallant manner, and was very active in re-forming them for a second attack. Engaged with two troopers in taking a standard planted near some guns, and which was most bravely defended by the enemy.
Shaik Emam Bux . . .	
<i>Jemadar.</i>	
Khoman Sing . . .	{ Carried the standard of the 1st squadron (Queen's colours), and was very zealous and active during the whole action.
<i>Havildars.</i>	
Shaik Emam Bux . . .	{ Saved the life of his officer, Shaik Emam Bux (Subadar), and his conduct was conspicuous during the day. Strongly recommended for great gallantry during the charge.
Shaik Golam Hussain .	
<i>Naik.</i>	
Bucktaver Sing . . .	Behaved most gallantly during the whole day.
<i>Troopers.</i>	
Birma Deen	{ These two men were equally engaged with the Subadar in taking the standard which was so nobly defended.
Golam Russool . . .	
Sewdial Sing . . .	{ Singly rushed into a walled enclosure and killed one of the enemy, who had several times fired from it with effect.
Mootee Sing	Saved the life of his officer, Captain Garrett.
Gungah Sing . . .	{ Killed after a long and severe personal conflict with one of the enemy, when no assistance was at hand.
Beharee Sing . . .	{ After being severely wounded in the wrist, and his horse also in two places, cut down his adversary.
Fyzoolla Khan . . .	{ Behaved gallantly throughout, and cut down his enemy after a severe personal conflict.
Hussain Ally	Strongly recommended for great gallantry during the charge.
Nasser Ally	Behaved with great gallantry during the charge, and was severely wounded.

(Signed)

P. F. STORY, Major,
Commanding 9th Light Cavalry.

From Major J. H. POOLE, Commanding 22nd Regiment, to the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Field Force.

Camp, Hyderabad, 24th February, 1843.

SIR,

In reference to No. 2, After Division Orders of the 22nd inst., I called upon the captains and officers commanding companies, to furnish me with the names and acts of individuals of the regiment, under my command, who had especially distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th inst. The officers generally assert that they feel difficulty in making selections where the conduct of every man of their companies was so satisfactory. In so general a field of action and persevering exertion I equally feel at a loss where to draw a distinction; but it may be proper to mention the names of Private James O'Neill, of the light company, who took a standard whilst we were actively engaged with the enemy, and Drummer Martin Delaney, who shot, bayoneted and captured the arms of Meer Whulle Mahomed Khan, who was mounted, and directing the enemy in the hottest part of the engagement, when all the regiment behaved with enduring coolness and intrepidity. I hope the particular circumstances of these two cases will exonerate me from the imputation of doing injustice to all the brave soldiers of the regiment by particularizing them.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

J. H. POOLE, Major,
Commanding 22nd Regiment.

RECORDS OF THE

From Major T. CLIBBORN, Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., to Lieutenant PELLY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad.

Camp, near Hyderabad, 24th February, 1843.

SIR,

Agreeably to Division Orders of the 22nd inst., I beg to bring to the especial notice of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., the names of the following officers and men of the 1st Grenadiers, who distinguished themselves by zeal and gallantry in the action of the 17th February.

Lieutenant Johnstone, who cut down a Belooche, and saved the life of a sepoy who had bayoneted this Belooche, but was overpowered in the life struggle.

Subadar Major Cooshall Sing and Subadar Esseree Pursaud, likewise Privates Sunker Misser and Kadaree Powar, who were conspicuous throughout the day for their zeal and gallantry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. CLIBBORN, Major,
Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

From Major A. T. REID, Commanding 12th Regiment N. I., to the ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Scinde and Beloochistan.

Hyderabad Fort, 25th February, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to No. 8 of the Division Orders, dated the 22nd inst., I have the honor to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Major-General, a nominal roll of non-commissioned officers, naiks and privates, in the 12th Regiment N. I., who have been reported to me by the officers in command, and in charge of the companies to which they belong, as having particularly distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th inst.

I take this opportunity of recording the gallant conduct of the late Captain and Brevet-Major Jackson, who fell at the head of the Grenadier company, in a personal conflict with several of the enemy. The other officers, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Meade and Lieutenant Wood, who were killed, were also most conspicuous when they fell, in cheering on their men at one of the most critical periods of the action. To the other European officers I am also much indebted for their gallant conduct and example throughout the day; but to Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Brown, the only mounted officer with me in the battle, in a particular degree I beg to place on record the deep gratitude I must ever feel for the assistance he afforded me, as well as my admiration at the gallantry he displayed in cheering the men throughout the conflict at every part of the line where the resistance was most hot and determined.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. T. REID, Major,
Commanding 12th Regiment N. I.

Fort, Hyderabad, 25th February, 1843.

NOMINAL ROLL of those men in the 12th Regiment N. I., who distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th February, 1843.

No.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
1	Havildar Dutram Tewaree	Wounded in gallantly defending Captain and Brevet-Major Jackson. (Signed) V. B. D. CARTER, Ensign, In charge of Gr. Company.
1	Naik Bhowanee Sing	
2	Naik Allum Sing	
1	Private Shaik Adjum	
1	Havildar Oomrow Sing	I heard these men cheering on their comrades after a slight check, and saw them most forward in the action. (Signed) G. FISHER, Captain, Commanding the 5th Company.
1	Naik Lall Khan	
1	Private Mathadeen 1st	
3	Private Booree Aheer	
3	Private Seetul Lohar	Behaved gallantly, urging the men on, and foremost in the action. Behaved gallantly, always foremost in the action. (Signed) W. F. HOLBROW, Ensign, In charge of 8th Company. (True copy.) (Signed) W. BROWN, Captain, Adjutant 12th Regiment N. I.
1	Havildar Bhugwan Sing.....	
2	Havildar Thackoor Ram	

(Signed)

A. T. REID, Major,
Commanding 12th Regiment N. I.

From Captain J. JACKSON, Commanding 25th Regiment N. I., to the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Camp, Hyderabad, 25th February, 1843.

SIR,

Agreeably to Division Orders of the 22nd inst., I beg to bring to the especial notice of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., the following officers of the 25th Regiment N. I., who particularly distinguished themselves by zeal and gallantry, in the action of the 17th of February, 1843.

The whole of the Sepoys behaved so well that I consider it would be invidious to make any distinction. Lieutenant Marston, Grenadier company, who cut down two of the enemy single-handed, in front of the line.

Subadar-Major Nund Ram, who, though wounded, remained with his company throughout the action. Subadar Russall Sing, Grenadier company, who shot three men, and cut down one, and showed great zeal in encouraging and leading on his men.

Jemadar Bappoo Sawunt, light company, who cut down one man.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACKSON, Captain,
Commanding 25th Regiment N. I.

From Captain J. JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, to the ACTING ASSISTANT
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Scinde and Beloochistan.

Camp, near Hyderabad, 23rd February, 1843.

Sir,

With reference to Division Orders of the 22nd inst., I have the honor to request that you will bring to the notice of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, that throughout the battle fought on the 17th inst., I received the most essential service from my Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Russell, whose steady, cool and daring conduct on the occasion, mainly contributed to the good behaviour of the corps I have the honor to command, especially while it was exposed alone for nearly two hours to a heavy fire of artillery, in a most trying position for an irregular Sepoy corps, which, until a few months before that day, had, since it was raised, been always dispersed in small detachments, and the men of which had, with few exceptions, never been engaged in any but skirmishing fights. I am also greatly indebted to this officer for the promptness with which he assisted me in the very difficult task of re-forming, after charging through the enemy's camp, when the men were excited to the highest pitch, and when their services were required to repel an expected attack on the rear-guard.

I also request that you will have the kindness to bring to the notice of the Major-General the excellent conduct of Russuldar Surferaz Khan, Jemadar Alladad Khan Nawab, and Duffedar Mhobut Khan. The good conduct of these three native officers was most conspicuous throughout the day, and particularly on one occasion, when the regiment was moving over ground rendered nearly impassable by watercourses, hedges, and deep cuts filled with thorns and lined with matchlock-men; in advancing at the gallop over these obstacles, so many falls took place that more than fifty of our horses were lying on the ground at once; this occurred under a very heavy fire from the village and nullahs on the right of the enemy's line, and on this occasion the native officers above mentioned, re-formed their men and restored order in a style which was deserving of my highest admiration. I do not mention Lieutenant Fitzgerald, my second in command, as I have already brought that officer's services to the notice of the General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Captain, Artillery,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

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

(True copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

After the battle of Meeanee, during the night of the 18th February, the 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry and the Scinde Horse marched in advance with the wounded men of the British Army to Hyderabad. 19th February, 1843.

The remainder of the troops followed in the morning, and all encamped near the Residency

Captain Jacob permanently appointed Commandant of the regiment in supersession of Captain Curtis, by letter from the Secretary to Government of India, No. 263, dated Camp, Delhi, 17th February, 1843. March, 1843.

The regiment ordered out to meet and reinforce Major Stack and the troops under his command, who were, on their approach to Hyderabad, attacked by the army of Meer Shere Mahomed. 22nd March, 1843.

Captain Jacob, with the regiment, joined Major Stack about six miles from Hyderabad, and found him skirmishing with the enemy. The Scinde Irregular Horse joined the column, and formed its rear-guard into Hyderabad.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 27th APRIL, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th April, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Notification issued under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India on the 16th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION,

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Agra, 16th April, 1843.

Despatches, from which the following are extracts, were this day received by the Governor-General from His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., by the route of Sukkur.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,
J. THOMASON,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Honorable Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Camp, Hyderabad, 23rd March, 1843.

MY LORD,

Major Stack joined me last night with the 3rd Cavalry, the 8th N. I., and Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery. The enemy fired upon them as they passed Meeanee, but I had reinforced his party by the Poona Horse at Muttaree, in case of accidents, and also sent out the Scinde Horse to meet him at Meeanee, and in an hour after the enemy appeared I was there myself with a troop of the 9th Light Cavalry, the remainder of the last-named regiment following me with some cannon. No serious attack took place, and the whole arrived in camp late at night. I have given them this day to rest, and to-morrow morning I mean to attack the enemy wherever I find him; he is either at Kottree, Dubba, or Jaum Ali ke Tandah; all these are within six miles of Hyderabad; and he has already begun attacking our camels.

I beg to say that Major Stack's conduct on this march has pleased me very much. All sorts of reports reached him of the great force of the enemy, but he marched on boldly like a good soldier.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

From Major M. STACK, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Camp at Alleear, 27th March, 1843.

SIR,

Major Leslie's troop
of H. A. 5 guns.

3rd Regiment Light
Cavalry, 297 sabres,
including drill and
sick.
8th Regiment N. I.
818 of all ranks.

I have the honor to report the arrival of the force under my command, as per margin, at Hyderabad, on the night of the 22nd instant, having been detained a few hours on the road from Muttaree by a skirmish with the enemy on that day, the particulars of which I have the honor to subjoin.

I marched from Muttaree at 11 A.M., and after passing the scene of action of the 17th ultimo, about 1 P.M., some horsemen appeared to my left front. Lieutenant McMurdo, who (with the Poona Horse, under Lieutenant Tait) had joined me on the morning of the 21st, proceeded to reconnoitre them with a few troopers of the advance guard, and I directed the Poona Horse to remain on their present ground, to reinforce the rear-guard and protect the baggage.

As I could perceive the number of the enemy increasing, and they were firing sharply on our advance party, I detached a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Moore, to Lieutenant McMurdo's support, and sent Lieutenant Ashburner, Adjutant 3rd Light Cavalry, to report to you the appearance of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore's troop made a spirited charge on the enemy's advance, but at too great a distance to reach them before they had secured themselves in the bed of the river.

Lieutenant McMurdo sent to report to me that the enemy were advancing in force, on which I halted the column, with the right resting on the Phoolalie, and detached two guns, under Captain Rowan, a squadron 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Malet, and the Grenadier company 8th Regiment under Captain Morse to check their advance; at this time the enemy were crossing the bed of the Phoolalie in great numbers, both horse and foot, about three-fourths of a mile to our left rear in the direction of our baggage, which was in the rear of the column; large bodies were drawn up in front of a wood on the opposite side of the river; and heavy masses were seen, with a glass, to their left rear, and advancing towards the head of our column.

The guns took a position nearly opposite the point where the enemy were crossing the bed of the river, and opened upon them with such effect that they were instantly checked; a few more rounds telling on them severely, they retreated with precipitation, and recrossed the river much more rapidly than they had advanced; in their retreat they carried with them all those who were ranged in front of the wood. The large bodies in the distance also fell back, and in about half an hour after the opening of our guns there was not an enemy in sight.

Captain Jacob's horse having arrived from Hyderabad about the time our fire ceased, I directed them to cover the rear of the columns, and recalled our detached parties to join the main body; by this time baggage being well in advance I resumed the march, and arrived in camp without the slightest loss of any sort.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. STACK, Major,

3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, late commanding troops en route from Sukkur to Hyderabad.

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Honorable Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Ahar ke Kanda, 26th March, 1843, 5 o'clock, P. M.

MY LORD,

This town is 20 miles from the field of battle. We passed two prepared positions of great strength. I shall reach Meerpoor to-morrow. The Ameer, I understand, has fled to the desert in great terror, and all his family with him. The inhabitants receive us with great joy, and are very desirous to be assured that we mean to keep the country.

The Poona Horse has pursued the Ameer, and are now near Meerpoor, 40 miles from the field.

Sobdar's servant (and the great mover of this rallied force) was Hoche Mahomed Seedee; he fell in the battle, and it was *his followers* that stood against the 22nd Regiment. Three other chiefs have fallen, Golam Ali Talpoor, Ali Khan Talpoor, and Jaffa Khan Murry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

(True extracts.)

J. THOMASON,

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

(True copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

The Scinde Irregular Horse formed the advance guard of the army which 24th March, 1843. went forth on the 24th March, 1843, to attack Meer Shere Mahomed of Meerpoor.

After advancing a few miles from Hyderabad the General sent on Captain Jacob with his regiment to discover the position of the enemy's army. Having done this, Captain Jacob halted, and formed line within gun-shot of the Belooche army. Then followed the battle of Hyderabad, which is described in the following despatches.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 21st APRIL, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April, 1843.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in re-publishing for general information the following General Orders issued by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, under date the 11th inst., and to direct that this general order and the substance of the despatch annexed shall be explained to the troops at all the stations of the army of this presidency.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Agra, the 11th April, 1843.

The Governor-General announces to the army another and most decisive victory gained by His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in the vicinity of Hyderabad, over 20,000 Belooches, led by Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpoor, a chief who, having no ground whatever of complaint against the British Government, preferred the chances of war to the security of peace, and has no refuge but the desert.

The Major-General directed his force with the same consummate ability which characterised his operations at Meeanee, and all the troops worthy of being so commanded executed their movements with a precision and steadiness which secured the victory to their impetuous valour.

The army of Scinde has twice beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops of Europe.

The Governor-General regards with delight the new proofs which the army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, and of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war by mercy to the vanquished.

The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which the Governor-General feels to be due to His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier on the part of the Government, the army, and the people of Hindoostan.

To have punished the treachery of protected princes, to have liberated a nation from its oppressors, to have added a province fertile as Egypt to the British empire, and to have effected these great objects by actions in war unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its General; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward.

The Governor-General directs that the several corps which by the General Order of the 5th ultimo were permitted to bear the word "Hyderabad, 1843," upon their appointments, standards and colors, respectively, shall in lieu thereof bear the word "Meeanee."

The Governor-General is pleased to authorize the—

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery,
2nd company 1st battalion Bombay Artillery,
2nd company 2nd battalion Bombay Artillery,
3rd company Golundauze Bombay Artillery, and
C company Madras Sappers and Miners,

to bear upon their appointments, and the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, and the 9th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poona Horse and the Scinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 1st Grenadiers, the 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, upon their colors and appointments, the word "Hyderabad."

The Governor-General having taken into consideration the peculiar merits of the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery, under Major Leslie, which having participated in the distinguished services of the army of Candahar, under His Excellency Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., and having returned to India with the troops from Cabool, marched from the camp of Ferozepore early in January, and joined the army of Scinde in time to decide, in conjunction with H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, the battle of Hyderabad, is pleased to direct, that the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st, or "Leslie's" troop of Horse Artillery, and shall, in addition to all other decorations or inscriptions upon its appointments, bear the "Eagle."

The Governor-General directs that this General Order and the substance of the despatch annexed shall be explained to the troops at all the stations of the army, and that at all such stations a salute of 21 guns shall be fired in honor of the victory of Hyderabad.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
J. THOMASON,

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

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Dubba, 4 miles from Hyderabad, 24th March, 1843.

MY LORD,

The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at daybreak. About half-past 8 o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of twenty thousand men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

His position was nearly a straight line; the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep, the other 42 feet wide and 17 deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquet made behind the bank expressly for the occasion.

To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined, but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah. The 9th Light Cavalry and Poona Horse advancing in line, on the left of the Artillery, which was supported on the right by H. M. 22nd Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the Artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in echellons from the left, H. M. 22nd Regiment leading the attack.

The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross fire of the British artillery; on seeing which, Major Stack, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Scinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, H. M. 22nd Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and, I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within 40 paces of the intrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poona Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. H. M. 22nd Regiment was well supported by the batteries, commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2nd Brigade under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments, under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher, respectively: these regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whitley's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Browne and Clibborn: these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review up to the intrenchments; their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Scinde Horse and 3rd Cavalry in charging the enemy had got in front of the brigade. The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery and H. M. 22nd Regiment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle, as second in command, I am indebted for his zealous activity and readiness to execute any duties confided to his charge.

To my personal Staff, and to the general Staff of the division, my thanks are due for their zealous assistance.

I beg to recommend my Acting Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Thompson, to your Lordship's protection.

The long experience of my Military Secretary, Major McPherson, was of much assistance to me in the field.

To my extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Brown, I have also to return my best thanks, especially for his assistance in examining the position of the enemy.

Captain Tucker, Lieutenants Rathbourne, Hill, North, and Battersby, all did good service in the fight.

To Lieutenant Pelly, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, I am indebted for his zealous exertions in that department.

Of Lieutenant McMurdo's abilities as Acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General I cannot speak too highly, and regret to say, he has received a sabre wound from a Belooche, the third that he cut down in single combat during the day.

To Major Lloyd, who commanded the Artillery, the service is indebted for the arrangements made for that arm, ably seconded by Major Leslie, Captains Willoughby, Whitley, and Hutt.

To the commanders of brigades and regiments, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under their command, I have to return my thanks for their valiant bearing in the action.

Major Waddington rendered me the most important aid in examining the enemy's position with that cool courage which he possesses in so eminent a degree; nor must I omit to mention the labours of Captain Henderson and Lieutenants Outlaw and Boileau, with their hardy little band of Sappers, whose labours enabled the heavy 8-inch howitzers to come up into action.

To Captain Blenkins the service is indebted for the ablest arrangements in the commissariat department.

The exertions of the officers of the medical department under Inspecting-Surg. Bell were very laudable.

Lieutenant Leeson well arranged the baggage close up to the line, and merits thanks; for the duty of a baggage master, with an Indian army, is Herculean.

I will not close the list of those to whom I am indebted without mentioning that brave and indefatigable Arab gentleman Ally Ackbar, to whose ability and activity I am much indebted.

RETURN of Standards taken from the Enemy on the 24th March, 1843.

	Number of Standards.	Number of Prisoners.
<i>Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.</i>		
Lieutenant Coote captured 1st Standard.		
" Powell captured a Standard.		
Private J. Doherty	14	5
" C. Lynar		
" E. Jobin		
" J. M'Carlin		
" J. Walmsly		
" G. Roberts		
" E. Watson		
" J. Oakly		
" S. Cowen		
" S. Alder		
" G. Bandberry	2	0
Corporal Tim Kelly shot the defender and captured a silver knobbed Standard.		
25th Regiment Native Infantry	1	2
28th Regiment Native Infantry	2	1
21st Regiment Native Infantry		
Total	19	8

(Exd.) (Signed) H. J. PELLY, Lieut., (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,
Actg. Assist. Adjt.-Genl., Scinde and Beloochistan. Commdg. in Scinde and Beloochistan.

(True copy.)
(Signed) P. McPHERSON, Major,
Military Secretary.

RETURN of Ordnance captured in the engagement near Hyderabad, on the 24th March, 1843.

No.	Description of Ordnance.	Diameter of Bore.	Remarks.
1	Iron Gun	3 in. 7-10	The Guns are numbered from left to right as they were placed in position ; the whole of the iron ones are very inferior, uneven in bore, and much corroded ; the carriages have been repaired only lately, and all fitted with elevating screws ; all are now loaded. A date of 1792, of European manufacture, on No. 5.
2	"	2 in. 6-10	
3	"	3 in. 7-10	
4	"	2 in. 8-10	
5	"	2 in.	
6	"	2 in. 9-10	In good order.
7	Brass Gun ...	2 in. 7-10	
8	"	2 in. 7-10	Ditto, ditto.
9	Iron Gun	2 in. 2-10	Apparently of same date and manufacture as No. 5.
10	"	2 in. 8-10	Carriage superior to any of the enemy's.
11	Brass Gun ...	3 in. 3-10	Nearly six feet in length.

(Signed) (True copy.) (Signed) J. LLOYD, Major,
H. J. PELLY, Lieutenant, Commanding Artillery in Scinde.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True copies.)
J. THOMASON,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

(True copies.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

26th March, 1843.

The regiment marched on the morning of the 26th March, with the army to Aliar ke Tanda, and proceeded next day with the General in advance to Meerpoor.

29th March.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald with a squadron of the regiment sent in advance towards Omer Kote to reconnoitre that fortress.

30th March.

The standard taken at Meeanee was presented to the regiment at Meerpoor on the 30th March, 1843, by Sir C. Napier, in due form, in presence of the troops, according to General Orders of the 13th March, 1843, as follows:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council re-publishes for general information the following General Orders issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India on the 13th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Agra, 13th March, 1843.

The Governor-General requests Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., will, in the name of the Government of India, present to the Scinde Horse the standard they took from the enemy in the ever memorable battle of Meeanee, in which that regiment by its distinguished conduct acquired for itself the honor of being hereafter permanently attached to the Bombay army.

The Governor-General has given directions that other standards of the colors of the military ribbon of India, inscribed with the words "Hyderabad, 1843," in the Persian, English, and Hindee languages, shall be prepared for the Scinde Horse.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,
(Signed) J. THOMASON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

(Signed) (True copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

30th March, 1843.

Captain Jacob appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General by letter, as follows:—

Palace of Agra, March 8th, 1843.

SIR,

I have read with great pleasure the report made by Major-General Sir Charles Napier of your distinguished conduct at the head of the Scinde Horse in the battle of the 17th February, near Hyderabad, and I have made you an honorary Aide-de-Camp to myself, as a public testimony of the high approbation with which, as the head of the Government of India, I regard your services.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your very faithful Friend and Servant,
ELLENBOROUGH.

30th March, 1843.

1st April, 1843.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, who had been sent to reconnoitre Omer Kote, halted at Gheroor. Captain Whittlie's battery, with a company of the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, proceeded on the 1st April towards Omer Kote, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, with the squadron under his command, to Synd ke Shehur. Captain Jacob also proceeded to join the detachment, the rest of the Scinde Irregular Horse remaining at Meerpoor. After much uncertainty, marching and counter-marching, caused by contradictory reports as to the state of the fortress of Omer Kote, &c., Captain Brown, Commissioner in Scinde, proceeded to Meerpoor,

and obtained distinct orders from the General. Major Woodburn, with a wing of the 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and the remainder of the Scinde Horse under Lieutenant Russell, joined the detachment at Synd ke Shehur on the 3rd April, 1843, and the whole force under Major Woodburn marched on the 4th April to Omer Kote, and took possession of that fortress, which was after a short parley surrendered without opposition. 1st April, 1843.
3rd April, 1843.

A squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and a company of the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, were left to garrison Omer Kote, under command of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, and on the 6th April the remainder of the troops returned towards Meerpoor, where they arrived on the 8th. 6th April, 1843.

Two companies of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry were posted at Aliar ke Tanda, and one company with the head-quarters of the Scinde Irregular Horse at Meerpoor; the whole, together with the fortress of Omer Kote, being placed under the command of Captain Jacob. 8th April, 1843.

Camp, Hyderabad, 8th April, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant to Sir Charles Napier respecting the force considered necessary to be left at Omer Kote, I am desired by His Excellency to state that he quite agrees with you, and you will therefore leave 30 suwars there, and he requests you will make any arrangements you may deem expedient for quieting the country; avail yourself of the earliest means for getting your men and horses huttet. His Excellency will write to you himself on the subject of your entrenchments.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

W. M. G. McMURDO.

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 29th APRIL, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Notification issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, dated the 20th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Agra, the 20th April, 1843.

A Despatch, from which the following is an extract, was this day received by the Governor-General, from His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

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

J. THOMASON,

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

From His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to the Right Honorable Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

Meerpoor, 5th April, 1843.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report to your lordship that yesterday the fortress of Omer Kote opened its gates to the British force sent against it, and is in our hands. I have ordered a small garrison to hold it till further orders.

Considerable difficulties have prevented our sooner getting hold of this most important place; but the zeal and ability of the officers employed (Captain Whittle commanding in the first instance and Major Woodburn afterwards) overcame these difficulties. In justice to Lieutenant Brown, my Aide-de-Camp, I must say that this success has been chiefly owing to his exertions and zeal. Having myself remained in a central position, to receive the earliest reports of the progress made by the inundation caused by the river Indus, and to direct the movements of the troops, which a deficiency of water towards Omer Kote obliged me to divide, I was unable to command in person the detachment which proceeded to Omer Kote. Being at Jourbee I received a despatch from Omer Kote, saying, that it was defended by a powerful garrison; and at the same moment I received another from Hyderabad, to say, that the river was rising with unusual rapidity. It therefore became necessary to give up the idea of attacking Omer Kote, and I ordered a retreat, returning myself to this town. Just as my orders to retreat reached the advancing force (then within 20 miles of Omer Kote) another report reached the commanding officer that the fortress was abandoned! Between this report and my order for him to retreat, the commanding officer was embarrassed, upon which Lieutenant Brown mounted his horse, and under the burning sun of this climate, rode 40 miles to Meerpoor, received my orders, and instantly returned, taking the supporting troops on the road along with him, and Omer Kote was taken.

Justice to this officer has made me enter into a detail otherwise unnecessary; but the man who rides 80 miles without stopping, and in broad day, under a Scindian sun, deserves this compliment.

The importance of having Omer Kote in our possession is so great that it repays every inconvenience. Emam Ghur does not exist, and I believe that no other rallying point remains in the desert for the defeated Ameer Shere Mahomed, who, as is generally supposed, will fly to the Punjab.

Thus, my Lord, I think I may venture to say, Scinde is now subdued. The Scindian population everywhere express their satisfaction at the change of masters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Governor.

(True extract.)

J. THOMASON,

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

(True copy.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government

23rd April, 1843.

Captain Jacob, with Lieutenant Russell and a squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, proceeded from Meerpoor towards Now Kote, to quell insurgents in that neighbourhood; after making two marches from Meerpoor they were recalled by express from the General, and returned to Meerpoor without meeting an enemy.

24th April.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, by Captain Jacob's orders, arrived at Meerpoor with the squadron from Omer Kote, leaving a detachment of 30 men of the Scinde Irregular Horse with the company of the 21st at the latter place.

25th April.

Lieutenant Malcolm rejoined the regiment.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald proceeded to Sukkur to bring down the families of the men of the regiment which had been left at that place.

15th May.

Lieutenant Russell departed to join the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and Captain Jacob issued the following Regimental Order:—

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB.

Meerpoor, 14th May, 1843.

Lieutenant Russell, acting Adjutant to the corps, being about to rejoin his regiment, the Commanding Officer cannot permit him to depart without a public expression of his thanks for the valuable assistance and cordial support he has at all times met with from him.

Lieutenant Russell has acted as Adjutant to the regiment in two pitched battles, and through all the arduous duties which fell to the lot of the regiment during the campaign in Scinde. He has at all times shown himself a steady, brave, and active soldier in the field, and has performed the less brilliant duties of a regimental Staff Officer with a cheerful alacrity and untiring zeal, worthy of the highest praise.

Lieutenant Russell's departure from the regiment will be regretted, not only by the Commanding Officer, but by every member of the corps. He carries with him the respect and good wishes of all, and his name will be always associated in their memory with the most glorious days of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Lieutenant Malcolm will be pleased to act as Adjutant to the regiment until the return of Lieutenant Fitzgerald from Sukkur.

By order,
(Signed) G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant S. I. H.

A detachment of 400 infantry with two guns under command of Lieutenant Sir Francis Ford, Bart., of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at Meerpoor, to form with the Scinde Horse, a force ordered to take the field under command of Captain Jacob against Meer Shere Mahomed, on which subject the following letters were received from Sir Charles Napier:— 9th June, 1843.

Hyderabad, 2nd June, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

If I send you four companies do you think you could do anything in rear of Shere Mahomed. He is now some few coss from Sukkurund. I have sent all the boats to Sehwan where Roberts is, to cross him over to the north of Sukkurund; when there he will write to me, and I think you and I might make a demonstration in his favor. Let me know what you think as soon as you can.

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

You are to be increased. This will be your head quarters. I am trying to prepare for you. Cannot you thatch your tents? I will sanction any expense.

Yours,
C. N.

Meerpoor, 5 P. M., 3rd June, 1843.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Your letter of the 2nd has just reached me. I think we could certainly make a most effective demonstration from Meerpoor. If you could give me a couple of guns, as well as the four companies, it would, I think, have the best effect, as Shere Mahomed's people would then consider us an army. 3rd June, 1843

I am delighted to hear you are well enough to think of moving again.

We have no tents to thatch except a few belonging to some of the native officers, but I doubt not but that we shall weather it out.

I have just heard that one of the Meer's agents is at a place some 25 miles to the northward of this with 80 or 100 horsemen, collecting men and seizing grain. I send a party in that direction to get some information to-night.

Yours very sincerely,
J. JACOB.

Hyderabad, June 4th, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

You shall have two six-pounders; they and the four companies infantry march this evening, and will be with you on the 7th; and on the 8th I wish you to march in the direction of Kohera, or Koonhera, or whatever that rendezvous of the Ameer is called. My reason is this—Colonel Roberts will have the steamers and boats at Sehwan this evening. I think he will be across the river by the 7th, bodily, and land somewhere north of Sukkurund (say Doom), and I shall desire him to march against Shere Mahomed on the 8th, if he is able to fight him. On the same day (8th) I shall push the 8th Native Infantry towards Aliar ke Tanda, to prevent Shere Mahomed crossing our line and getting down to the south. 4th June, 1843.

I am very doubtful of being able to do this, as, if these wild chaps disperse, no regular troops can stop them; however, we may try.

On the 9th, I will move by the north-east through Dubba towards Shah i Kaut, which is east of Muttaree, the 8th Native Infantry doing the same to join me; by this I shall be able, perhaps, to block him to the south, and you will act as you find best on the east. Whether you can reach Kohera or not I fear is very doubtful; I suspect not.

OBSERVATIONS.

1.—I suspect the movement of troops will produce either a *surrender* or a *dispersion*. If a surrender, the job is done; if a dispersion, we shall be bothered! To provide for the latter let me have your opinion on the practicability of your going to Kohera, and leaving the four companies in it, and throwing up works. Is there a fort? I think there is. We have reason to believe there is water. If I send sappers and miners, could the officer get workmen?

It is worth while to turn these matters in your mind and get what information you can upon them, in case the Ameer's force should disperse, which is his game if he knows how to play it. I would much rather see him with 40,000 men in one point. I like this fellow, for his resolute resistance.

I will give him safe conduct if he will come and see me.

Yours always truly,
C. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 6th June, 1843.

6th June, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I hear that 2,000 Belooches are at Nussurpoor, one march northward of Aliar ke Tanda. I have therefore halted the 400 infantry there at Aliar with the two guns. Do you also remain quiet till you hear from me. I want to see my board a little more clearly before I attack Shere Mahomed; it is no joke hunting him in this weather. I shall wait till I hear from Roberts that he is fairly across the river and on our side. Should anything you hear make you think it right to move, I leave the doing so to your own discretion, but in that case send to let me know as rapidly as you can. Every account I can get seems to say he has 1,200 people, but not above 800 of these are fighting men. The officer, Sir Francis Ford, who commands the 400 infantry and two guns, is ordered to obey any orders you send to him.

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 8th June, 1843.

8th June, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

We have information that there is not a man at Nussurpoor! I will keep you informed of all I hear daily; but I think your left flank will be quite safe now. I must abide news from hour to hour. I think it possible that Roberts will at once attack; if any reports tend to that supposition I will let you know. I shall order your 400 men and the guns to join you directly, in order that you may be ready to move; hearing of the supposed force at Nussurpoor made me halt them.

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 9th June, 1843.

9th June, 1843.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I think you may as well advance as soon after this reaches you as you can, say to-morrow night.

We have a story that the Ameer is at Hala; if so, he is dodging out of Roberts's reach, and yet cannot make up his mind to quit the river.

Now, he must have one of the two following motives for this, because it is the worst position he can take:—

1st.—His family are on the opposite bank and he wants to get to them.

2nd.—He has not water enough in the desert.

There may be a third, namely, that he wished his brother Shah Mahomed to cross over to him with reinforcements; but I do not believe that this would affect him, because he must see that the steamers prevent this, and that I have destroyed or carried off all the boats.

If he wants to join his family, he will escape alone and his people disperse. If he is pushed for water, he has no choice, and must remain between Roberts's column, yours and mine, and will inevitably be destroyed, as far as military calculation goes.

Now, I would like, generally speaking, to force my enemy to do what he did not like; on this doctrine I would try to force him to the desert, but stronger reasons make me prefer pushing him towards the river; if he gets into the desert he may perish for want of water, or disperse and assemble in our rear, or any other convenient place; but if I get him down on the river, I shove him into it, and finish the war at a blow! I do not want to drown him if he and his people surrender, but I would rather drown them all than let them escape, which would produce a much greater loss of life in the long run.

If he will surrender I will give him terms, the best that I can get from Lord Ellenborough for him, to reward his courage. I will keep this open to the latest period I can to-day to tell you my news should any come; and if you get athwart him, do your best to prevent him getting into the desert.

The Fullailee is impassable. I shall send some of my people across to-night. Send the cossids as you advance as often as you can; I shall do the same by you. You may try to communicate in the same way with Roberts, if possible.

A steamer has just arrived with Shah Mahomed prisoner! Roberts surprised him in his camp, 15 miles from Sehwan. Walter, of the 3rd, charged smack into the camp, and took the Shah prisoner, and all his standards, and two guns, and cut up his Belooches. No one killed on our side. Lancaster slightly wounded. Roberts will be across this evening, and will bother brother Shere, I suspect, who will — and you will hunt him by the scent! Between you and Roberts, Shere Mahomed has a good chance of being picked up.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER.

On the evening of the 10th June, Captain Jacob, with the force under his command, marched from Meerpoor, and on the 13th arrived at Sha-Dad-Poor, where he halted. 10th June, 1843.

Early on the morning of the 14th, Meer Shere Mahomed, with his whole army, moved down on Captain Jacob's detachment, with the hope of surprising it in its camp before daylight. Captain Jacob, receiving timely information of the Meer's approach, left his camp and moved out to meet him; he surprised and attacked the Belooche army on its line of march, and totally defeated it. The particulars of the action are given in the following despatches.

From various causes the march of both Sir C. Napier and Colonel Roberts was delayed beyond the appointed time, so that the General, instead of leaving Hyderabad on the 10th of June, did not reach Nussurpoor (twenty miles distant) until the night of the 14th, and Colonel Roberts could not cross the Indus till many days after the action with Shere Mahomed, so that Captain Jacob was thrown completely on his own resources, no assistance being within effective reach.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 15th JULY, 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the two following communications from His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay, dated the 20th ultimo, together with the documents therein alluded to.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 425.

Head Quarters, Hyderabad, 20th June, 1843.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Captain Jacob, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, dated Sha-Dad-Poor, 14th instant, which I beg you will submit to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. NAPIER, Major-General,

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

Governor of Scinde.

From Captain J. JACOB, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Camp, Sha-Dad-Poor, to His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde.

Dated Camp, Sha-Dad-Poor, 14th June, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I yesterday morning arrived at this place with the force under my command.

During the day I received information that Meer Shere Mahomed had marched from Hala, to a fort by name Oocleyra, some 16 or 17 miles south-east from that place. I have not as yet been able to communicate with Colonel Roberts, but concluded that this movement of the Ameer's to the southward was caused by the approach of the force under the Colonel from the north, and that in endeavouring to escape from it, he would inevitably fall into the hands of the troops advancing from Hyderabad; wherefore, believing this place to be an excellent position for enabling me to intercept the Meer should he attempt to escape to the eastward, I determined to halt here.

At about eleven o'clock last night, a Brahmin servant of Shere Mahomed came to my camp, and informed me that the Meer was coming to attack me, with his whole force, amounting, he said, to 8,000 or 10,000 men.

At about three o'clock this morning my picquets perceived the enemy coming on in considerable force, and after sending several parties to reconnoitre, finding that the enemy advanced very slowly, I left a troop and company to protect my camp, and went out with the rest of the force under my command to attack him; as I advanced the Belooches formed on the bank of a Nullah in considerable strength, both horse and foot, with three guns, which immediately opened on us. The ground in front was of the most difficult nature, being rugged in the extreme, and intersected with deep ravines; as soon as I had formed my line and our guns commenced firing with some effect, I perceived the Belooches moving off, and on my advancing with the Scinde Horse, they broke, dispersed, and fled in every direction, leaving their guns and several standards in our hands; from the nature of the country, covered as it is with jungle and sand hillocks, and intersected with canals full of water, effective pursuit was impossible. Five or six of the Belooches were killed by our artillery fire, and two horses of the Scinde Irregular Horse by that of the enemy.

We have taken five prisoners, from whom, as well as from the Brahmin above mentioned, I learn that Meer Shere Mahomed has fled with ten horsemen back to the river, and I therefore (I am happy to say) have succeeded in preventing his flight to the desert, although unsuccessful in the attempt to capture his person.

The undermentioned Sirdars were present with Shere Mahomed's army :—

Meer Shere Mahomed
Khan Mahomed
Goolam Mahomed Luggaree
Moorad Ali (Chang)
Meer Mahomed (Son of Meer Roostum)
Meer Mehrab Talpoorie
Mahomed Sadick
Mahomed Moossen (Brother-in-law of Meer Nussur Khan).

The number of Belooches actually present was about 4,000. The remainder of Shere Mahomed's army and one gun was left at Andeyrah, or deserted him in the road.

The Meer had but four guns in all.

The three taken are of brass and well equipped. The conduct of all officers and men under my command has been most steady and excellent throughout, but in an action such as that of this morning, there is no room for the display of much military prowess.

My intention is to remain at this place until I can communicate with Colonel Roberts, or until I shall receive other orders from yourself. I have good information that Shere Mahomed's family, &c., are at a fort called Runnee, in the middle of the hills, about 12 miles from Sehwan, and that the Meer will certainly attempt to cross the river to join them, and not fly to the desert without them.

I have, &c.,
Camp, Sha-Dad-Poor, 14th June, 1843. (Signed) J. JACOB, Captain
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,

(Signed) (True copy.) E. GREEN, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) (True copy.) P. McPHERSON, Major,
Military Secretary.

RETURN of Guns captured in action at Sha-Dad-Poor, on the morning of the 14th June, 1843, by the detachment under the command of Captain Jacob.

Sha-Dad-Poor, 14th June, 1843.

No.	Description of Guns.	Diameter of Bore.	Length.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
1	Brass Gun ...	3	3	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	Serviceable, complete with limber and ammunition.
2	" " ...	3	3	6	" "
3	" " ...	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	5	" "

(Signed) J. JACOB, Captain, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. (Signed) D. GAYE, Lieutenant, Commanding Artillery detachment.

(Signed) (True copy.) P. McPHERSON, Major, Military Secretary. (Signed) (True copy.) E. GREEN, Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 426.

From His Excellency Major-General Sir C. NAPIER, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Bombay.

Dated 20th June, 1843.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, dated Sehwan, 8th June, 1843, which I beg you will submit to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. NAPIER, Major-General, Governor of Scinde.

Head-Quarters, Hyderabad, 20th June, 1843.

Camp, Sehwan, 8th June, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I marched at 12 o'clock this morning, with the details as per margin,* to attack Meer Shah Mahomed, who was encamped at "Peer Arres," a place under the hills, about 14 miles to the westward, with 2,000 men.

2.—At daylight we were still at a distance of between two and three miles, and on approaching near his position, which was a large oblong enclosure of fine trees, surrounded by a thick and almost impenetrable hedge, I could perceive the enemy were retreating, and at this time I requested Captain Walter to lead his troop to the left, and if possible prevent their doing so, and turn them across our right.

3.—I have the honor to enclose Captain Walter's account of his proceedings.

4.—At the same time the detachment advanced steadily on the right, and Major Blood's battery and the right wing of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Benbow, covered by the light company of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, under Captain Baynes, and the whole supported by the Grenadier Company 20th Regiment Native Infantry, under Captain Keily, two companies of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Johnstone, advanced in echelon on the centre and right of the enemy's position, on gaining which we halted, and the others (the light company) advanced a considerable distance.

* Major Blood's Battery—4 Guns.
Captain Walter's Troop, 3rd Regt. Lt. Cav.
3 Companies 6th Regt. N. I.
2 Companies 15th ditto.
2 Companies 20th ditto.

5.—A party of the Grenadier company 20th Regiment Native Infantry were ordered to scour the enclosure, and here, I am happy to say, they discovered Meer Shah Mahomed under some very thick bushes. He at first refused to surrender, but he eventually did so to Captain Fraser, 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry. I beg to enclose a letter from Captain Keily on this subject.

6.—The result of the expedition has been the capture of Meer Shah Mahomed, his guns and standard, and the total dispersion of his force, together with the release of some horsemen of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, taken prisoners by the enemy on the 6th instant.

7.—The loss of the enemy was great, about ninety dead on the field, and we have seventeen prisoners; our own loss, as you will observe by the return, has been trifling.

8.—I beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency the valuable services rendered me by Major Benbow, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, Major Blood, Artillery, Captain Keily, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Johnstone, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Captain Walter, who charged with his small but intrepid band into the midst of a large body of the enemy.

9.—I have also to bring to the notice of His Excellency the great assistance rendered by Captain Mayor, Major of Brigade, Captain Baynes, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, who also took command of the advance, consisting of the light company 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and of Captain Fraser's 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, and of the Assistant Commissary-General, who kindly volunteered his services on my Staff.

10.—I must not forget to mention the important services I have received from a Patan, by name Aliff Khan, well known to many officers at the Sukkur Agency. His information principally led to the success we have met with, and when with Captain Walter he killed four of the enemy.

11.—I regret extremely to have to inform you, that two European artillerymen died of *coup de soleil*, the heat after nine o'clock became most awful, and the whole detachment much distressed by the time we returned to this place at one o'clock, P.M. Had we moved with camp equipage, &c., the operation could not have been accomplished with that secrecy necessary to ensure success.

12.—There was no valuable property, and I burned as much as I could not remove from the spot; a few camels I have transferred to the Commissariat Department; some tattoos, mules, swords, and matchlocks will be sold this evening by public auction.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Commanding Field Brigade, Sehwan.

To Captain Green, (Signed)
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad.

To Captain Mayor, Brigade-Major F. F.

SIR,

In accordance with orders received from Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, I advanced on the morning of the 8th of June with the troop under my command, for the purpose of holding in check the enemy under Meer Shah Mahomed, until the arrival of the remainder of the force; on approaching the spot towards which I had seen small bodies retreating, and perceiving larger parties dispersing to the right and left, I attacked a party of horse and foot to the number of about 250, who were drawn up in rear of two guns, which they discharged at the moment of my passing. I succeeded in cutting up between 70 or 80, and their loss would have been greater, but for the thick jungle which favored their escape. I am happy in being able to report that all under me did their duty. I do myself the honor to forward casualty rolls of men and horses.

I have, &c.,
G. WALTER, Captain,
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

(Signed)
Camp, Sehwan, 9th June, 1843.

I trust I may be allowed to bring to the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, the gallant conduct of the Puttan Sirdar Aliff Khan, who led me to the spot where I found the enemy, and who was side by side with me during the skirmish.

(Signed)
G. WALTER, Captain,
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Camp, Sehwan, 9th June, 1843.

To Captain Mayor, Major of Brigade, Sehwan.

SIR,

In compliance with yesterday's orders, I do myself the honor to state, that the sub-division of the Grenadier company, which I detached, at the desire of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, commanding, for the purpose of searching the garden or burial-ground occupied by Meer Shah Mahomed and his followers, fortunately discovered him concealed in some thick underwood, together with three or four servants.

On seeing the Sepoys he raised his gun, and one of his followers drew his sword, the men supposing that he intended opposition levelled their muskets and would have shot him, had he not called out that he was the Meer, and Captain Fraser coming up at the time, he delivered up his sword to him.

I consider that the men showed great forbearance in not firing, as they had been much exasperated at the conduct of a Beelooche, who only a few minutes before (after firing was over) had jumped out of a bush and severely wounded Lieutenant Lancaster, the Acting Adjutant, in the arm. He was, however, immediately afterwards killed by a Sepoy named Khyroola Khan, who most probably saved that officer's life.

I beg to forward the arms taken from the Meer and his followers, viz. :—

- 1 English double-barrel Gun.
- 1 Matchlock with flint lock and silver clasps.
- 2 Swords, one with a gilt handle; the Meer's sword was delivered over to him yesterday.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. R. KEILY, Captain,
Commanding 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

(True copies.)
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASUALTY ROLL of Killed and Wounded in Action with Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERTS's Brigade at Peer Aaree, on the 8th June, 1843.

Camp, Sehwan, 8th June, 1843.

Detail.	Killed.	Wounded.			Horses Killed.	Horses Wounded.	Remarks.
		Lieutenant.	Havildars.	Troopers.			
3rd company 1st battalion Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 1 Havildar dangerously, 1 Havildar, 5 Troopers severely, and 1 Trooper slightly wounded.
Captain Walter's troop 3rd Regiment } Light Cavalry	...	...	2	6	1	7	
Detachment 6th Regiment N. Infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 15th do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Lieut. and Adjutant Lancaster severely wounded.
Do. 20th do. do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	1	2	6	1	7	

(Signed) H. G. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Field Brigade, Sehwan.

To Captain Mayor,
Brigade Major.

(Signed) (True copy.)
EDWARD GREEN, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RETURN of Ordnance captured on the morning of the 8th June, 1843, in the Camp of MEER SHAH MAHOMED, by a force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERTS.

Sehwan, 9th June, 1843.

No.	Diameter of Bore.		Length of Piece.			Nature of Ordnance.
	Inches.	Length.	Feet.	Inches.	Length.	
1	2	2	4	4	6	Iron.
2	2	2	2	11	...	Iron.

A quantity of Ammunition for the above Ordnance was also taken and destroyed.

(Signed) C. BLOOD, Major,
Commanding 3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery.

(Signed) H. G. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Brigade.

(Signed) (True copy.)
EDWARD GREEN, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True copies.)
L. R. REID, Chief Secretary.

Hyderabad, 12th June, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

The General received to-day your letter of yesterday, and is much pleased at your having got so far on your road. He is very much vexed at the bad state of the camels sent to you; as he had taken particular care to order proper ones for you, and plenty of them. I enclose a letter on the subject from Captain Blenkins. He blames the contractor; the contractor blames Sir Francis Ford. This is a matter of opinion; but how are we to make the two accounts of the number of Puckall camels square, unless some died or deserted on the road? However, the contractor has sent off to-day a man to Koheran, to collect camels for you. He will reach Koheran to-morrow, and promises immediately to supply you with as many as you require.

In the meantime you have Sir Charles's permission to rob, murder, steal, hang, and anything else, to procure carriage; you may do anything if you can but catch Shere Mahomed; do this, and all your crimes will be pardoned. Roberts is at Sukkurund to-day or to-morrow. By to-morrow night you will be not far from Koheran. Shere Mahomed's followers have mostly abandoned him, and he will try to bolt up the desert. He fears the river and Koheran, and I don't think he will venture south. His brother Shah is here,—a regular spoon. Shere will not be caught so easily.

Ever yours,

WM. NAPIER.

P.S.—Pin all the families of the chiefs who are with Shere Mahomed, at least as many as you can guard. The ladies, of course, are to be free and protected; don't —.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H.

Hyderabad, 17th June, 1843.

17th June, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

The General has received all your letters and triplicate of your despatch. He congratulates you from his heart on your glorious victory over the Ameer. When we arrived at Nussurpoor on the evening of the 14th, he intended pushing on himself with the cavalry and artillery to your assistance, as there were reports that you were hard pressed. However, the true reports arrived during the night, and we remained where we were.

Next morning the General was attacked by *coup de soleil*, and was unable to move. He however wrote to you through McMurdo, and in the evening your despatch arrived, which did him as much good as Dr. Gibbon. He immediately ordered all the Europeans back, and the remainder of the force to follow.

Green wrote to you that night to return to Meerpoor, or to do as you thought best. We brought the General back the same night (15th) in a dooly, and I am happy to say that he is out of all danger, and rapidly recovering. To-morrow your despatch goes to Lord Ellenborough.

The 28th lost one officer and 21 men on the expedition, all from apoplexy; they lost 11 in Hyderabad during the same period, from the same cause.

The General desires you will give the Brahmin 100 rupees for his services. He is delighted with your victory, and would write himself, but we do not allow him to do much business. One or two days' rest will put him to rights. Rathbone has information that Shere Mahomed has fled to the desert, finding it impossible to cross the Indus, which is admirably watched by Lieutenant Frushard, who has succeeded Captain Nott.

If this be true, you may catch him, but the General leaves your movements entirely in your own hands, to do as you think best. There is a troop of the 9th Cavalry somewhere near Muttaree to be under your orders. Send to the officer commanding (a native) to give him your orders, as the Adjutant-General's letter did not reach him.

Fitzgerald arrived to-day from Sukkur with your field guns. He starts immediately, either to join you or to look after Shere with some Khyheeree horsemen.

Ali Morad will soon be brought to his senses. I do not think that I have anything more to say, except to beg of you to excuse this scrawl, but it is late, and I am tired.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H.

Very faithfully yours,
(Signed) WM. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 18th June, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

18th June, 1843.

It is confidently believed that some of your men have taken Shere Mahomed prisoner. Rathbone has written to you, I believe, on the subject.

The General leaves your movements entirely to your own judgment, and has caused you to be written to once or twice to that effect. But if you do not want the guns and infantry, you had better send them back.

I am happy to say the General is much better; your defeat of Shere Mahomed cured him.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H.

Sincerely yours,
WM. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 18th June, 1843.

SIR,

The General congratulates you upon the capture of two more guns of Meer Shere Mahomed's. His Excellency wishes you to keep the guns which you took at Meerpoor for the present.

If you think you can spare the infantry and the two guns attached to your force, you are to send them back to Hyderabad.

I have the honor to be,

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding S. I. H., Meerpoor.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. NAPIER.

Sending the Infantry and Artillery with the five guns captured from Meer Shere Mahomed to Hyderabad, Captain Jacob marched to Meerpoor with the Scinde Horse. 19th June, 1843.

The regiment was now ordered to Hyderabad, where it arrived on the 7th July, 1843, and was quartered in a village (Tanda) near the fort. 7th July, 1843.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald joined head-quarters of the regiment and resumed his duties as Adjutant.

Some days afterwards a letter from Lord Ellenborough concerning a proposed augmentation and re-organization of the regiment was sent to Captain Jacob by H. E. the Governor of Scinde for his remarks.

LETTER.

Extract from a letter from the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India to Major-General Sir C. NAPIER, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde, dated Agra, 10th May, 1843.

Remarks by Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

The rates of pay are somewhat lower, but the rates of pay which are fully efficient for a regiment raised in Bengal when serving beyond the Indus must be ample for a regiment of Scinde Cavalry serving in Scinde. Besides, the more onerous duty, that of serving in the country beyond Shikarpoor, is never likely to be required from the Scinde Horse.

Experience shows that the sum of 30 rupees a month is not more than sufficient to enable a horseman to maintain himself efficiently in this country; of this sum 10 rupees is considered the pay of the man, and 20 rupees as that of the Silidar for the support of his horse. For a considerable period in Cutchee a Silidar of the Scinde Horse could make nothing by his horse, his whole pay was expended in its keep monthly; and even in Scinde, under the most favorable circumstances, he can never clear above five rupees a month; the average is indeed considerably lower than this. This sum monthly is all that he has to meet the expense of purchasing his horse in the first instance, and of replacing it afterwards as often as lost, except on actual service, in which latter case he receives assistance from Government; but even then the sum allowed (125 rupees) is not sufficient for the purchase of a horse of a proper description.

The average price of the horses in the S. I. H. is very nearly 200 rupees.

Horsemen in Scinde certainly cannot keep themselves efficiently mounted, as those of the Scinde Horse now are, on less than the present allowance;

I further prefer the establishment of a regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry to either of the establishments proposed, because, in proportion to the total number of men, there is a larger number of grades to which some higher amount of pay is attached.

There will obviously too be a convenience in having hereafter the pay of the Scinde Horse and of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry the same, as it is far from improbable that occasions may occur on which they may serve together.

The proposition of Captain Jacob is, in fact, to have two regiments of Scinde Horse, each as strong as the one regiment formerly proposed, with as many European officers to each regiment as a regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry has; and, besides, a commandant and adjutant for the whole. Considering the number of detachments there must be, I am not disposed to object to this establishment; nor, considering the reasons you have assigned for it, am I disposed to object to raising the strength of the whole corps to 1,200 men, but I should wish that the pay which those now belonging to the Scinde Horse receive in excess of the pay beyond the Indus, of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry, should be deemed a personal allowance, and that all who may be hereafter engaged, should be engaged on the rates of pay beyond the Indus, of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry,

the reduction in their pay must necessarily be followed by the introduction of an inferior description of animal.

Again, with regard to the pay of the men, it should be considered that, for 10 rupees a month, the horseman has to keep himself fully clothed, armed and accoutred, and that the men of the Scinde Horse are certainly more efficiently and expensively armed than those of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry. The latter carry matchlocks, the S. I. H. carbines, and those of a costly kind, excellent percussion arms having been lately procured for them from England. Moreover, the men of the S. I. H. serving permanently at a distance from their native places are put to far greater expense with their families than are the Bengal soldiers when temporarily so employed.

In the latter case the wives and children remain comfortably at their homes, and in the former they must either never see their husbands, &c., at all, or must be with them in Scinde, and be occasionally moved about at an enormous expense and inconvenience.

The total amount of the cost to the State of a regiment of Irregular Horsemen on the scale proposed, after all exceeds that of a regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry in a very trifling degree.

Total monthly pay to a regiment of	
Bengal Irregular Cavalry of 600	} 18,825 rs.
horses	
Ditto, of 600 of the Scinde Horse	} 19,915
on the proposed scale	

Difference..... 1,090

This is exclusive of all pay and allowances to Europeans. The pay of the native officers, particularly those of the higher ranks in the Bengal Irregular Cavalry, seems to be on too low a scale; on these officers more than on anything depend the fidelity and good conduct of the men; their influence supplies the place of the strict discipline and minute drilling of the regular army.

They cannot be made too much of in order to induce men of property and family to enter the service; for such men when also good soldiers are invaluable in an irregular corps.

The inconvenience arising from two regiments occasionally serving together on slightly different rates of pay will surely not be comparable to that caused by having different rates of pay among the men of the same regiment who are constantly mixed up together in the performance of the same duties; such an arrangement cannot but be the source of continual ill will to each other, and discontent with the service. If the present rate of pay be finally disallowed, it will be far better to raise a new corps altogether, having no connection whatever with the present regiment of Scinde Horse.

The pay of none of the European officers should be less than 500 rupees a month; with less than this amount of pay, an officer of Irregular Cavalry cannot in this country mount and maintain himself respectably and efficiently; to do his work properly he should keep three good horses. He is always on the move; his carriage and camp equipage must at all times and seasons be ready for instant use, and supplies of all kinds, even to the necessaries of life, are much more expensive than in India.

The rates of pay allowed for regimental establishment with a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, with the exception of the pay of the Persian and English writers, are so low that the establishment would be a nullity in this country.

as shown in the enclosed paper.* The establishment too should be assimilated to that of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry in all respects, unless there should exist some special reason with which I am unacquainted for departing from it.

It appears desirable that if guns should be attached to the Scinde Horse, an officer of Artillery should have charge of the battery. The pay of the Jemadar, Duffedar, and Suwars of the battery, which, in Captain Jacob's plan, is assimilated to that of persons holding the corresponding stations in the Scinde Horse, should be made the same as that of the Jemadar, Duffedars and Suwars of the Bengal Irregular Horse.

* Printed as in the original copy.

The rates of pay to servants in the Bombay Presidency are more than double those of the corresponding classes in Bengal; take, for instance, the most useful of all public followers, the Bheesties; the pay of each of these allowed to a Bengal regiment is 4½ rupees, but in the Bombay army it is 10 rupees, and that of a Puckalee (the only kind of Bheestie of much use with a cavalry regiment) 15 rupees; and no man could be procured in Scinde or the Bombay Presidency to do the work for less.

The reasons adduced against the reduction of pay to the new Ressala apply even more forcibly to the men to be employed with the artillery than to the others. It will be no easy matter under any circumstances to convert Irregular Horsemen into tolerably efficient Horse Artillery men, but if the latter are to receive less pay than the ordinary Suwars, and thence considered as belonging to an inferior service, the task will be hopeless, and it will be better not to attempt it.

(Signed) J. JACOB, Captain,
Commanding S. I. H.

A troop under command of Lieutenant Fitzgerald proceeded to Kurrachee as 29th August, 1843.
escort to H. E. the Governor of Scinde.

Lieutenant Malcolm, 2nd in command, appointed to act as Adjutant during the 1st September, 1843.
absence of Lieutenant Fitzgerald.

Bombay Castle, 7th September, 1843.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general 11th September, 1843.
information the following General Orders, issued by the Government of India on the 18th ult., publishing a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors of the 5th of the preceding month, announcing the honors and distinctions conferred by her most gracious Majesty, on the officers who distinguished themselves at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad on the 17th of February and the 24th of March last.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. L. REID,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS (Extract) by the Right Honorable the Governor-General
of India in Council.

Fort William, 18th August, 1843.

2.—The conduct of Brevet-Captain John Jacob, of the Bombay Artillery, and of Lieutenant Joshua Tait, of the 6th Bombay Native Infantry, is considered to have entitled them to honorary distinction, which cannot at present be conferred on account of their want of rank. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has however announced his intention of recommending both these officers for the brevet rank of major, and for the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, after they shall have been promoted to the regimental rank of captain.

(Signed) G. SANDERS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

The regiment moved out of the Tanda in which it was quartered, and encamped 15th September, 1843.
on the hill to the north of the town of Hyderabad. Permanent lines ordered to be built on that spot commenced upon.

Bombay.—GENERAL ORDERS by the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 28th October, 1843.

22nd September, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in re-publishing for general information of the army the following extract from General Orders, issued by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to the troops under his command, dated the 17th instant:—

Head Quarters, Kurrachee, 17th October, 1843.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde.

No. 1.

The following letter and notification received from the Governor in Council of Bombay are published for general information.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde.
SIR,

We have the highest gratification in transmitting to your Excellency three copies of a reprint of the General Orders issued by the Right Honorable the Governor of India in Council on the 22nd ultimo, publishing to the army an extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd August last, announcing that Her Majesty and the Honorable Court have resolved to confer medals on the gallant troops who were engaged in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

2.—In forwarding this General Order we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us of offering to your Excellency our warmest congratulations on the occasion of so gratifying a testimony being accorded by Her Majesty and the Honorable the Court of Directors of the high approbation of the valuable services principally rendered by the troops of this presidency, on the above memorable occasion, and reflecting such lustre on the able and gallant commanders under whom these glorious victories were won.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bombay, 5th October, 1843.

(Signed)

G. W. ARTHUR,
G. W. ANDERSON,
J. H. CRAWFORD.

No. 2.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in re-publishing for general information the following general orders by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, under date the 22nd ultimo.

By order,

(Signed)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

No. 205 of 1843.

Fort William, 22nd September, 1843.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the army the following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 13, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 2nd August, 1843.

Par. 1.—We have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that a medal, to commemorate the victories gained by the troops under Major-General Sir Charles Napier shall be conferred on the officers and private soldiers of her Majesty's army engaged in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

2.—We have to announce that we have resolved, in commemoration of these brilliant actions, and in testimony of our high approbation of the services rendered by the troops, European and Native, to cause an appropriate medal to be struck in silver, to be presented to all the officers and soldiers of the East India Company's army who were engaged on these memorable occasions.

3.—We have further the gratification to apprise you, that we have received the announcement that the Queen will graciously permit the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of our army, to whom we may grant the medal, to wear the same in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

4.—We shall take immediate measures for the preparation and despatch of the requisite number of medals.

(Signed) G. SANDERS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

(Signed) (True copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3.

The honors which the Queen and the Honorable Court of Directors have bestowed on their faithful troops must animate us all with gratitude and with pride. To do our duty in a battle is a negative virtue. Cowards and traitors alone desert their colors. Her Majesty has a right to our best exertions without other reward than the glory which beams from victory. But the Sovereign has been graciously pleased to mark her approbation displayed by her united troops, in attacking enemies at once so numerous and so hardy.

Let me, then, congratulate you all upon these glorious medals, the fruits of discipline, and those well-wielded weapons, the matchless musket and bayonet, which pour a double death upon an enemy—death by fire and death by steel.

It is when we receive honors and rewards that we should recur to the means by which they have been won. Thus do our minds gather confidence from reflection; and if again we have the good fortune to meet an enemy again we shall conquer.

No. 4.

The above Order is to be most carefully translated, and read and explained to each regiment and detachment at a special parade ordered for the purpose.

(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True extract.)
(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald left the regiment, and appointed deputy-collector in Scinde 26th August, 1843.
by G. O., dated 26th August, 1843.

Fifty men under Lieutenant Malcolm proceeded with General Simpson to 13th November, 1843.
Ahmed Khan.

Lieutenant Malcolm returned from Ahmed Khan. The detachment of Horse 4th December, 1843.
left at that place also returned on the 12th December, 1843.

Doctor Campbell appointed to the regiment.

28th December, 1843.

3rd January, 1844.

Lieutenant Merewether, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, appointed Adjutant by G. O. by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, dated 27th December, 1843, and joined 3rd January, 1844.

Terrible sickness prevailed at this time in the regiment, as also among all the troops quartered at Hyderabad, and the country folk.

26th February, 1844.

Lieutenant Malcolm appointed a deputy-collector in Scinde by G. O. of the Government of Scinde, dated 26th February, 1844.

REGIMENTAL ORDER by Captain JACOB, Commanding S. I. H.

29th February, 1844.

Hyderabad, 29th February, 1844.

On the departure of Lieutenant Malcolm from the regiment, the Commanding Officer feels it due to this officer to record the very high opinion he entertains of his services during the eventful period wherein he has been one of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Much and gallant service was performed by Lieutenant Malcolm with the men of the regiment before Captain Jacob received the command. Of this it does not become him to speak; of Lieutenant Malcolm's services in Cutchee, public acknowledgment has already been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, in his farewell letter to the regiment. Captain Jacob also feels that it would be something like presumption in him to remark on the conduct of an officer, who, though lately under his command, is at least as experienced a soldier as himself. But it is nevertheless his duty to return warm and public thanks to Lieutenant Malcolm for the constant and cordial support and assistance he has at all times received from him, and to express his admiration of the ready and daring gallantry so often shown by him in the field, and of that less brilliant, though rarer and higher order of courage, calm enduring fortitude, the possession of which in an eminent degree has so often been displayed by Lieutenant Malcolm, during his period of service with the regiment.

The Commanding Officer cannot but feel the departure of Lieutenant Malcolm from among the officers of the Scinde Horse to be a most serious loss and injury to the corps, and regrets it more than he can attempt to express.

Lieutenant Malcolm has, however, chosen for himself a new field of action, and it only remains to the Commanding Officer to bid him farewell, and to express his heartfelt wishes for his health and high fortune in whatever situation he may hereafter be placed.

By order,

(Signed)

W. L. MEREWETHER,
Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant S. I. H.

5th March, 1844.

Lieutenant Carter, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, appointed second in command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, by General Orders of the Government of Scinde, dated 5th March, 1844.

1st April, 1844.

Doctor Campbell proceeded on sick certificate by Brigade Orders, dated Hyderabad, 1st April, 1844, and Assistant-Surgeon Burn, Madras 2nd Cavalry, appointed to the medical charge of the regiment by Brigade Orders of the 30th March, 1844.

May, 1844.

New lines for the regiment completed and occupied.

25th June, 1844.

Jemadar Meer Baber Ali discharged in disgrace.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding S. I. H.

Kurrachee, 11th July, 1844.

1.—Jemadar Meer Baber Ali having been convicted on the clearest evidence before a Punchayet, of having, whilst commanding his troop on detachment at Kurrachee, been guilty of defrauding certain of the men under his command, whom it was his duty to have protected, thereby proving himself quite unfit for the place he held among officers or gentlemen, the Commanding Officer was under the painful necessity of recommending to Government his immediate discharge from the service.

The following General Order on the subject has just been received, from the date of which the name of Jemadar Meer Baber Ali is to be struck off the strength of the regiment.

The Jemadar's horses and those hitherto borne in the name of his son are also to be discharged, and the Assamees forfeited on the date of the publication of this order at Hyderabad. The Commanding Officer is greatly grieved at being compelled to remove from the regiment, in disgrace, an officer of high rank, long service, and of hitherto excellent character, and he trusts that a necessity for such a severe measure may never again arise. 11th July, 1844.

Officers should avoid as much as possible all money transactions with the men under their command, but any approach to dishonesty in such or any other transactions, must infallibly bring disgrace and ruin on the guilty parties, whatever may have been their former rank, character, or services.

By order,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant-Adjutant,
Scinde Irregular Horse.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by the Honorable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 411 of 1844.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1844.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Jemadar Meer Baber Ali, of the Scinde Irregular Horse, be discharged the service.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. MELVILLE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Reorganization of the Regiment.

1st August, 1844.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding S. I. H.

Hyderabad, 1st August, 1844.

According to orders of the Government of India, the establishment of the regiment is fixed according to the following scale from this date:—

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

No.	Rank.	Cost of each.			Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Commandant	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	2456	14	0
1	2nd in Command	500	0	0	500	0	0			
1	Adjutant	426	10	0	426	10	0			
6	Russuldars	150	0	0	900	0	0			
12	Jemadars	75	0	0	900	0	0			
6	Kote Duffedars	50	0	0	300	0	0			
36	Duffedars	45	0	0	1620	0	0			
6	Nishan Burdars	35	0	0	210	0	0	27780		
7	Trumpeters	30	0	0	210	0	0			
926	Suwars.....	30	0	0	27780	0	0			
<i>Native Staff.</i>										
1	Native Adjutant (non-effective)	25	0	0	25	0	0	35034	14	0
1	Quarter-Master do.	10	0	0	10	0	0			
1	Head Mootasuddee	30	0	0	30	0	0			
1	Native Doctor	30	0	0	30	0	0			
2	Ditto 2nd class	20	0	0	40	0	0			
2	Compounders	10	0	0	20	0	0			
<i>Establishment.</i>										
12	Bheesties Puckal	10	0	0	120	0	0	35034	14	0
2	Do. Hospital	9	0	0	18	0	0			
2	Sweepers	5	0	0	10	0	0			
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Contingent Allowance for extra Moata- sudees, Natives, and Stationery		100	0	0	100	0	0	35034	14	0
Additional non-effective Trumpet-Major...		5	0	0	5	0	0			
Grand Total								35034 14 0		

By order,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

- 15th August, 1844. Lieutenant Carter resigned his appointment as second in command of the Scinde Irregular Horse.
- 18th August, 1844. Lieutenant Malcolm re-appointed second in command by General Order of the Government of Scinde, 18th August, 1844.
- 11th October, 1844. Lieutenant Merewether ordered to join the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on service in the Southern Mahratta country.

14th October, 1844. REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding S. I. H.

Hyderabad, October 14th, 1844.

Lieutenant Malcolm will be pleased to act as Adjutant to the regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Merewether, or until further orders.

By order,
(Signed) G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant S. I. H.

- 22nd October, 1844. The regiment warned to proceed into the hills west of Kotree, for the purpose of accompanying H. E. Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, *en route* to Sehwan, &c.

Kurrachee, 22nd October, 1844.

22nd October, 1844. MY DEAR JACOB,

Look over the arsenal and tell me if you can fit out two three-pounders to go on camels—the gun on one, and the carriage on another. I think Bell has got two complete with carriages. This is your order for what he has.

Yours,
C. J. NAPIER.

P.S.—If I am right, take them over the river with you, with bullocks if you cannot fit them up for camels.

- 26th October, 1844. The regiment, with two three-pounders on camels, and a Havildar's party of Golundauze attached, marched and crossed the Indus to Kotree, where it halted.

Kotree, 30th October, 1844.

30th October, 1844. MY DEAR MCMURDO,

Your letter of the 26th reached me yesterday. We are encamped snugly at Kotree, ready to start anywhere. Artillery, Commissariat arrangements, &c., all right.

What is that "intelligible" joke? Your letter to Reid was quite sufficient, I fancy; the fact is that Sir Charles has established a most terrible "funk" here, and people eat bread in fear and trembling, doubting whether it be lawful to eat at all, and whether they can do so without displeasing the Governor.

The Bombay folk appear to me to be in a most unnecessary state of alarm about the Kolapoor disturbances. The whole country might, I am sure, be quieted by compelling the rascal of a Rajah to a more mild and equitable Government. Were this done, we should only have to quiet a few discontented spirits; otherwise we must deal with an insurgent *population*. Colonel W— appears to have given much encouragement to the rebels by his silly or cowardly conduct in the first instance, and thereby given an appearance of serious importance to the insurrection which is not its due.

As the General has deferred his day of departure, I wish you would ask him to allow me to go at once to Sehwan, where we can abide in plenty till he thinks proper to proceed. To halt at Kujjoor, we must take everything with us for horse and man, and, making Sehwan the rendezvous, we should only require to take food for the actual march, and the condition of the horses would not suffer. The squadron at Ahmed Khan left Hyderabad with the horses in superb condition, but the miserable forage and bad water in those hills has completely taken the shine out of them. Some of them came in with General Simpson, and I could hardly believe them to be the same animals. A month at Ahmed Khan would ruin the best cavalry on earth! Let me, therefore, cause the horsemen at Ahmed

Khan join us by the way, and all proceed quietly to Sehwan, and remain there till wanted. 30th October, 1844.

With regard to provisions beyond Sehwan, everything abounds till we get to the desert, and in Cutchee we can generally procure what we want. It will be only necessary to take two or three days' food for man and horse, to be used on emergencies. In Cutchee all will be smooth, but if we go into the hills beyond, we must take every single thing with us except water, and even that is not very plentiful.

You call the squadron at Ahmed Khan "Malcolm's," but there is no European with it; Malcolm is sick with fever, and, though he keeps his pluck up as usual, will very probably not be able to accompany us; the march will, however, do him good, I fancy. It is a great nuisance my losing my adjutant just now: his presence was infinitely more required with us, where there are but three officers, than with the 21st, where there are a score or so; what difference can one more ensign make, whereas the Adjutant *is* of great use to us. A new man, too, is entirely useless in a Silidar corps; it takes a considerable time to have a glimmering even of the business. Fulljames, commanding an irregular corps at Ahmedabad, was not withdrawn from it to accompany his regiment on service in Affghanistan, and it seems hard to remove Merewether from my regiment on the frontier, where active employment may always be expected, just after he had learnt to make himself useful, and had become of some value to the regiment. Do you think it would be of any use to apply to get the young man back again?

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

Pokrun, 24th November, 1844. 24th November, 1844.

MY DEAR MCMURDO,

Please tell me if I shall direct the Mehta and camels with us to return to Hyderabad, to join those with Jameson, or whither to go?

It is proper that it should be explained to the Governor that, so long as we may be in Scinde, we should have no difficulty in feeding man and horse, but that at several places in Cutchee we shall not be able to obtain supplies; and if we go into the hills, everything *must* be carried with us for the whole time we are therein. We shall be able to procure whatever we may require at Larkana, Kunda, Bhaugh, and Dadur; and if we take sufficient camels with us, can always supply ourselves at any of those places for as many days as we may require to be in parts of the country where no food is procurable. Now, as a Silidar of mine gets 20 rupees a month to provide and support his horse, it is plain that, whatever his wishes, he *cannot* pay 19 rupees a month for camel hire to carry his grain; so that where it does not exist in the neighbourhood, unless he be assisted from the public stores, and the food supplied at a price within his reach, he must go without. I know that a Suwar cannot pay more than 8 rupees a month for horse's grain; and be the quantity procurable for this sum ever so small, the horse can get no more. It is, then, manifestly out of our power to carry with us from Scinde the means of subsisting horse and man in such parts of Cutchee as do not afford supplies, or in the hills at all. Since we first set foot in this country in 1838, grain has always been issued to irregular horse from the public stores, whenever it has been otherwise procurable, at the rate laid down in G. O., 37½ lbs. (thirty-seven and a half pounds) per rupee. Assistance from the Commissariat is, on the terms now ordered by the General, entirely out of our reach, and there is but one alternative—namely, to go without.

We will, of course, do our best under any circumstances, as I trust His Excellency knows; but I think it is my duty to represent the state of the case clearly beforehand. I shall be obliged if you will explain all this fully to the General, who will, I hope, excuse my mentioning the business again. Starve or not, I shall trouble him no more on the subject; but the truth is as I have stated.

Yours very truly,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

29th December, 1844.

No. 1,191 of 1844.

*Assistant Quarter-Master-General's Office, S. D. A., Head
Quarters, Camp, Sukkur, 29th December, 1844.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter, No. 1,080, of the 24th ultimo, and adverting to the 1st para., relative to the system of supplying grain and carriage to the Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed by His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to inform you that, in all instances when this corps may be called upon to serve in a country where the requisite supplies are not procurable on the line of route, or in its immediate neighbourhood, the Commissariat will furnish the carriage and supplies in the same manner and at the same rate as laid down for the regular cavalry on the indent of the Commanding Officer, countersigned by a declaration on honour that the country about to be travelled through is incapable of affording the necessary supplies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. McMURDO, Captain,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General,
Scinde Division Army.

To Lieutenant Johnstone,
Sub Assistant Commissary-General, Hyderabad.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

M. McMURDO, Captain.
Assistant Quarter-Master-General, S. D. A.

No. 1,024 of 1844.

*Assistant Quarter-Master-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Kurrachee, 2nd November, 1844.*

2nd November, 1844. SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency Sir C. Napier, &c., &c., to request you will halt with the regiment under your command, at any place on the route to Kujjoor from Kotree you may deem best adapted to afford forage, water, &c., till His Excellency is "*en route*," or until further orders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

M. McMURDO, Captain,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

To Captain Jacob, Commanding the S. I. H.,
En route from Kotree to Kujjoor.

5th November, 1844.

The regiment marched from Kotree into the hills, arrived at Dur on the 6th, and halted there till the 13th.

EXTRACT FROM BRIGADE ORDERS, by Lieutenant-Colonel BROWN,
C.B., Commanding at Hyderabad.

9th November, 1844.

Hyderabad, 9th November, 1844.

4.—At the recommendation of the superintending surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon Ward, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to proceed without delay and assume medical charge of the Scinde Irregular Horse, during the indisposition of Assistant-Surgeon Burn, or until further orders.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

YOUNGHUSBAND,
Lieutenant-Major of Brigade.

The regiment reached Kujjoor on the 15th, and halted at that place till the 23rd, on which day it marched to Pokrun, and joined His Excellency Sir C. Napier, who arrived at that place the same day from Ghybee Deyra. 15th November, 1844.

Accompanied His Excellency the Governor to Sehwan, where he arrived on the 29th, and on the 3rd December moved on, viâ Lake Munchur, towards Larkana, which place was reached on the 13th December. 3rd December, 1844.
13th December, 1844.

No. 1,126 of 1844.

*Assistant Quarter-Master-General's Office,
Head Quarters, Camp, near Larkana, 13th December, 1844.*

13th December, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde to request that you will halt on your present ground until further orders.

I have, &c.,

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H.

(Signed)

M. McMURDO,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

The Governor proceeded to Sukkur leaving the regiment halted at Larkana, where it remained till the 13th of January, 1845, when it marched with the Scinde Camel Corps, European Volunteers, and the two three-pounder guns before mentioned, to Khyree Ghurree, *en route* to Cutchee. 13th January, 1845.

Concerning the movement of this force the following correspondence took place:—

Sukkur, 27th December, 1844. 27th December, 1844.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Answer me the following questions if you can:—

1st.—Is there a road from Kusmore (which I believe to be our most northern point) to Deyrah?

2nd.—If so, is it practicable for guns and cavalry, and is there water, and are there supplies to be had?

3rd.—If there is no road from Kusmore, from what point on the right bank is there a road?

4th.—Does the first road, if one exists, and if not, does the second road run through the Mooltan territory?

5th.—If you know the road, what style of country does it pass through?

6th.—What is Deyrah, strong or weak—mud or stone? Is the town inside the fort or outside? Will the folks fight or not?

7th.—If I were to offer the Boogtee territory to the Murrees, would they help us, by refusing any passage through their hills to Beejah's people?

8th.—How are the roads from Pooljee to Deyrah?

9th.—Can I march either by that which runs south or that which runs north? I ought to say as regards each other, for by your map they run east and west, but nearly parallel to each other. That which is most southerly runs by "Teyaga" (if you can trust to any names in a map); it seems the shorter of the two. Are there cross roads between them?

10th.—What is the style of country?

11th.—Is there water?

12th.—What number of men do you think sufficient to force through it in spite of Beejah Khan?

Now give me replies to these questions as nearly as you can.

Beejah is said to be in the hills, and I think I shall put him to his shifts and the Boogtees also; Shere Mahomed, I am inclined to think, is with him, or at Kahun with the Murrees. However, whether I plague him or not, a march through their line of country will be of use. I have prepared light guns for some time for you and the camel corps; practise your twelve artillerymen with those you have, and when we meet I will give you choice of all we have. My plan of operation is not, and cannot be determined on for some days yet, but you will see that the outline is to land at the east end of the Boogtee country, and at

27th December, 1844. the same time to enter it by the Teyag, or western part, and jam the Boogtees, who will fly to their hills, but we may pick up cattle and destroy Deyrah, perhaps catch some within it. I am sure you will not mention this to any one. I will write to you again when my negotiations with the Khan are over; till then I cannot decide on anything.

I wrote very strongly to Hardinge, and pressed the cause of the Scinde Horse as a personal favor. I have offered to him *both regiments of cavalry* if he will let you form two regiments of Scinde Horse; if it fails I shall be extremely vexed.

Yours sincerely,
C. J. NAPIER.

(Signed)

Larkana, 30th December, 1844.

30th December, 1844. MY DEAR GENERAL,

Your letter of the 27th reached me this evening. There is a road from the south-east into the valley of Deyrah, but to get to it you must go much further north than the place marked on the maps "Kusmore." I have no knowledge of this road save from native information, collected when we were in the hills. While we were at Deyrah some people (Burniahs and others) came there direct from Rojaun and other places on the Indus. There is another road, or rather path, which enters the valley almost directly south from Deyrah, which the marauders made use of, but it is impracticable for loaded camels. I know not where it enters the plain exactly, having only explored some 12 or 15 miles of it from Deyrah. Except in regard to the supply of water, which is doubtful, the road from Rojaun is certainly practicable for cavalry and camels, but not, probably, for artillery; indeed *none* of the roads in the hills are practicable for artillery, properly speaking, although it be very possible to transport guns through that country by dint of much previous provision and immense labor. To get into the valley of Deyrah from the south-east, it is necessary to go to a considerable distance within the Mooltan territory.

Deyrah is a small place—a square of about 200 yards a side, surrounded by a thick mud wall about 20 feet high, with a round tower at each angle, and one gate on the eastern face. It is supplied with water by a small stream which flows from a chasm in the hill on the north side of the valley, about two miles from the village. The Boogtees will not, I think, attempt to defend the town, which is contemptible, while their hills afford them a sure refuge. There is a very little cultivation near the town, and a little more five or six miles to the westward. Through the chasm whence the water flows is a road into another little valley, cultivated and full of cattle. There is another small village in it, called Meerza ke Ghurree, but there is no water that I could find nearer than the spring above mentioned, about eight miles. Meerza ke Ghurree is about 10 miles from Deyrah.

I think that the Murrees might easily be induced to afford us every assistance in their power; they have lately been severely beaten by the Boogtees in more than one fight, and have lost a great number of men; the two tribes have long been at deadly feud, and if the Murrees were convinced that no harm was intended to themselves, they might and would afford valuable assistance to any force acting against the others.

The Murrees are honest men enough in their way, and certainly would not allow Beejah to find shelter in or to pass through their country if they had promised to the contrary.

Teywaugh is the name of a river only from its entering the plain; there is no village of that name. The best road to Deyrah is the northern one of the two laid down in the maps, indeed, I think it is the only one to march a force by. I do not think that there are any cross roads or paths from one to the other; there is an awful range of hills between. There is abundance of water at convenient intervals along the former of the two roads. In all that I have said, I can, of course, only speak of the state of affairs when we were in that country in 1839-40.

I do not think that it would be wise to march through the hills with less than 1,000 infantry and six guns. If the fellows fight it will be in places where cavalry cannot move. A good body of pioneers will be invaluable, and plenty of artificers should accompany the artillery. (I have none with the two guns with me, they were sent back from Kotree.) If no regular pioneers are to be had, a company of them might be formed extemporally of Lascars, dooly bearers, &c., who, if well provided with tools, and a few Sappers to direct them, would answer the purpose tolerably

well. The time and trouble saved by these men in such a country is immense. I think it would be found far better in those hills to have the guns together under an artillery officer or two, instead of their being attached to us and the camel corps, and ample means of repairing all kinds of damages should be taken with the battery—the smashes that occur are awful. 30th December, 1844

There is scarcely a blade of forage within the hills, save on a very few favored spots, and no supplies of any kind are procurable, except, perhaps, sheep and cattle. The inhabitants bring what grain they consume from the hill country. Beejah Khan formerly had a favorite hiding place in a ravine about 12 miles east from Poolijee, and another in the hills south of Deyrah, and I think he will be more likely to remain near the plain country than to attempt to go far into the mountains. He must have with him in his camp a great number of women and followers of all descriptions, camels and household stuff; to move his family about is no trifling task. If he do occupy any of his old haunts, it is not improbable but that he may be surprised and seized; indeed he only escaped us before by leaving his hiding place and surrendering to Mr. Bell.

There is no doubt but that by destroying Deyrah, and taking cattle, &c., such injury could be done to the Boogtee tribe as might sicken them of plundering within British territory; but after all, the loss of their leaders is the only loss which these predatory tribes severely feel.

Good guides will be required. The Khyheeree Abdoolah Khan will be one good man; he was with me in the hills before, and knows them sufficiently well.

Pray accept my best thanks for what you say about my regiment.

Assimilation with the practice in Bengal will be the ruin of the Bombay army.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

Sukkur, 8th January, 1845. 8th January, 1845

MY DEAR JACOB,

I enclose to you a letter for Fitzgerald; forward it by cossid to him at Ghybee Deyra or elsewhere. Read it.

Your letter I have to thank you for; it told me what I wanted to know. My plan is to persuade Beejah, if possible, that Wullee marches against him unsupported, and with the hope of getting a large reward from me if he catches him. That the great sickness prevents my going against him with our troops till next cold season.

The moment Wullee has a fair start of about a day (Fitzgerald will agree upon this with the old Chandia chief) do you march with the Scinde Horse, and the camel corps. The last is to take the 13th Volunteers, about 195 old warriors, which will give you 500 Infantry and 100 camel drivers or surwauns; take also your guns. The whole of the commissariat, except what you require, is to move on the same day you do, and it will join me at Janadeyra, or such place as I shall hereafter inform Jameson of.

When I hear that you have started from Larkana, I shall move with the head quarters by regular marches (or forced marches if you send back to hurry me) to Poolijee.

The necessity of keeping all quiet at present makes me avoid making much preparation, for all depends on your rapidity.

Settle with Jameson how to carry provisions for the Europeans for as many days as it will take you to go to Poolijee; this, of course, must go on the camels.

Fitzgerald ought to manage this; he can carry small mortars, he told me: he can therefore carry provisions, as he has no mortars. Do not take spirits, it will hamper you; I will send this after. Four or five mountain guns on mules will follow you up rapidly with 300 infantry from Shikarpoor.

This is my outline as far as I can see my way yet. Ali Morad's rabble I shall, if possible, send across the desert from Shikarpoor to Gundooee. This road leaves ours far to the left, and enters the Boogtee country north of Gundooee or in your map Sooree Khooshtuck. Thus we shall get rid of Ali Morad's people and yet have the advantage of their stopping that road.

I have sent for two elephants from Hyderabad. I think they will be of use in the hills—one, at least, if we can feed him; if not we can send him back from Poolijee. I hope I have been clear.

My old Advance Guard and its commander will bring the old luck I hope.

8th January, 1845.

I need scarcely say that in investing Poolijee, your chief force must occupy the side of the Teywaugh, so as to cut the garrison from the hills.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H., Larkana.

Believe me yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER.

P.S.—I would rather that you made no attack till I come up, as I want to prevent bloodshed, but I must leave this to your discretion, in which I have perfect confidence. C. N.

Head-quarters, Sukkur, 8th January, 1845.

8th January, 1845.

DEAR JACOB,

The Governor wishes to know, is there forage for 2,000 cavalry at and about Poolijee? say from Lharee to Poolijee, and from Poolijee as far down as Chuttur.

If there is not sufficient water and forage for that number, for how many cavalry is there sufficient?

Should 2,000 cavalry be sent, you will not be superseded in your command.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
M. McMURDO.

Head-quarters, Sukkur, 9th January, 1845.

9th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The General bids me say that you will make your own arrangements for the conveyance of the few days' supplies you will have to take with you on the march when you move, and which you will be able to guard without much diminishing your force. But the bulk of the commissariat supplies for the Scinde Horse, the Camel Corps, and volunteers for a month (or, if you wish it, a fortnight only), which Jameson will bring on after you, will be guarded by 100 suwars of Chamberlain's Horse, which you will be authorized to order in for that duty from Khyree Ghurree, when you hear of Wullee Mahomed moving.

These supplies will follow up your route as fast as is consistent with sure progress—tell Jameson.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the S. I. H., Larkana.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
M. McMURDO.

9th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The Governor has received Fitzgerald's letter, dated the 8th inst., which has given him great satisfaction.

He has desired me to write to you on the subject of it, as he has a party at dinner and he cannot write till late.

Fitzgerald says, that Wullee Mahomed will collect his horsemen at Kunda on the 14th, and will move on the 15th on Poolijee.

It will suit the Governor's book better if Wullee started for Poolijee on the morning of the 16th instead of the 15th.

On the 16th, therefore, or even a day later (but of this you are to judge), let Wullee Mahomed leave Kunda for Poolijee, and your march will be deferred accordingly from the 13th to the 14th (or later), so as (Fitzgerald says), allowing 24 hours from Rojaun to Poolijee, to arrive there 12 hours after the Chandias.

Whatever you arrange make known quick to the Governor, as his movements will hinge on yours.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
M. McMURDO.

Sukkur, 11th January, 1845.

11th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The enclosed will put you all right. I know we shall not catch Beejah at first, and to catch him is a secondary object with me, but there is no harm in trying. I sent the orders you wish for about Khyree Ghurree long ago. All I want from you is the exact day you march from Larkana, as on that day I shall march from hence, for your men will give the alarm and mine will not add to it; if you think it will, let me know, and I will move the day after.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
C. J. NAPIER.

You can order any troops on the frontier to advance with you or to your support.

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Horse.

Sukkur, 11th January, 1845. 11th January, 1845.

SIR,

Charged with an especial duty as you are, which admits of no loss of time for reference to higher authority, I hereby invest you with the fullest extent of power I possess, and all officers of whatever rank or station are to render you whatever assistance you demand. All commissariat arrangements are to be executed as you direct, and you are to be obeyed by everybody to whom you issue orders, the same as if I issued them myself, up to the date of my joining you, when this authority given for a special purpose shall cease. And this shall be to you, and to all to whom you issue orders, full and sufficient authority.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER,
Major-General, Governor.

Head-Quarters, Sukkur, Night of 11th January, 1845. 11th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have received to-night an express from Jameson, dated 10th inst., stating that the actual number of camels he would want for all purposes of carriage relating to your move would be 1,589: that the number he has now is 1,175, and that he will want 414 to complete.

Now, as the Governor observes that the great bulk of this carriage (1,224 camels) will be taken up in carriage for 25 days' grain for 700 horses and camels of the camel corps, rations for fighting men, public and private followers, in all 4,898 maunds, each camel four maunds, &c., &c., &c., he requests you will only take supplies for 14 days instead of 25, which will probably give you a sufficiency of carriage, and we shall be enabled to push forward supplies to you in good time to prevent your starving.

Head-Quarters leave Sukkur for Shikarpoor on the morning of the 13th (the day you move). We pick up four guns of the troop of H. A., and go on to Khanghur, which we will reach on the morning of the 16th.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
M. McMURDO.

MANIFESTO by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., 13th January, 1845.
Governor of Scinde.

Sukkur, 13th January, 1845.

Being about to cross the Scinde frontier at the head of a strong body of troops I think it right to state to the neighbouring tribes why I thus invade the territory of our friend the Khan of Kelat, in order that these tribes may be satisfied as to the cause of my movements, and that they may not think the said movements arise from the desire of acquiring territory or molesting allies.

His Highness the Khan of Kelat has given me permission to enter his territories, and had he not done so I must still have invaded them for the protection of our own subjects.

These territories are occupied, as regards our immediate frontier, by three powerful and predatory tribes—the Doomkies, the Jakranees, and the Boogtees (there are also others of inferior note); these tribes are in open rebellion against their Sovereign the Khan of Kelat. During the whole of last summer they were excited by the hopes of pillage to make, without the slightest pretext, frequent predatory inroads on the Scinde territory, plundering villages, murdering many of the inhabitants, and devastating the country. In several instances they were engaged with our outposts, and on one occasion, falling on 200 unarmed and unoffending grass-cutters, they massacred nearly the whole of them, together with an officer's party of cavalry, who were guarding these poor people, and whom the robbers surprised. Many villages on our frontier were left desolate, the inhabitants of which, abandoning their crops, fled further into the interior of Scinde, calling aloud upon me, as Governor of the province, to give them protection. On my part I applied to their Sovereign the Khan of Kelat to control his subjects; he promised to do this, but they were not controlled,

13th January, 1845.

I believe His Highness the Khan of Kelat has the most friendly intentions with regard to the British government, but it was evident that the arch robber and rebel Beejah Khan Doomkee, was too powerful in arms to be reduced to obedience by his Prince. So true is this that he openly bestowed in Jaghire large tracts of his Sovereign's territory, and to which the latter was constrained to submit. I was, therefore, obliged to reinforce our outposts against this unexpected and unprovoked enemy, and on one occasion our troops wholly failed in an attack made upon Beejah Khan.

This at the period of the year when the heat was so very great as to be unsupportable to human beings exposed to the mid-day sun. My orders to the frontier posts were then issued to remain on the defensive during the hot weather. These orders, together with the success of Beejah Khan, rendered the robber tribes more daring. They frequently entered the Scindian frontier in search of plunder, and were on two or three occasions attacked in our own territory and defeated by the troops, the police, and the villagers themselves, who several times turned out to aid the troops. It must be evident to every one that such a state of things could not be suffered by any regular government, and I was directed by the Governor-General of India to take such steps as were necessary to tranquillize the frontier and protect the people of Scinde.

I have here to remark that the Ex-Ameer Shere Mahomed had located himself among these robbers, and excited them to plunder Scinde. He was also in hopes of exciting an insurrection in his favor. But the chiefs of Scinde had no desire for his return, still less would the people of Scinde assist him, conscious of having a degree of protection under the British Government which they never experienced under that of the Ameer's; the Ameer consequently gave over his attempts and returned to the Sikh territory.

Such was the state of things on the frontier when the cold season arrived, and in consequence of the solicitation made by me to the Khan of Kelat, His Highness made a feeble effort against his rebel subjects—he advanced from Dadur to Pooljee.

It is evident the rebels well knew the danger they would incur were they to meet their Prince on the plain, where he would be assisted at any moment by the British, and each day's march brought him nearer to our outposts.

The strength of the rebels lay in the Boogtee mountains—they of course retired among these celebrated defiles and passes; the Khan dared not pursue them: the amount of his forces did not exceed 2,000 men, and these were by no means under his command: an immediate retreat was decided on by His Highness.

While this Prince was at Pooljee, I sent a wukkeel to beg that he would allow me to have a conference with him, either at Pooljee, at Dadur, at Bagh, at Gundava, or any other place His Highness chose to appoint.

His answer was a refusal, for reasons which I cannot make public without doing His Highness an injury.

My wukkeel, therefore, returned, but I felt that it was necessary to have, in writing, His Highness's formal acknowledgments of his inability to control his subjects, the Doomkees, Jakranees, and Boogtees, and his desire that I would punish their rebellion, and their murderous inroads upon the Scinde territory.

It was also necessary that I should have His Highness's reasons in writing for not meeting me; I therefore despatched Mr. Brown, the secretary to the Scinde Government, who is a personal friend of the Khan's, and possessing my highest confidence, in hopes some arrangements might be made for a united exertion to repress these mountain tribes, but in vain. The state of the Khan's territory beyond the Bolan pass rendered him unable to attend to the affairs of Cutchee, and he appeared to hold nothing but a nominal sovereignty over that rich tract of country of which Bagh is the centre.

On Mr. Brown's return from Bagh, so daring were the robber tribes, that he was nearly taken (and to be taken by them is synonymous with being murdered) by 300 cavalry belonging to the rebels, who had pushed about 88 miles from their haunts for the express purpose of waylaying Mr. Brown. The course to be pursued by me has now become clear and decisive.—It is to enter the Boogtee mountains and attack these robber tribes in their fastnesses. They are the Pindarees of the Indus.

As Mr. Brown rode through the villages he found them miserable; I will use the words of his report to me,—“The route I pursued through Cutchee was by

“ Kunda, Kassim ke Ghote, and Bagh, which line I remember in former days to be richly cultivated. It is now a desert. I did not meet with an acre of cultivation in Cutchee. The condition of the people is most miserable; they have no security for their property! villages are daily plundered by the hill robbers. I heard many villagers (some of whom were wounded) declare, that if they were not protected, they would fly the country and come to Scinde.” It is certainly not my duty to protect these poor people the inhabitants of Cutchee, but it is my duty to protect the inhabitants of Scinde, and therefore I shall march on the 16th of January beyond the frontier, at the head of a strong force, accompanied by the Scindian chiefs Wullee Mahomed Chandeah, Ahmed Khan Mugsy, and many others, at the head of many thousands of their followers, all determined to revenge their plundered villages upon the mountain tribes. I shall also be assisted by His Highness Ali Morad Talpoor, who will march against the enemy, by whom his frontier has also been molested.

It is no small satisfaction to me that I find the Scindian chiefs, who, but two years ago, stood opposed to us in battle at Meeanee, now eager to draw the sword and fight under British colors. It gives no equivocal proof of their contentment with the Government of Scinde. What the result of these operations may be, it is impossible to say, but I hope it will be such as permanently to secure the tranquillity of the Scindian frontier, and enable our ally, the Khan of Kelat, to recover the rule of his country from these robbers; with this last I have nothing to do; the moment I have punished the robbers I shall retire within our own frontier, satisfied that I have performed my duty to the East India Company, to the people of Scinde, and to humanity.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,
Governor of Scinde.

Head-Quarters, Jagun, 14th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

How have you been getting on? Well, I hope! Some of these volunteers must have lost leather a bit.

When do you expect Jameson up with the supplies? I suppose he will come to Khanghur, and follow you by Minoottee. The Governor will be at Khanghur on the 15th, and march on the 16th to Minoottee, and perhaps to Shahpoor, with four guns horse artillery, three mountain train guns and 100 infantry, and the 6th Irregular Cavalry. The mountain train is following us up, a day's march behind, and General Hunter will push on infantry as he gets carriage.

If you have made no other arrangement, we have with us fifty pairs of pucks which will push on with the Horse Artillery and 6th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Maxwell, engineer, is also with us, with sappers and miners, and plenty of tools, and some well-sinkers, &c., &c.

(Signed) Yours sincerely,
M. McMURDO.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The Governor of Scinde arrived here this morning, and shall be at Khanghur by 8 to-morrow. If I find that the enemy is at Shahpoor, I mean to take some cavalry and march upon Ooch, to which I think he will retire when he finds you have advanced from Rojaun into the desert on his right. To encourage him I will push a small force on Minoottee; I tell you what may happen if he is at Shahpoor, not else. I am sorry the Europeans are tired, but it is without remedy. If you have sufficient conviction against Azun Khan that he acted with treachery, you may give him a sound flogging and still keep him a prisoner for further punishment, for his life is forfeited; but as you did not shoot him at once, I cannot do it now unless your proofs are very clear.

(Signed) Yours,
C. NAPIER.

The robbers are hard at work, carrying off grain into the hills, I hear. I am afraid the Moharum will interfere with Ahmed Khan Mugsy and Wullee Chandia—do you know anything of them?

Shahpoor, 18th January, 1845.

18th January, 1845. SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, that on the morning of the 13th inst., I marched from Larkana with the camel corps, European Volunteers, two three-pounder guns and the Scinde Irregular Horse. We reached Khyra Ke Ghurree, distant 40 miles, same evening; found the supply of water at that place insufficient even for the whole of the men of my detachment; the horses and camels got none.

On the morning of the 14th, we reached Rojaun, 24 miles, and arrived there at noon; the supply of water at that place was altogether insufficient for the detachment, and men and horses were much distressed in consequence.

According to orders received from his Excellency I sent the camel corps and volunteers to Khanghur; at noon, on the 15th, I marched with the Scinde Horse and two three-pounder guns towards Shahpoor, leaving nine of our horses behind in a dying state, from thirst.

I reached Lunda, distant 35 miles from Rojaun and about two miles from Shahpoor, at half-past 11 o'clock at night, and there received information that Wuzzeer Khan, son of Beejah Khan Doomkee, was at Shahpoor with a large party of Jekranees, Doomkees and Boordees; I pushed on at a trot, and completely surrounded the village of Shahpoor before the alarm was given or any one could escape; and knowing the place well, I at once galloped into a sort of enclosure on one side of the village, where the Jekranee horsemen usually resided; there was, however, no one there but a number of Juts and herdsmen; the enemy had that night occupied the houses inside the village, and now opened a heavy fire of matchlocks on us from a high tower, and from the houses. I immediately picketed a troop and took the men into the village on foot, when all opposition ceased, and the robbers were only anxious to hide their arms. I seized 62 prisoners, well armed, and whose matchlocks had nearly all been used that night, Jekranees, Boordees and Doomkees, among whom are several sirdars; but Wuzzeer Khan, hearing the report of guns fired at Ooch about half-an-hour before we reached Shahpoor, had instantly mounted his horses and escaped. I believe not a man left the village after our arrival, although a tremendous dust-storm, which arose just as we reached the place, rendered it very difficult to watch the place properly. The fire from the village killed a duffedar, two suwars, and three horses, and wounded three suwars and three horses.

All my men behaved well in this affair; and I request that you will particularly bring to the notice of His Excellency the excellent conduct of my 2nd in command Lieutenant G. Malcolm, from whom I received the most able support and assistance—of Russuldar-Major Sir Feraz Khan, and Russuldar Mere Furzund Ali; the last-named officer commanded the troop which I led into the village on foot.

The Police Russuldar, Aliff Khan, accompanied me from Larkana, and his services were most valuable to me on this occasion, as well as during the whole march. I must not omit to mention Assistant-Surgeon Pelly, who accompanied me while I was surrounding the village, and attended the wounded the instant they fell.

I have, &c.,

To Major Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Captain,
Commanding S. I. H.

ORDERS, 18th January.

1st.—Captain Jacob is to post himself at Poolijee.

2nd.—To send Lieutenant Malcolm to Lharee.

3rd.—At Poolijee Captain Jacob is to use his own discretion in the disposition of his cavalry, so as to blockade the gorges of the mountain on the west.

4th.—The Governor will send Captain Jacob instructions as regards the movements of the Chiefs Wullee Mahomed Chandia, and Ahmed Khan Muggizze, now at Poolijee, and which the captain will deliver to those leaders.

5th.—The Governor cannot deny himself the pleasure of thanking Captains Salter and Jacob, and the troops under their command, for their prompt and decided conduct in action with the enemy on the 16th instant; Captain Salter after marching 40 miles, and Captain Jacob 37 miles.

Had either of these officers delayed their attacks, the enemy would have inevitably escaped.

The marches have been long, and well executed by the troops ; Captain Mowatt in 24 hours marched 56 miles through the desert with two guns, a march rarely exceeded in the history of military movements, and it does great credit to the effective state of his battery.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, M.-G.,
Governor of Scinde.

18th January, 1845.
1st troop S.I. H. under command of Russuldar Mohbut Khan, left with H. E. the Governor as his body guard.

AFTER ORDERS.

No. 1.—The whole of the Scinde Horse and the two mountain train guns with Captain Jacob to march to Lharee to-morrow evening.

2nd.—Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes will be pleased to order the two field-pieces of Captain Mowatt's troop, now at Shahpoor, to accompany Captain Jacob.

No. 69 of 1845.

11 p.m., *Assistant Quarter-Master-General's Office, S. & B.*
Head-Quarters, Camp, Shahpoor, 19th January, 1845.

SIR,

19th January, 1845.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor of Scinde to request you will at once seize everything in the shape of grain and commissariat supplies about Lharee and Poolijee, and report, for the information of His Excellency, the number of camels which would be required to be sent to bring in the grain here, after deducting a week's supply for the regiment under your command.

I am further directed to request you will cause the arrangements for forming a Suddur bazaar at Poolijee to be altered from that place to Shahpoor, by directing the Buniahs and people to proceed to the latter without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

To Captain Jacob, (Signed) M. McMURDO.
Commanding Field Detachment, Lharee.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by Major-General Sir C. NAPIER, G.C.B.

19th January, 1845.

Shahpoor, 19th January, 1845.

No. 5.—Captain Jacob, in passing through Poolijee, will order the Chief Wullee Mahomed Chandia to march on Tung on the morning of the 21st. He may seize and appropriate to his own use all the cattle and grain that he can find. The commissary will purchase the grain if he brings it in, and he is to make as many prisoners as possible, sending them all to Shahpoor. Captain Jacob is also to direct the chief to send a dozen of his best men to head-quarters at Ooch, to be attached to the moveable column of our troops that may otherwise fire upon the Sirdar's people, if met with in the desert, mistaking them for the enemy.

Captain Jacob is also to direct Ahmed Khan Mugzee to march up the Teyaga and plunder all he can, and go in as far as he can in that direction.

When Jacob starts Wullee Mahomed from Poolijee with Aliff Khan, let him give the latter orders, when he makes Tung, to come on to me at Ooch and report progress.

(Signed)

C. NAPIER.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Shahpoor, 19th January, 1845.

By His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde. 19th January, 1845.

No. 1.—There are two circumstances which occurred in the opening of this campaign against the robber tribes, which excites the admiration of the Major-General Governor, and which he thinks it right to make the subject of a separate order. The first is, that in the prompt and dangerous attack for cavalry of a village like Shahpoor, in the highest degree defensible, and built for defence, and which was defended, that Captain Jacob and his men carried it with the rapidity of light-

19th January, 1845.

ning, and while losing men, did not injure one of the defenders, but captured them all. This is a very rare and a very glorious instance of perfect discipline as well as courage on the part of the Scinde Horse; and though to men less acquainted with war it may appear trifling, yet in the mind of the Major-General and Governor it stamps both the Scinde Horse and its commandant as first-rate soldiers—prompt, resolute, obedient, and humane even in the momentary excitement of action against the most furious of enemies.

The Major-General Governor feels the greatest satisfaction in thus publicly mentioning Captain Jacob and his corps for thus setting an example so honorable to themselves and to the army.

This order to be translated, and to be read to every regiment, European and Native, serving in Scinde.

By order,
(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEAR JACOB,

Gerrard has failed in procuring us supplies. I have just heard from him, and he is floored and cannot assist us; we shall go on half rations, pray help us.

Yours,
M. McMURDO.

11 P. M., 19th. (Signed)

20th January, 1845.

The regiment, with the two guns before mentioned under command of Captain Baldwin, arrived at Lharee on the morning of the 20th January without opposition.

Shahpoor, 20th January, 1845.

20th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have your pencil note; I am glad you have told Wullee not to send men up the Teyagal, for our commissariat in the rear has failed, and no infantry can advance yet, so I run great risk of being crippled, which is unlucky. I sent to you last night to seize all the grain you can lay your hands upon, and let us know how much you can send; also send all the private speculators you can to form our Bazaar here. What queer chaps they are to object to private marks to save their own bacon; a round shot among them will do them a world of good, and I should not be surprised if they get one ere it is all over.

Yours faithfully,
C. NAPIER.

1 P. M. (Signed)

Lharee, 20th January, 1845.

20th January, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, that I arrived at this place at 8 A.M. this day, and found all quiet. I fully explained His Excellency's orders to the Chandia Chief Wullee Mahomed at Pooljee, but Ahmed Khan Muggazee and his men were not there. Wullee Mahomed has but 600 men with him, and there is water he says sufficient for that number of horse in the Pooljee wells. The village was completely deserted and partially destroyed, but the wells left uninjured. I left Aliff Khan and Yarroo Cosah, according to His Excellency's orders, to accompany the Chandias to Tung, and thence proceed to head-quarters. I had great difficulty in getting the Chandias to agree to use any distinguishing mark by which they might be known by our people; they appeared to consider it either ridiculous or impossible, but at last they agreed to carry a piece of blue cloth in each man's turban. They declare that there is no water at Tung, and nobody there, but they will go there and wait further orders. The Muggazees being absent, I have sent no one by the Teywagh road.

Your letter, dated 11 P.M., 19th January, 1845, has just reached me, and no exertion on my part shall be wanting in collecting the supplies therein mentioned; but I shall be sadly crippled for want of some intelligent man possessing sufficiently

recent information about the country to enable him to point out to me where the grain, &c., is to be found. The Khyheerees are, I find, such abominable liars, and filled with such deadly hatred to most of the people about here, that they only mislead me. There is nothing in the way of food at Pooljee, neither have I been able to learn anything of the Buniahs, &c., you mentioned. There is no grain, &c., here, except in the Buniahs' shops, but the bazaar of this will, I hope, prove quite sufficient for my detachment, without coming on the commissariat supplies. Whatever grain may have been collected in any considerable quantities is, I have every reason to believe, at Chacha, Janoo, and a number of villages in that neighbourhood some 14 miles from this place. 20th January, 1845.

Belooch Khan, the chief of Lharee, is absent at Gundava, the Kardar of the place is at Kutpaul, some 12 miles off, and their absence will cause me some delay, but the instant I can obtain the required information, it shall be acted on and communicated. It appears to me that there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the grain collected by Beejah Khan and others; the grain they were endeavouring to carry off is the Government share of the produce, and the property of the Khan of Kelat.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

To Captain McMurdo, (Signed)
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

J. JACOB, Captain Artillery,
Commanding S. I. H.

Ooch, 21st January, 1845, 8 P.M.

MY DEAR JACOB,

21st January, 1845.

Wullee did his job like an artist, no sheep or goat escaped; according to Aliff Khan they were fired upon by a party of 16, and they killed six men; they did no harm to any woman, and now are at Kulchat. Beejah has left Tonge; the Boogtees have refused to admit the Doomkee and Jekranees. His (Beejah's) men finding this, have, as Aliff Khan tells me, dropped off, and have directed their steps to Belooch Khan: he must give this man up; for if he does not, I will treat him as I do the rest; if we are humbugged by him, the whole thing is a farce. Be so good as to talk to him stiffly on this point, and even arrest him, and send him to me if necessary. Our supplies are all coming up rapidly. I advance to Sooree Kooshta to-morrow. I send this by Wullee Chandia, and beg of you to give him all the grain you can possibly spare, and then send him up the Teyague; he will find me at Deerah, I hope, in about seven days or eight. Tell him to plunder the Boogtees well. I will send him some money *when I have any*.

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

(Signed)

Camp, Ooch, 22nd January, 1845.

22nd January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I am too late for to-night's post, but write while I have a little leisure. The General gave me to read his long political letter to you respecting the Doomkee and Jekranee villages on our frontier, but he does not remember if he told you what he heard from Fitzgerald, that Wullee Mahomed is willing to take upon himself such charge, paying of course to the then liege lord the Khan, the Government share on all lands held by him, but not Jaghire lands.

I have written to you to-day officially to beg you will kindly ask Wullee Mahomed if he knows aught of one Jam, taken prisoner at the same time as Nohbut Khan, but against whom the witnesses against the latter adduce nothing in evidence.

I move forward, I fancy, on the morning of the 24th, General Hunter and his force joining us to-morrow. I have no news to give you. You shall have my newspapers when I get them, two dawks are however now due.

Believe me yours sincerely,

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN.

P.S.—I am anxious to see your political reply. Your plan of making handcuffs for the prisoners of their own matchlocks is grand.

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN.

Ooch, 22nd January, 1845.

22nd January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Fancy my making a political! yet such I am going to make of you! The matter is just this, my inroad here has been made not to catch Beejah. That was a very small affair, because a hundred more Beejahs would rise like the men from Cadmus's teeth, but to make a permanent settlement of the frontier, which I am sure can be done if I manage my works properly. Now in this I require help, and I want you to assist me in establishing a transfer of property, the only way by which a change from a state of barbarism to one of greater civilization can be made permanent. All improvement is considered a mischievous innovation by the losing class. This is nature, and Belooche nature as well as English and French nature. I want therefore to deprive the losing class of power or it will soon drive innovation away, and the rule of robbery and "good old times" be restored. The way to this is to give the lands of Lharee, Poolijee, Shahpoor, in short, all the habitable part of the desert tract, to new people. I consider it necessary to respect the right of sovereignty in the Khan of Kelat, but I claim for us the right of being paid for all our expenses, either by a large sum of money or by the whole of the territory which we have taken from his rebellious subjects, and over whom I have in writing his confession that he had totally lost all authority. The expense of the war he cannot pay. The consequence is therefore that it is ours in pledge till he redeems it. All this is strictly just and in accordance with the laws of nations. But we do not want territory; all we want is this, to place his subjects on such a footing as will secure the Scinde frontier from vexation, and insure to the Khan obedient and peaceful subjects, so that instead of being a mere puppet in the hands of robber chiefs, he may have a will towards those to the west of his own, and towards us friendship, founded on our support in ensuring obedience to him in the east, while our frontier will be a refuge for his subjects in Cutchee if he become tyrannical. There is no man in India more opposed than I am to the damned nonsense of keeping Indian princes on their thrones within our frontier, but the case wholly changes when you have to deal with those outside your frontier. The old Indian, for whom I confess contempt as a set of old bitches, whose god is mammon, do not see that the interest of every prince within our frontier is to send us to hell, at which he constantly works, mole fashion, under ground; and this is but half the mischief, for as we support him he lays all these iniquities which he inflicts upon his subjects to our door, and though he is unjust in doing this, we deserve it. They are at our door for upholding him! Thus his subjects also hate us, and there is a common cause of hatred to us. When we uphold a prince outside the frontier, we act justly if we confine our support merely to insisting on their respecting our frontier, and in supporting his just authority, as I have now done that of the Khan of Kelat. But this support it is also necessary he should pay for in some direct shape; in other ways we support his just authority by receiving his refuge subjects if he oppresses them, makes him govern honorably or have none to govern. As the supreme Government have left me full power to act as I please on the frontier, I take my own system for my basis. I have so far executed it as to punish the rebels, and take so much of the country; and I now want to establish (as I before said) a fresh class of subjects in Lharee, Poolijee and Shahpoor. Belooch Khan has, by acting with Beejah, forfeited his claim, but as he afterwards separated from the robber, he has regained a right to some consideration, if circumstances admit of it, and of this, having explained to you my principle of action (from which nothing can make me swerve one inch), I want you who are on the spot to give me your opinion; do you think he will be true to us, and obedient to the Khan of Kelat? or is he likely to oblige us to kick him out neck and crop, ere a year or two passes? We have now the game in our hands and must be careful not to let it slip; my wish is to establish Wullee Mohamed Chandia at or near Poolijee. I would prefer Lharee, being the strongest post, but he must, if I do this, take the Khyheerees under his protection; all this is beset with difficulties, but not with insuperable difficulties; and, like all other things, can be overcome with patience and perseverance. The Khan of Kelat is in the hands of scoundrels; his will is good, but he has no power, and therefore must learn that we are his friends by results and by time. His divan will not let him believe it now, and I shall keep my course, indifferent to the remonstrances which his villains will put in his mouth; but if you can persuade him to believe we can really resolve to give him

power and secure to him his Cutchee revenue in future, so much the better. 22nd January, 1845.
This will be all but impossible at present, because it depends on broader views of policy than most barbarians ever take. They cannot believe in a liberality of government which they have never seen, and, in my humble opinion, never did our own conduct appear more feeble than that which was exercised in these parts under Lord Auckland and his politicals; however, this is but a private and much vexed opinion in which all parties hold their own.

History will settle who is right and who wrong; my business is how I exercise the great power now in my hands, and for which I am in the very highest degree responsible. A man in private life is not responsible "for error in judgment;" it is merely a misfortune, but in public life it is a crime, because if a man feels incompetent, his duty is to say so. For these reasons I excuse Elphinstone at Cabul. I do not excuse McNaughten; the first, conscious of his inability, had long and long prayed to be relieved; the last, on the contrary, aspired to higher command. Elphinstone was unfortunate, McNaughten culpable. Now, I have not entered into this long story to alter any opinion of yours, still less to ask what yours are; whenever I feel unequal to the works entrusted to me by my superiors, I will immediately ask to be relieved in my command: whoever asks advice from those under his orders acknowledges his incapacity, and consequently his crime in retaining command. I write as I have done that you may see the system I am acting upon, and if I have clearly explained myself, you will know how to assist me in carrying that portion which I trust to you into effect by the means you judge best; for as I like to do the works entrusted to me myself, so I like to leave those under my command their own work. Now you see clearly that I want you to make arrangements for the occupation of Lharee and Poolijee by fresh people, but that I am willing to leave Belooch Khan, if you think he can be left consistently with the plan I am bent upon; that I leave you to explain to the Khan of Kelat, if possible to make him comprehend it, that I am doing him good service. But that he is immensely in my debt for putting down his rebels instead of giving him money, which would go into the pockets of his rascally minister, and add not one iota to his strength as a prince.

You will also see that one condition of admitting Belooch Khan to favor with the English, is his giving up the robbers who have abandoned Beejah; he has only to tell you their names. You, I believe, know that a year's work in chains is all I mean to inflict, and then to form a colony of them.

I now wait for your ideas how all this is to be executed where you are.

Brown and I will settle the Boogtee affair, or try to do so; he knows my views, and I shall give him this letter to read.

Yours,
C. J. NAPIER.

12 o'clock, 24th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I see our views (except of your own abilities, of which I have the highest opinion and always have had) are pretty much the same about the Chandias: Wullee deserves well at our hands. I send you also an offer just received from the Murrees; the Khan of Kelat has said that they have been loyal; I am always clear for cutting the Gordian knot where it is tied by treachery or trickery, but I am not inclined to do so when there is sufficient honesty in the case (whatever it may be) to put trust in; and in this I know you will coincide with me. Belooch Khan is therefore a stumbling block. As to the Khan, he is in the hands of his Sirdars; I am convinced they forced him to go to Poolijee for the sake of plundering the country themselves. I am not inclined to be particular with him, as *in the end* all must turn out to his personal interest. As to Esau Khan, I see nothing for it but to do him out of his birthright, as his great namesake was done before! I will give him a jaghire in Scinde as a recompense if you find it necessary. I have ordered Aliff Khan to you.

Meet General Simpson at Poolijee, give him all the information you can as to his march, and if you can spare a few days, go with him if he wishes it; I must leave this to you and him to settle between you. I send you a letter to the Khan with full powers; if there arises any question of moment that you wish to refer to me, do so; but having given you my general views, you will know what is in

24th January, 1845.

that line, and can determine all details, and I am equally pleased to have Murrees or Chandias; perhaps they would unite; in any case, it will, I think, be necessary to make them take the vagabond Khyheerees under their protection, giving them Minoottee, or elsewhere; by the way, there is abundance of water at Minoottee! How changed everything is!

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

Head-Quarters, Ooch, 23rd January, 1845.

23rd January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The Governor has given orders for the infantry of the Bundlekund Legion, with two guns, to move to Pooljee, either under General Simpson, or Captain Beatson, commanding the Legion.

This force is to move up the Teywaugh, but the Governor requires that it should be reinforced by two more guns from the four guns now under your command; give them the mountain guns, or the horse artillery guns under Baldwin, as you think best adapted for the work.

The Governor would also feel obliged if you would meet the Commander of this force at Pooljee, and give him all the information in your power relative to the nature of the roads and country through which his route will lay—it will be the southern route of the two marked in the map; this movement is intended as a diversion on the enemy's flank, who are supposed to be at Gundava.

Colonel Geddes was at Sooree Khooshtuck yesterday and to-day, and we shall probably follow to-morrow; we have Hunter's Brigade with us (Europeans and detachments, battalions of the 4th, 64th, and 69th).

Capital idea of yours making handcuffs out of matchlock barrels.

Sincerely yours,
M. McMURDO.

Ooch, 9½ o'clock.

24th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes to send Aliff Khan to you sharp: about Wullee Mahomed and his Indians, the General has written General Simpson, who will be at Chuttur to-day, to arrange, if necessary, for the Chandias moving into the Teywaugh when we advance. On all these points, however, I fancy you will be in communication with General Simpson. I send you a power of letters to His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

Yours sincerely,
E. J. BROWN.

Lharee, 27th January, 1845.

27th January, 1845.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

I fear that I shall never make a successful political. I have failed in the present business at the commencement. I had yesterday a long conference with Wullee Mahomed and all his Sirdars touching their settling in this country, when they positively declined having anything to do with it. Wullee Mahomed said that he was ready at all times to obey your orders, and that if you ordered him to remain at Pooljee with his men, he would stay there as long as he could, but that as to settling in such a country that it was impossible; that they should be surrounded by bitter foes; that the country was deserted and laid waste, with twenty more such excuses. At last I told him to consider over the business with his Sirdars, and give me a deliberate and written answer, which he did yesterday; it is to this effect—that if the British Government will give him in free Jagheer (that is paying nothing whatever to any one) all the lands held by Beejah Khan, Pooljee, Chuttur, Minoottee, Wuzzeera, Sheeall Rumdane, Koonheree, &c., the Chandias will settle in the country, but the country being deserted, they must be regularly paid during the first year by the British Government. This is, of course, absurd, and the Chandias know it to be so. I am certain from what I have now seen of them, that even if they were to agree to settle here, they would not, and could not do it; the terror with which they look on these Cutchee lootoos and the men of the hills is beyond belief. I am certain that they would

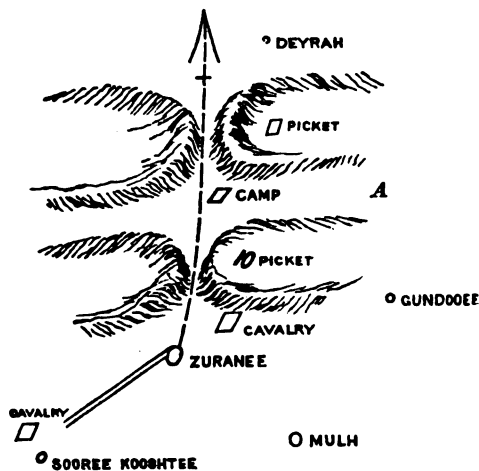
all run away immediately our troops were withdrawn from their neighbourhood, on the approach (or report of the approach) of the Doombkees, Jekranes, &c. The fellows' dark countenances actually turn pale at the thought of remaining here. I have written to Gamun Khan, the Murree Sirdar, to desire him to come to me to arrange about giving this country to the Murrees, but I have great doubts as to their ability to keep it. I do not think that the tribe is now sufficiently numerous to occupy the Boogtee lands and these too.

While I am writing Wullee Mahomed has sent to me another written paper to the effect that if all the lands of Lharee, and along the Lharee river, be also given to him perfectly free, the Chandias, Mugzees, Oomranes, &c., will join and inhabit them; this is only more absurd than the first proposal, for the lands of Lharee, Chacka, &c., are valuable, and pay a large revenue to the Khan of Kelat.

I think that the Murrees are the only people we can manage the business with.

We are all well here, but find great difficulty in getting food for men, though there is a plenty of jowaree for the horses.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.



Pass above Deyrah on the south, and above
Zuranee on the north.

28th January, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

This pass was not defended. I think my friends are at A. The valley A is full of water and grass. If they are, I have blocked them in. I think Ali Morad is at Mulh; great fires were seen last night in that direction. I occupy both passes and Zuranee—the first with infantry, the last with cavalry. Send off to Simpson to force his way to us as fast as he can; and, if possible, to communicate with the Murrees on his left, and urge them to march down on the east of Deyrah, leaving that place to Simpson; I hope thus to environ the enemy.

We saw a great smoke at Deyrah last night, and I think it possible that the Boogtees have abandoned it, and that the Murrees have burned it. I hope Simpson will get my letters to hasten his advance. I said I would be here on the 29th, because I expected a fight for it. I send to tell the Murrees they shall have Boogtee country if they join me, and help to blockade the Boogtees.

Yours,
C. NAPIER.

I am sure Simpson can have no force in his front of any importance. They are all to the east of this, and, I think, south of Deyrah.

C. N.

No. 209 of 1845.

From the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Scinde, to Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Lharee. Dated 31st January, 1845.

SIR,

By direction of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to forward for transmission to Deen Mahomed, the Chief of Murrees, a Purwannah from His Excellency, which will you have the goodness to send. If there be any Murree

31st January, 1845.

chief at Lharee (Gamun Khan was there) His Excellency would wish you to press upon him that it would be very desirable that a wukkeel with full powers should join His Excellency's camp. It will be well, too, if the forty good guides promised by Gamun Khan were also at once sent.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

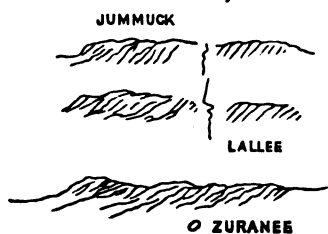
Jummuck Pass, 2nd February, 1845.

2nd February, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I yesterday got yours of the 30th ult. and of the 27th duplicate. The original I did not receive. I am not a bit out of heart at what you call your failure; disappointment belongs to man's fate, and like Sisyphus we must roll up the stone again. Wullee had better go home, as he won't take a crown! We must throw him overboard as an ally, for his future co-operation would not be worth paying for. As to the Murrees they have sent no one to me. I suspect they are playing me false. However, I am too strong to care. But I will give them the Boogtee land if they can hold it, and Deyrah is in perfect repair I hear. McMurdo went over it on the 31st. Now for your letter of the 30th ult. Simpson (who is at Deyrah) did not meet a living being the whole march! None of your emissaries have returned. Now, when I put these things together I think I see their game.

They let Simpson advance over a road full of passes. They let me advance because they could not oppose me till I got to Zuranee; at this pass they could, but did not, because they thought I should, confident in my power, march through to join Simpson. Then they intended the old game of barbarians "in every age and clime." The passes in our rear would be occupied in force, and we might whistle for our provisions! "Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you my love," is a good song, but in this case would not bring our supper! I have been from the first pretty sure what game they would play, and so when I entered the valley between these two passes of Jummuck and Lallee, instead of passing I pitched my camp, seizing both passes.



Jummuck is nothing. I could force it easily if I abandoned it and wanted to come back, but Lallee is a different affair, so I am fortifying it and mean to hold it firm. This secures my communication with the plains and the cavalry, and also the secure passage of our supplies. The danger of mountain warfare is over-confidence, and want of caution in the assailant, who, being the strongest, is fearless till imprudence

makes him weakest, and he becomes a victim. I am therefore very cautious, going step by step, and will have no pass in my rear unoccupied. I made an in-road back to Tonge the day before yesterday, under John Napier, and he caught 2,000 head of cattle. I mean to make some of these little underplots, but my great game is to close in steadily with a safe rear, till they must fly the country or fight. I have secured orders from Mooltan forbidding them leave to enter that territory. Ali Morad is up with his rabble, but I want to shove him ahead. I have ordered the 7th cavalry up to Khanghur. The whole of the Bundlecund Legion are to occupy Shahpoor, Ooch, Sooree Kooshtuk. The troops of Ali will occupy Gundooee: and Zuranee (Lallee pass) by 200 Infantry of our own troops. The 6th Cavalry I shall keep partly at the pass, and push the rest over to Simpson, to ravage all the plain about Deyrah. When all is ready, I shall again move more to the east, say 20 miles, running moveable columns through the hills to catch cattle, and kill or catch cattle as they can. I much want the Murrees' assistance in this warfare. You think I undervalue Beejah Khan; perhaps you are right, but how can I catch him? I will offer 5,000 rupees, and try what that will do; make this known. I do not think barbarians will sell each other; it is not their vice generally, but they will do it sometimes. However, one cannot make war dependent on the chance of getting any one man. It must be founded on a more solid basis. Now I shall be delighted to catch Beejah for 5,000 rupees; but in the meantime I will try to starve the Boogtees, and drive them to desperation if I can. It is difficult—I never doubted that; but I think it practicable. I think you may let Wullee and his men go home; do what you think best in this. I will give them a little cash. How many has he had? and how long have they

been in the field? Do not promise him anything, but tell me what you think fair. I told him I would give him two annas a day for each man actually in the field for the time he remained out; he began on the 15th ultimo, and I think you told me he had not above 600 men. Having given you all my plans, do what you can to transfer the land to any new people, and I suppose we must smoke the pipe of amity with Belooch Khan. What can I do to strengthen the Khan of Kelat? it is a difficult question.

2nd February, 1845.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
C. NAPIER.

The rascals got a dawk, and in it the proof-sheets of the war in Scinde; how provoking!

No. 247 of 1845.

From the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Scinde, to Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Lharee. Dated 3rd February, 1845.

SIR,

3rd February, 1845.

By direction of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to give you the substance of certain petitions made to His Excellency by Jan Mahomed Toonia, a wukkeel from His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

1st. Aliff Khan Pathan points out as people of Beejah Khan Doomkee's tribe parties who are not so. They are seized, and their property is confiscated.

2nd. Mahomed Khan Shawanee, Mahomed Khan Lharee, and Mahomed Shurreef are in treasonable correspondence with the chiefs of Kandahar.

The two first of these are resident in Hajjee ke Shehur; His Excellency would wish you to make them prisoners, and have them handed over to His Excellency the Khan.

3rd. Tajoo Kardar, of Beejah Khan, is a great thief, and is deceiving Captain Jacob, and only points out a part of grain concealed, keeping the remainder himself.

4th. Parties sent by Lieutenant Hamilton, when commanding at Khyree ke Ghurree, to Kotra to purchase grain, &c., did not give the market price.

On petitions 1st, 3rd and 4th, His Excellency would wish you to make inquiry and report upon.

I have directed Jan Mahomed Toonia to wait upon you at Lharee for your orders on these points.

*Camp, Jummuck Pass,
3rd February, 1845.*

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to the Government, Scinde.

No. 245 of 1845.

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SCINDE, to Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Lharee. Dated 3rd February, 1845.

SIR,

3rd February, 1845.

By direction of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to inform you that Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor has been deputed with native agents to Cutchee for the purpose of hiring camels for the use of our force.

His Excellency wishes that you will be good enough to make an advance of 2 rupees for every camel sent to you by the Meerza. To enable you to do this, Captain Jameson has been requested to send you the sum of 2,000 Co.'s Rs.

*Camp, Jummuck Pass,
3rd February, 1845.*

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to the Government, Scinde.

MY DEAR JACOB,

The Khan is trying to save some rascals that you have caught. Be very rigid; don't let any out. Beejah has offered to surrender through Ali Morad; I have

4th February, 1845. said that if he does not I will hang every man you have taken, so the higher the rank of any fellow you have the tighter be your grip of him. I am hampered for want of camels.

(Signed)

Yours, &c.,
C. NAPIER.

6th February, 1845. MY DEAR JACOB,

Send home the Chandias with all sorts of butter; as there are no parsnips in Scinde, fair words must do for the present, as the money and parsnips are together. What I gave Wullee I must receive from the Khan! *pro tem* at least. Send a letter to me by the Tey wagh to tell me the 5,000 cavalry and infantry are coming up as soon as the camels can be hired. Make your Moonshee or Alef Khan write this also to Brown's Moonshee. Add that the 7th Cavalry arrived at Khanghur on any day convenient. Send this to get into the Boogtee hands, and in your letter (the Persian being a translation of the English, only as if from a different person) make any remarks you think right on the great fortification I am going to construct at Deyrah, and in this pass, when the troops arrive! Unless the Boogtees make salaam, expatiate largely on my benevolence and my wishes not to extirpate them. I really do feel very benevolent in that way since the rascally camel-men failed me. I am sadly bothered, and I shall be glad to make honorable terms, especially with Deria Khan, who is a good fellow with a bad calling, like the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.

The Murrees have just sent me a letter in answer to one of mine that they are ready to join me and attack the Boogtees. I do not think the letter you make up for the Boogtees will do any good. They have been once tricked and forewarned, but it may give them alarm and produce good effect, and can do no harm, except five rupees to a cossid.

Yours faithfully,
C. NAPIER.

6th February. Still in this d—d pass.

EXTRACT.

Shore, 21st February, 1845.

21st February, 1845. I have been too busy to finish this sooner. We got pretty close yesterday. They absconded with 150 camel loads of baggage, and from a hill we saw them *en route*, but after being in the saddle 22 hours, we were not in trim to overtake them, especially as there was a desperate pass, which, if defended, might have bothered us, and it was near sunset when we got sight from the top of a high hill; however, I will be after them when sun sets to-night. Do all you can to persuade the Murrees to take Boogtee country. We are now north-east of Deyrah, and I shall be at Deyrah to-morrow. Order Ali Akbar to you as soon as he can; he will dawdle doing Ambassador, I fear, for vanity is strong in his composition; he will be useful to me in negotiating with the Murrees.

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

Deyrah, 24th February, 1845.

24th February, 1845. MY DEAR JACOB,

I am very sorry for the arrest of the men, but there is no help for it. The Khan's Wukkeel has done him harm. Collect and establish the Khyheerees if you can. The Murrees say they will come and salaam on the 28th.

I have told them I will give them Deyrah and Trukkee, and plenty of gunpowder, and strengthen Deyrah besides for them. What they will decide upon I cannot say, but I am very anxious for their taking Deyrah. I never saw such defiles in any country as in them. Let me know what you do about the Khyheerees, and believe me

Yours sincerely,
C. NAPIER.

•

SIR,

I have the honor, &c.,

E. J. BROWN,

MY DEAR JACOB,

Yours truly,

C. NAPIER.

Trukkee is a devil of a place, but I think I can manage it too.

Lharee, 5th March, 1845.

5th March, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, that a patrol of twenty men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under Jemadar Guffoor Mahomed, to-day fell in with a party of twenty-five marauders, on foot, in the plain of Mulh, about twelve miles from Lharee. The men were well armed with sword, shield, and matchlock; on the approach of the patrol (who did not at first suppose them to be enemies), they fired a volley at them, and drawing their swords, with much abuse of Feringees and the English Sirkar, rushed at the horsemen. The latter thereupon charged them, and as they fought to the last refusing quarter, though repeatedly offered, killed them all.

One suwar and four horses were killed in the fight, and two suwars and two horses wounded, the latter mortally.

I have not yet been able to find out who the men slain were, but they are supposed to have been robbers from Tullee, of various tribes, Brahooees, Doomkees and Murrees. My own opinion is that they were Doomkees from the hills.

I have sent to Tullee to obtain information regarding them.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Green, C.B., (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, S.F.F. Commanding S. I. Horse.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., and Governor of Scinde.

11th March, 1845.

Head-Quarters, Trukkee, 11th March, 1845.

These men turned out to be Murrees; among the slain was a sirdar of some note, one Meer Gool. The Murree tribe did actually assemble in great numbers to avenge their death, but thought better of it, and laid the blame upon the Khyheerees, on whom they vowed vengeance.

(Signed) J. JACOB.

2. Twenty-five brave robbers on foot, well armed with swords, shields, and matchlocks, met twenty of the Scinde Horse patrolling in the desert. The robbers gave a volley and charged. The Scinde Horse had one man killed and two wounded; four horses killed and two wounded; of the enemy every man fell sword in hand. Quarter was repeatedly offered to these stern gladiators, but they refused, and every robber bit the dust. Honor be to their courage; more honor to their conquerors. Another laurel leaf has been added to the rich wreath of Jacob's Horse. The conduct of Jemadar Guffoor Mahomed and his companions demands the Governor's highest approbation, and he will report their gallantry to the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, as soon as Captain Jacob sends in the names of these brave men.

AFTER ORDERS.

Soldiers! there are different kinds of glory—the glory of battle and the glory of endurance. Of the first, the little to be gleaned was carried away by Salter, Jacob, and their companions. To us there remained only the glory of endurance, and it has been won by you in such a garb as to do you the greatest credit. Never have I served with men more thoroughly imbued with the true military spirit, and it becomes me, as I have witnessed it, to give you the credit you so well deserve.

I have heard it said that some of the officers of the 2nd European Regiment took umbrage with me without clearly knowing why. I smiled at the pouting of younger soldiers with an old one.

This generally happens in the beginning of a campaign, after which a good fight, like a good storm, clears the atmosphere of the bilious vapours. As there is no fight, a little reflection must do the work; and tell these gentlemen that as my admiration of their excellent and beautiful regiment is well known, so must I, and so do I, greatly appreciate the corps of officers. No good regiment ever had bad officers. The two things are incompatible; of no body of officers have I a higher opinion than of those belonging to the 2nd Europeans.

The men of the 64th Regiment have in this short campaign gained, under Major Brown's command, the character which they lost under the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley; good officers always make good soldiers.

When Major-General Hunter returns to Sukkur he is to restore to this now good regiment their colors; a duty which I am sure will be particularly gratifying to that officer, to whom the 64th Regiment and the Indian army are deeply indebted. 11th March, 1845.

We shall now return to our respective cantonments, and wait with patience for further service, having all added something to our previous knowledge of war.

To those who are about to leave my command I wish every success.

(True extract) (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B.,
(Signed) E. GREEN, Major, Governor of Scinde.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment marched from Shahpoor on the evening of the 1st of April, arrived at Sukkur on the 6th, crossed the river on the 8th, and arrived at Hyderabad on the 21st April, having been absent six months and twenty-five days. 1st April, 1845.

The regiment remained in quarters at Hyderabad till the 27th December, 1845, during which much correspondence took place between Captain Jacob and the Government relative to the augmentation and organization of the corps, from which the following extracts are given:— 27th December, 1845.

9th June, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

9th June, 1845.

I have a letter from Sir H. Hardinge by me; he seems displeased at us; he insists on the Irregular Corps of both armies being on the same footing, and so far I agree with him. However, the question resolves itself, as I understand his letter, to this; that if I wish it he will leave your regiment on the establishment fixed by Lord Ellenborough, 1st June, 1844. But if I have another regiment it must be on the Bengal establishment for Irregular Horse. I copy his words. "If on mature consideration you prefer that the corps should remain as it is, I will not disturb Lord E.'s arrangement, 1st June, 1844; if, as I maintain, the advantage is obvious to the Scinde Irregular Horse, when mixed with regiments on the Bengal system, let me know, and I will officially decide upon it. But if the second regiment be raised both must be on the establishment of the Bengal Irregular Horse." If it results, then, that I must, which I prefer to have, two regiments on Bengal establishment, or yours alone of 1,000 men in six troops, now let me know your opinion directly, as a guide for my own. I have no time for more, post is going.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER.

I have not time to send extracts, so I send you all the letter, except a paragraph containing a subject between Sir Henry and myself; let me have the letter back in double quick.

Calcutta, May 22nd, 1845.

MY DEAR NAPIER,

22nd May, 1845.

I have here the whole of the papers before me relating to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

2.—I must observe that in November last I attempted to remedy the inconvenience pointed out by you; namely, that the establishment of June, 1844, had too many men and too few officers.

3.—That establishment was six troops and 1,000 suwars. The establishment proposed by me was eight troops and 800 men, in which altered proportions every cavalry officer here concurred.

4.—I stated that the earliest steps should be taken to place the Scinde Irregular Horse on the revised establishment of a regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

5.—It was distinctly stated that the pay and allowances of the corps are calculated according to the scale originally fixed, and which must necessarily be allowed for the present to continue undisturbed.

6.—The serious inconvenience was that adverted to of fixing the establishment of regiments for the Scinde Horse superior to what is allowed to regiments of Bengal Irregular Horse, performing the very same duties in Scinde.

7.—Captain Jacob states that so far from any of the defects of the establishment being remedied they are all very much increased. He does not state in what respect he makes the assertion, and complains that four jemadars would have to be reduced, but he gained two russuldars by having eight troops instead of six,

22nd May, 1845.

and as to the injury which his officers would experience, you are aware as soon as your recommendation was assented to of having a second regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse, that all these matters are rendered easy by the promotion of the officers of the old corps, &c.

8.—He also complains that it is very cruel and impolitic to reduce the means and lower the condition of such men after they have expended half the period of their lives in and hard service * * *

for any arm, and to adhere to it. The Bengal Irregular Horse may not be on so perfect an establishment as Captain Jacob may be able to suggest, but it answers all its purposes, and we know it is the commander, and not the establishment of a regiment, which makes it good or bad.

In 1837 the infantry of the three Presidencies, as well as the regular cavalry, were all to be paid henceforth at the same rate, viz. :—the Bengal rate; and now there is no difficulty * * *

a whole army is rendered useless for service in Scinde, and that we are obliged to send these Madras regiments to Aden to the provinces and to the straits, the foreign service pay and family pension rendering it impossible to intermix them with Bengal and Bombay troops.

If the Scinde Irregular Horse should by sudden disease and prostration of strength be required to be removed to Bengal, which furnishes the men, they would create discontent by their superior allowances whilst cantoned in Bengal. The Bengal Irregular Horse serving in Scinde ought to be paid 30 rupees while serving in Scinde, the same as the Scinde Horse. These corps, when they return to Bengal, willingly revert to 20 rupees a month. The same rule is now practically carried into effect as regards the infantry of the two Presidencies. The Bombay soldier who enlisted previous to 1837 receives one rupee a month batta more than the soldier of the same army who enlisted after that date, and he receives that additional rupee more than the eldest Bengal Sepoy, because good faith in adhering to the terms of his enlistment required that he should receive it. When the reference was made to me, I think last October, it was so ruled.

These corps, when they return to their presidencies, fall back in their ordinary pay, and are contented; I am going to increase this pay by two rupees, in addition to what they now receive; and each infantry soldier in Scinde will, in cantonments, receive three rupees eight annas more than he does in his own presidency; and I have no doubt but that the service by this means will become more satisfactory. In my view of the Scinde Irregular Horse raised for service in Scinde, it would be more humane and just to raise each of the two regiments upon the Bengal establishment, stipulating that whilst they served in Scinde they shall receive thirty rupees, and if transferred to Bengal or Bombay, be there paid the same as every other irregular regiment of cavalry, with the exception of the Poona Irregular Horse, from which they sprung, and which will be reformed at an early period. Thus, when an irregular cavalry corps served in Scinde, its pay would simply be raised one-third to the Scinde rate; whenever circumstances imperatively required it to be moved into a presidency it would share the fortune of every other regiment, namely, twenty rupees, instead of thirty rupees. I prefer that the Scinde Irregular Horse should be a local corps, and if they continue to serve there, their pay will not be reduced, and we shall not be obliged to send reluctant reliefs to Scinde; but if the corps of Scinde Irregular Horse should plead their services in Scinde—if, as Captain Jacob says, the Irregular Horse are better off in Bengal than they are in Scinde, and a feeling should arise, followed by a demand which, in policy, justice, and humanity, you would not refuse, that they ought to be relieved, then it is desirable by the nature of their engagement that there should be no difficulty.

If, therefore, a 2nd regiment Scinde Irregular Horse be raised, the opportunity should be taken of placing both on the Bengal establishment, by promoting and transferring officers from the old corps into the new. The grades are more advantageous than those of June, 1844; no individual can suffer; the pay will be precisely the same, with the sole proviso, that when serving out of Scinde they shall receive the same rates of pay as every other regiment of Bengal Irregular Horse. If they crossed into the Punjaub they would receive no higher pay than Scinde pay, that is, nearly the same as the foreign service pay of our Irregular Horse, and in every point of view this arrangement is to be preferred. And now

a word or two on the Belooche Infantry corps :—you must take care that their pay as a local or military one be below that of the regular army. Our regular troops have claims to consideration, and to superior pay in consequence of the distance from their homes; and I should be glad to hear on what establishment you propose to place them.

* * * * *

H. HARDINGE.

I beg to have your answer on the Scinde Irregular Horse. If on mature consideration you prefer that the corps should remain as it is, I will not disturb Lord Ellenborough's arrangement of June, 1844. If, as I am certain, the advantage is obvious to the Scinde Irregular Horse to be raised both regiments on the Bengal system, and I will officially decide upon it; but if the 2nd regiment be raised, both must be on the establishment of the Bengal Irregular Horse.

MY DEAR JACOB,

15th August, 1845.

I never answered your letter of the 21st June, because, till I heard from Sir H. Hardinge, I had nothing to say. I now have had my answer from him, which I send you. I am quite sure he does not mean to give additional pay above home rates to the officers; judge for yourself. You say, "I hope I am not again puzzling and annoying you;" you never did either puzzle or annoy me. I was only laughing when I wished you and Sir Henry at the devil; and as to trouble, I would walk 100 miles to serve either the chief or the corps! I wish you could manage the matter quick. I think we shall now. I hope —

(Signed)

Yours truly,
C. NAPIER.

EXTRACT.

"You are of opinion with me, that although it would be more convenient, with a view to get rid of the question of reliefs, that the Scinde Horse should be local, yet that circumstances will occur when it may be indispensably necessary to send a regiment of Irregular Horse back to its native provinces, in which case no difficulty would occur if the corps had been raised on the Bengal establishment, that is, to receive 26 rupees serving in Bengal, and thirty rupees in Scinde.

"But you have a difficulty to meet in the existing Scinde Irregular Horse. These men engaged to serve in Scinde for thirty rupees, and they could not fairly be reduced to twenty-six rupees on leaving Scinde. If, therefore, the old Scinde Horse are to be augmented and formed into two regiments, each on the Bengal establishment, all men hereafter enlisted must be enlisted at the Bengal rates, receiving thirty rupees only when they serve in Scinde.* The men previously enlisted will in every case be entitled to thirty rupees.

"But all non-commissioned officers and officers promoted will receive only the Bengal rates, and the whole establishment will be framed precisely in the proportions laid down for a regiment of Bengal Irregular Horse; the men now in the corps, and the officers and non-commissioned officers not promoted, being deprived of no advantages which by their original engagement to serve in Scinde they may be entitled to receive. I would still designate the two regiments as the Scinde Irregular Horse, and the longer the men can be kept there consistently with their efficiency and contentment the better.

"I shall be obliged, in order to obviate the inconvenience complained of, to raise the pay of the 6th and 9th Irregular Horse to thirty rupees, whilst serving in Scinde for the suwars, leaving every other rank at their present rate of pay.

"I annex a table showing what each rank receives in Hindostan and in Scinde, and what the Scinde Horse receives in Scinde.

"If you find that by having the whole of the promotion of the two regiments you cannot overcome the difficulties inherent in the present rates of pay, I see no remedy but gradually to lower the numbers of the Scinde Irregular Horse, say to 600 swords, keep them according to the original intention as a local corps, and to raise a new regiment for service in Scinde on the Bengal establishment and rates of pay, giving to each suwar thirty rupees a month, and leaving every other rank at the rates which those ranks now receive in the 6th and 9th

* This was altered afterwards, *vide* letter from Sir C. Napier of the 28th Nov., 1845.

15th August, 1845.

"regiments while serving in Scinde. The compensation to the public for raising
 "a 2nd regiment of Irregular Horse for Scinde to be given by sending back the
 "Bombay regiment of Cavalry.

"You see, my dear Napier, how very embarrassing it is, even in so trifling an
 "affair as the organization of a regiment of cavalry, to get out of the difficulties
 "these engagements with native troops entail.

"If Captain Jacob, under your orders, will give in a scheme of the plan by
 "which two regiments of 800 men each can be formed on the Bengal establish-
 "ment, showing the effect of the promotions in absorbing the greater portion of
 "the Scinde local horse, allowances, and ranks, except the six Russuldars, who
 "must as they fall in be filled up according to the Bengal rate, I will lose no
 "time in sending you the official authority.

"I had written thus far when my Aide-de-Camp produced the General Orders
 "of the 13th March, 1843, by which the Scinde Irregular Horse is to be per-
 "manently annexed to the Bombay army. What effect will this have in your
 "determination?

"As to the standards, they have been made up at Agra, and if not already
 "sent, I will give an order to have them forwarded.

(Signed)

"H. HARDINGE."

A RETURN, showing the pay of each Rank of a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry of the Bengal Estab-
 lishment, whilst serving in Hindostan and in Scinde ; also the pay granted to the Scinde Horse.

	In Hindostan, per Month.	In Scinde, per Month.	Scinde Horse, per Month.
Russuldar.....	150 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0
Russaidar	80 0 0	107 0 0	} 150 0 0
Naib Russuldar	50 0 0	67 0 0	
Jemadar	45 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0
Kote Duffadar	35 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0
Duffadars	28 0 0	38 0 0	45 0 0
Suwars.....	20 0 0	27 0 0	30 0 0

24th August, 1845.

24th August, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have forwarded your scheme and backed it up, but not as regards the European officers. It is bad to have officers posted just as a corps is ordered on service, and worse in an irregular corps than in any other. I have recommended that the full complement of officers should be posted, viz., two adjutants, two subalterns, and two assistant-surgeons. I have no objection to the second in command taking command of the 2nd regiment when detached ; on the contrary, I think it good, and better than "two commandants" and a "commandant-in-chief," which is inconvenient to the service when troops are collected in large bodies.

I have, therefore, made no change in this. As my view will add to the cost, I daresay yours will be preferred. I dislike half officering a corps. I have had too much experience in forming corps not to know that it is bad, but having said so I did not press my own view upon Sir Henry, because you are likely to outstay me in Scinde ; and while you command the regiment I do not care how it is constituted ; but these things ought to be arranged, not as expedients for the moment, but on a sound basis. As to the increased expense, I think that which is most complete is the most economical when speaking of troops. I hope they will give Malcolm the increased pay.

Yours,

C. J. NAPIER.

Hyderabad, 24th August, 1845.

24th August, 1845.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

I do not think that you quite understand my meaning about the European officers for my regiment, or my requesting they might be appointed as I mentioned. What I want is this, that if the increased corps be under my command it may be organized so as to be one whole, and not divided into two parts ; if there be two commandants (call them anything you please) under me, my commanding the

whole would only be a source of annoyance to them ; and to get on at all either they or myself must be a cypher. If the second in command holds the separate command of half the corps with an adjutant of his own, the case is the same with respect to him ; interference on my part would appear impertinent, and create discontent instead of doing good. What I want is to be the real commander, on whom everything centres, or else to have nothing to do with the matter. When I said that if it were determined to separate the corps into two hereafter other officers might be appointed, I did not at all refer to half of it being detached on service, or being separated by distance, but to a complete separation into two regiments, under independent commanders, which might take place although the corps were in one camp altogether. While under the command of one man, I consider that four European officers would be quite sufficient for the whole corps—the commandant of course always being with that part of the regiment most actively employed. Doubtless you are perfectly correct about half officering a regiment, but our native officers completely hold the place of captains and subalterns, and must do so according to the very genius of the service, so different from the regular army ! With one European officer to direct them, the native officers are perfectly effective. For European officers in such a service, a few good fellows who perfectly understand each other, and pull together well, are far better than a score taken at hap-hazard. From the very nature of a Silidar corps, its efficiency must always depend much more on the personal qualities of the individuals composing it than on their array. Many of our native officers are men of large property and influence, who would not dream of entering our regular army, but who come to us, because in the Silidar corps they really are officers holding respectable commands, and occupying a position as different as possible from that of the native officers of the line. Our construction is such that that we do not require, and even should be injured by, anything like the number of European officers which is necessary to the efficiency of the regular army.

The two medical officers will be a very great advantage ; but two adjutants will, according to my ideas, spoil everything. It would, I conceive, be much better to raise a new regiment, independent of me and mine. However much I may wish for so splendid a command, I am certain that two distinct regiments, under very ordinary commanders, independent of each other, would be more efficient than when under the best man on earth with the two adjutants, &c.

I shall, of course, do my best, under any circumstances ; but I really hope, and earnestly entreat, that you will allow me to have my way in this business. I do not write hastily, but have considered the matter well. Let us be a regiment of eight squadrons ; you can always detach as many of these squadrons as you please, and for any length of time ; but whatever distance may separate the different posts of the corps, let us be one as regards command, with one chain of responsibility and authority throughout.

I remain, &c.,
J. JACOB.

27th November, 1845. 27th November, 1845.

DEAR CAPTAIN JACOB,

My Private Secretary has put into my hands your note of the 17th instant, in which you request, in event of the Scinde Irregular Horse being increased, that Ensign Henry Green, 19th Regiment, may be appointed.

This affords me the opportunity, of which I write myself with pleasure, of saying that an officer who has commanded an irregular corps with so much honor to himself and so much benefit to the public service as you have done, has the strongest claim to every consideration, and if Government has anything to say to the promotion in the Scinde Horse, of which I am very doubtful, you may rely upon the object of your wishes being immediately considered, provided, as I believe to be the case, Ensign Green is qualified according to the regulations.

I hope you are in the enjoyment of health, and will give proof in your own person that an officer may retain full vigor of mind and body in Scinde.

Believe me,

Dear Captain Jacob,

Yours very sincerely,

GEO. ARTHUR.

(Signed) .

28th November, 1845.

MY DEAR JACOB,

28th November, 1845.

The Governor-General, in a letter which I received two days ago, says, speaking of the Scinde Horse :—

“ The 2nd Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse must be a separate regiment ; we cannot legalize in G. G. O. such an anomaly as one regiment of eight squadrons of 1,600 swords, but I see no objection to name Major Jacob as commandant of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Scinde Local Horse, giving him a second in command to each regiment, one adjutant, and one assistant-surgeon to each regiment. Thus, there would be one European officer less than on the ordinary establishment of Bengal ; and whenever Major Jacob ceases to command the two regiments, a commandant would be appointed to each. I pay Major Jacob this compliment on your opinion of his high merits. In every other respect the two regiments will be organized in strict assimilation of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry. The 2nd regiment will be raised for local service in Scinde, and the variations now existing in the first regiment, as compared with a regiment of Bengal Irregular Horse, will be got rid of in a great degree, by supplying the officers and non-commissioned officers required for the 2nd regiment, by promoting the most deserving characters in the 1st regiment.

“ The various ranks and rates of pay in both the regiments shall be exactly those of the Bengal system, each officer, N. C. O., and soldier and staff, receiving in Scinde the same pay and allowances as the Bengal Irregular Horse now receive under the late G. G. Orders relating to increased pay for Scinde.

“ In the few cases where native officers may now be in the receipt of higher pay than the Bengal rates, the excess will continue to be paid as a separate item in the pay lists until such officers be otherwise disposed of. Faith will be kept, and this regiment will receive a reward in the monopoly of promotion, which will render all these arrangements perfectly easy.

“ For instance, six Russuldars and two Jemadars will have their salaries raised, the first from 150 rupees to 200 rupees, and the latter from 75 rupees to 200 rupees. The Jemadars will also get three steps of rank, as they will pass over the Russaidars, and Naib Russuldars, and will at once be made Russuldars.

“ Eight other Jemadars will be made Russaidars, with 107 rupees instead of 75 rupees. I have already alluded to the cases of exception, and the Russuldar Major on a salary of 250 rupees will remain a supernumerary until he vacates his rank, when no successor will be appointed.”

So this affair is settled—both are to be local corps ; and he is very much afraid of their families joining them. He says that the Madras regiments have between five and six thousand women with each regiment ; when I say women, I mean relatives of the soldiers,—wives, children, sisters, &c. I do not see any fear of this while you are with the regiment, but I quite agree with the Governor-General that this evil may grow up in the Bombay army, as well as in that of Madras, and, as it renders an army useless, it should be watched. But I have answered this by saying, that by the Scinde Horse families being at Hyderabad as their fixed head-quarters, the regiment can, and always will, move without women.

He says in a postscript—“ As this additional regiment of Scinde Horse will be on the Bombay establishment, I must communicate with the Bombay Government before I put it in orders.”

If you can enlist your men, I think if they send us anywhere, you will have a good command of cavalry before 1846 is out ! You are now the real commander of the whole, and everything centres in you ; in fact, the two regiments form the two wings of one regiment, which takes all its orders from the chief ; you should give nothing to the second, except as the second in command, and when detached then make over detachment to him, but hold all in your own hands till then, and resume it on his return. By doing this at once there can be no trouble ; do not give up your regimental command, or you may create ill-feeling in retaking it. But none can exist if you keep your present ground exactly as you are. I would go farther. I would order your two seconds to fall in, sometimes in command of one regiment, sometimes of another, by which the corps would be only two regiments in name. Number your troops right through, from one to sixteen, and fall in thus mixed ; so if you choose you can easily keep it as one regiment in reality, though two in name ; and if you like, to give more unity, I will order them to be called Jacob's Scinde Horse, which, in fact is correct, for they are not to be united except while under you. I am half inclined to order you to recruit at once.

Yours sincerely, C. J. NAPIER.

The regiment was this day suddenly ordered to march to Roree, in consequence of war breaking out in the Punjaub, the Seikh army having crossed the Sutlej and invaded the British territory. 27th December, 1845

Parell, 31st December, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

31st December, 1845.

With respect to the Scinde Horse, the Government of India have informed us that it is to be augmented by another regiment, and we wait to see it gazetted.

Captain Jacob has expressed a strong wish that Ensigns Green and Collier should be appointed to the vacancies. He was informed in reply, that as respected Ensign Green I should be most happy to meet his wishes.

Ensign Collier was badly wounded, and I am not quite sure that he is fit for active service; but he is a brave young officer, and most deserving of being noticed.

Will you, in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India, let me know how you desire the officers should stand in the two regiments, and if we shall at once commence to recruit for them, or do you wish rather to recruit in Scinde.

In case of a brave and able officer like Captain Jacob, I should, so far as this Government is concerned, be disposed to reinforce his corps as he may deem best.

I await the expression of your wishes.

(True copy.) Believe me,
JOHN JACOB, Major, (Signed) GEO. ARTHUR.
Commanding S. I. H.

Kurrachee, 6th January, 1846.

MY DEAR JACOB,

6th January, 1846.

By desire of the General, I have the pleasure to forward to you the accompanying letter (copy) from Sir George Arthur, with the view of your replying to the queries therein contained, for the information of His Excellency.

The General desires me to inform you that permission has been given for Lieutenant Malcolm to proceed to India for the purpose of recruiting—that officer's services are now required in Scinde, but as soon as they can be spared he will be permitted to go on that duty.

(True copy.) Yours sincerely,
JOHN JACOB, Major, (Signed) JOHN NAPIER.
Commanding S. I. H.

No. 30 of 1846.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 8th January, 1846.*

To Major-General HUNTER, C.B., Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

8th January, 1846.

I am directed by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., to request you will give instructions to officers commanding outposts in Upper Scinde, that the Boogtees are outlaws, and cattle belonging to them, and themselves, are to be captured or killed when they come near the frontier.

(Signed) I have, &c., &c.
E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True copy.) (Signed) W. BIGNELL, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

(True copy.) (Signed) P. F. WINTER, Captain,
Station Staff, Shikarpoor.

(True copy.) (Signed) M. TURNBULL, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 7th Light Cavalry.

(True copies.) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of U. S.

May I request that you will intimate the same to the officers commanding the outposts, both Native and European, lest any untoward circumstance should occur in the receipt of the prisoners, or the payment, or certificate for payment, of the stipulated reward, to damp the zeal of our borderers.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
Shikarpoor, 8th August, 1846. Captain GOLDNEY,
Collector and Magistrate.

(Signed) (True copy.) J. HUNTER,
Lieutenant and Staff Officer.

(Signed) (True copy.) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of U. S.

At daybreak on the morning of the 27th the regiment proceeded *en route*; arrived at Roree on the 11th January, 1846. Thence proceeded to Subjulkote, in the territory of the Nuwab of Bhawulpore. At this place the regiment halted till the 8th February, 1846, in company with the 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry and Captain L. Smith's battery. On the morning of the 9th February the regiment marched *en route* to Bhawulpore, at which place it arrived on the 16th February, 1846, in company with the Scinde Camel Corps.

The Scinde Horse remained encamped at Bhawulpore, forming part of the army under command of General Hunter, C.B. On the breaking up of the Indus field force, and after all the other corps had departed to their different destinations, the regiment on the 18th March, 1846, marched *en route* to Hyderabad.

While at Bhawulpore the order was received for the re-organization of the old regiment of Scinde Horse, and the raising a new one, both under the command of Captain Jacob.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA. 17th January, 1846.

Camp, Ferozepore, 17th January, 1846.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to resolve that a second regiment of irregular cavalry, to be called the 2nd Regiment of Scinde Horse, shall be immediately raised in Scinde, and attached, like the first regiment, to the Bombay army.

2.—Serious inconvenience to the public service having always resulted from troops of the same arm serving in Scinde, and performing duties precisely similar, being in receipt of different rates of pay, and it being desirable that the troops of each arm at all the presidencies should be assimilated as far as may be practicable, the Governor-General avails himself of this opportunity to direct, that the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Scinde Horse be placed in point of organization, establishment and pay, on the same footing as a regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry serving in Scinde, reserving however to present incumbents in the 1st Regiment the existing rates of pay in the few instances in which it exceeds * the Bengal scale.

* Jemadars, Kote Duffadars, Duffadars.

3.—The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Scinde Horse will accordingly consist of eight Ressalas each, amounting to 800 sabres of all ranks, and, as shown in the annexed statement, the various ranks in both regiments will be exactly the same as those of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry, each commissioned and non-commissioned officer and suwar, with the few exceptions referred to in the preceding paragraph, receiving the same pay as the corresponding ranks of the regiments of Bengal Irregular Cavalry serving in Scinde.

4.—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers required for the new regiment will be drawn from the existing one, the necessary promotions being made to complete their number, and the individuals to be selected for promotion in the several grades should be those who combine the best character with the longest service.

5.—In the few cases in which commissioned officers may now be in the receipt of higher pay than they would receive on promotion to the next superior ranks, under the new arrangement, the excess will be drawn for them as a separate

17th January, 1846.

charge, as long as it may be necessary to secure them from loss; and the Russuldar Major of the 1st Regiment, to whom no successor will be appointed, will remain supernumerary on his present pay, till he vacates his appointment.

6.—The suwars of the 1st Regiment who may become supernumerary under the new arrangement, and not be absorbed by promotion in the 2nd Regiment, may, at their option, remain supernumerary in the 1st Regiment or be transferred to the 2nd Regiment.

7.—The Governor-General deems it expedient, that for the present the 2nd Regiment of Scinde Horse, as well as the 1st, should be under the command of Captain Jacob, in order that he may superintend its formation and drill. A commandant will be appointed hereafter; and, in the meantime, His Excellency Sir C. Napier, in communication with the Bombay Government, will be pleased to appoint a second in command, an adjutant, and assistant-surgeon.

8.—His Excellency Sir C. Napier is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for raising, with all convenient expedition, the 2nd Regiment of Scinde Horse.

STATEMENT.

No.	Rank and Designations.	Total of each Pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
<i>Eight Ressalahs.</i>				
1	Commandant .....	.....	1000 0 0	
1	2nd in Command .....	.....	500 0 0	
1	Adjutant .....	.....	456 10 0	
	Assistant-Surgeon .....	.....	530 4 0	
4	Russuldars	200 0 0	800 0 0	
4	Russaidars	107 0 0	428 0 0	
8	Naib Russaldars	67 0 0	536 0 0	
8	Jemadars	60 0 0	480 0 0	
8	Kote Duffedars	47 0 0	376 0 0	
64	Duffedars	88 0 0	2432 0 0	
8	Nishan Burdahs	88 0 0	304 0 0	
8	Trumpeters	34 0 0	272 0 0	
688	Suwars	30 0 0	20640 0 0	28754 14 0
<i>Staff.</i>				
1	Wordee Major .....	.....	140 0 0	
1	Nukeeb .....	.....	30 0 0	
8	Wukeels	30 0 0	240 0 0	
1	English Writer .....	.....	54 0 0	
1	Persian Writer .....	.....	40 0 0	
1	Native Doctor, 1st class .....	.....	30 0 0	
2	„ „ 2nd class	25 0 0	50 0 0	
<i>Non-Effective.</i>				
1	Trumpet-Major .....	.....	6 10 8	
<i>Establishment.</i>				
8	Lascars	6 10 8	53 5 4	
8	Bheesties	6 0 0	48 0 0	
1	Chowdree .....	.....	14 10 8	
1	Mootsuddee .....	.....	6 10 8	
8	Flagmen	4 0 0	12 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
	Stationery .....	.....	30 0 0	
	Match Allowance for 688	1 6	64 8 0	
	Mess Allowance .....	.....	60 0 0	879 13 4
Total				29634 11 4

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

(True copy.)
J. STUART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India,
Military Department, with the Governor-General.

(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

Lieutenant Merewether appointed second in command; Lieutenant Green and 13th January, 1846.
Ensign Collier appointed adjutants.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by the Honorable the GOVERNOR 13th February, 1846.
in Council.

Bombay Castle, 13th February, 1846.

No. 121 of 1846.

The following appointments have been made consequent on the formation of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse:—Lieutenant W. L. Merewether, of the 21st Regiment N. I., and adjutant of the 1st Regiment, to be second in command of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

Lieutenant W. H. R. Green, of the 19th Regiment N. I., to be adjutant of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

Ensign J. A. Collier, of the 7th Regiment N. I., to be adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde 1st March, 1846.
Irregular Horse.

Camp, Bhawulpore, 1st March, 1846.

1.—Consequent on the G.G.O. 17th January, 1846, the following transfers, arrangements, and promotions are ordered, subject to the necessary confirmation of Government:—

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.—1st REGIMENT.

No.	Present Ranks.	Names.	New Ranks.	Remarks.
1	Commandant	John Jacob.....	Commandant	
1	2nd in Command	G. Malcolm.....	2nd in Command	
1	Lieutenant	W. H. R. Green.....	Adjutant	
1	Assistant-Surgeon	S. M. Pelly.....	Assistant-Surgeon	
1	Russuldar Major	Sir Feraz Khan	Russuldar Major	
1	Russuldar	Meer Furzund Ali	Russuldar	
1	do	Meyboob Khan	do	
1	do	Mohbut Khan.....	do	
1	Jemadar.....	Shaik Guffoor Mahomed..	do	
1	Jemadar and Nat. Adjt....	Shaik Peer Bux	Wordee Major	
1	Jemadar	Kallee Khan	Russaidar	
	do	Shaik Kurreem	do	
	do	Goolam Hossein Khan ...	do	
4	.....	Shaik Nizam Ali	do	
1	Kote Duffedar	Meer Ussud Ali	Naib Russaldar	
	do	Shumshere Khan	do	
8	do	Nujjuf Khan	do	
1	Duffedar.....	Kamdar Khan.....	do	
	do	Hyder Khan	do	
	do	Munneeram	do	
	do	Azum Khan	do	
5	.....	Ahmed Khan	do	
	Kote Duffedar	Kunnaie Sing	Jemadar	
	.....	Meerza Ahmed Ali Bey ...	do	
	.....	Davee Sing	do	
	Duffedar.....	Meer Saadut Ali.....	do	
	.....	Raghoba Dial	do	
	.....	Adjooda Pursaud	do	
	.....	Sowaie Khan	do	
	.....	Hussam Khan.....	do	

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.—2nd REGIMENT.

1st March, 1846.

No.	Present Ranks.	Names.	New Rank.	Remarks.
1	Commandant	J. Jacob		
1	Lieutenant and Adjutant	W. L. Merewether		
1	Ensign	J. A. Collier		
1	Assistant-Surgeon	F. Ellis		
1	Russuldar	Alladad Khan Nuwab		
	.....	Alladad Khan Belooch		
	.....	Ghous Khan		
	Jemadar	Shaik Abdool Nubbee		
1	do	Shaik Mahomed	Wordee Major	
	do	Shaik Ali	Russaidar	
	do	Abdool Kadur Khan	do	
	do	Fazul Mahomed	do	
	do	Shumshere Khan	do	
1	Kote Duffedar	Futtay Mamoor Khan	Naib Russuldar	
	.....	.....	do	
	.....	.....	do	
	.....	.....	do	
	.....	.....	do	
	.....	.....	do	
	.....	.....	do	
	Duffedar	Jellal Khan	Jemadar	
	.....	Syud Rehim	do	
	.....	Nujjeeb Khan	do	
	.....	Abdoolah Khan	do	
	.....	Shaik Alaodeen	do	
	.....	Shaik Khaja Bux	do	

By order,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

25th March, 1846.

Lieutenant Malcolm proceeded on recruiting service to the Deccan.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse.

Camp, Mummoo Kinda, 25th March, 1846.

1.—The undermentioned men will proceed this evening *en route* to the Deccan for the purpose of recruiting, under the command of Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbee, who will, upon arrival at Poonah, place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Malcolm, second in command 1st Regiment, who will proceed direct by sea.

By order,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

Russuldar-Major Sir Feraz Khan deceased, in Hindostan, on the 20th March, 1846.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse.

Camp, Helanee, 6th April, 1846.

6th April, 1846.

1.—It is with great grief that the commanding officer has heard of the death of Russuldar-Major Sir Feraz Khan, in Hindostan. During thirty years, as a commissioned officer, Russuldar-Major Feraz Khan has always been highly distinguished for the excellence of his conduct in quarters and in the field. Since Captain Jacob has commanded the Scinde Irregular Horse the Russuldar-Major has played a conspicuous part in all the arduous services performed by the regiment, and has been frequently mentioned with praise in the public despatches of Government for his gallantry in action. On every occasion he afforded the

commanding officer the most valuable support and assistance, and set an example, both as an officer and a gentleman, to the other officers of the regiment, which greatly contributed to the good character of the corps, and even now that he is gone will still be felt. 6th April, 1846.

The commanding officer deeply regrets the loss the regiment has sustained in the death of Sir Feraz Khan; his name will long be remembered in the Scinde Horse with respect and admiration.

The horses of the Russuldar-Major are to remain in the name of his son Lall Khan until further orders.

By order,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

The regiment arrived at Hyderabad on the 14th April, 1846. The formation of the 2nd Regiment proceeded rapidly. 14th April, 1846.

Lieutenant Malcolm returned from recruiting, and rejoined head-quarters at Hyderabad. Both regiments, now complete in numbers, remained at Hyderabad till the 20th December, when the 1st Regiment, under the personal command of Captain Jacob, marched for Upper Scinde, reached Roree on the 4th January, 1847; immediately crossed the Indus, and proceeded *via* Shikarpoor (where a detachment of 60 men was left under Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbee) to Khanghur, where the regiment arrived on the 9th January, 1847. October, 1846.
20th December, 1846.
9th January, 1847.

Under instructions from Colonel Forbes, commanding at Shikarpoor, and General Hunter, C.B., commanding in Upper Scinde, Captain Jacob assumed command of the Frontier, and detachments were sent to the outposts of Meerpoor, Shahpoor, Dil Morad ke Ghurree, and Rojaun.

INSTRUCTIONS from Colonel FORBES, Commanding at Shikarpoor.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 7th January, 1847.

SIR,

7th January, 1847.

The following are a few preliminary instructions which may be necessary to put you in possession of before quitting this for Khanghur:—

1.—On the arrival of your regiment at Khanghur the whole of the frontier outposts, as also that of Shahpoor, are to be under your orders.

2.—You have full power to reinforce any outpost, should you deem it requisite, as a temporary measure, reporting the same.

3.—You are to use your utmost endeavours to cut off any marauding party entering our frontier, but you are on no account to proceed into the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, or that of the Khan of Kelat, except in the pursuit of robbers.

4.—You are on no account to enter the hills.

5.—A report of the state of the country to be sent in weekly to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurrachee, for the Governor's information, and a copy of the same to be sent to the officer commanding at Shikarpoor.

6.—A weekly state of your regiment and outposts to be furnished to the officer commanding at Shikarpoor.

Further instructions appear to me to be unnecessary, for I feel confident, with the knowledge you possess of the country and its inhabitants, as also with your experience and judgment, our frontier will be but little infested by the hill tribes in future.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) D. FORBES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Shikarpoor and Frontier.

To Major Jacob, Commanding 1st Regiment,
Scinde Irregular Horse, Shikarpoor.

INSTRUCTIONS by Captain JACOB to Lieutenant MEREWETHER, Commanding Shahpoor outpost. 9th January, 1847.

You are to proceed to Shahpoor with a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and assume command of the post at that place.

9th January, 1847.

At this time there was a strong post at Shahpoor, and another at Rojaun, both within the Kelat territory, while Khanghur itself belonged to Meer Ali Morad.

You are to use your best endeavours to obtain information and keep me informed of any movements, or intended movements, of marauders towards the British territory of Scinde, and are to do your utmost to cut off all parties of robbers moving within your reach, in or towards the British territory, always sending timely notice to me if possible, but on no account to proceed into the territory of Meer Ali Morad, or of the Khan of Kelat to the westward, except in the immediate pursuit of robbers, and are not to trouble yourself about the proceedings of plunderers in the territories of these princes. On no account whatever are you to enter the hills in pursuit of robbers, or otherwise.

A weekly state of the post of Shahpoor to be sent to me every Monday. All extraordinaries to be reported immediately.

(Signed)

Khanghur, 9th January, 1847.

JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 4 of 1847.

9th January, 1847.

SIR,

Khanghur, 9th January, 1847.

I have the honor to report, that I this day arrived at Khanghur with the regiment under my command, and assumed command of the frontier outposts. A troop of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Merewether, proceeds to-night to Shahpoor to relieve the party of the 4th Rifles at that place.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the wells at this place are now quite incapable of supplying water for the number of men and horses here, and when cleaned out will require extensive repairs to the brickwork. The wells also at Janedeyra, in which formerly the water was never known to run short, are also now in very bad order, partly choked with mud, and afford a scanty supply. The wells at Rojaun are even in a worse state. I shall lose no time in doing my best to improve the supply of water, but meanwhile I fear my horses will suffer much.

I beg leave to point out that a place known as Dil Morads Ghurree, between Khanghur and Meerpoor, is a far better place for a small party to be posted than Mobaruckpoor, and to request permission to place a party accordingly.

I have also the honor to report, that two men, by name Dil Morad and Meerul, have been engaged by Captain Fitzgerald at 20 rupees per mensem, with fourteen horsemen at 15 rupees each, to watch the watering places between Meerpoor and the hills, and that so posted, these men appear to me to be of the greatest possible use, and if they do their duty properly, no party of robbers can move towards Scinde without timely information being given to the various posts. These men's posts are dangerous, and their duties can only be performed by bold men of the same habits and appearance as the robbers, and not generally known to be in our service. I should strongly recommend that I be allowed to retain them in Government employ at the rates of pay above mentioned.

The lines at this place are in a ruinous state; and I have the honor to request that I may be allowed to make the necessary outlay to place them in repair.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Forbes,
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

15th January, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Shikarpoor, 15th January, 1847.

By desire of General Hunter, I send you a letter of the Governor's for your perusal, by which you will see that he wishes you to make any bundobust you like for the safe keeping of the frontier; he says you are the best judge, and I perfectly agree with him. I think myself it would be a good plan to reduce the Shahpoor post to a subaltern's party, which would prevent the chance of a senior officer to you being sent out; besides, I should say, that fifty men with your troop would be quite enough for anything, and then again fifty men at Meerpoor; when you decide on this point let me know, and I will recommend it to the General.

You are to have charge of the frontier, and pay your own spies for information as you think fit, but it is never to exceed 100 rupees per month—and which is considered a liberal allowance.

Send the Governor's letter back sharp, as I have to return it to the General.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
D. FORBES.

No. 79 of 1847.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 15th January, 1847.*

To Major-General HUNTER, C.B., Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

15th January, 1847.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, with one in original from Captain Jacob, commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., to forward to you his remarks and orders thereon in original, having reference to the arrangements on the frontier posts.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN. Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) (True copy.) G. HUNTER, Major-General.

REMARKS AND ORDERS.

15th January, 1847.

1st.—The wells are to be immediately put in repair in all the outposts.

15th January, 1847.

2nd.—There is a new barrack at Mobarukpoor—I cannot build another; this was the place recommended to me last year, but if General Hunter thinks it advisable to place a temporary post at Dil Morad, I have no objection.

3rd.—I agree with Captain Jacob in the utility of the men placed at the wells by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, and I will sanction their being continued; but to cover the expense I will cut off the pay given to the Khyheerees, which last tribe have been useless, and must take care of themselves like other people.

4th.—Put the lines at Khanghur in repair; but I cannot understand why the executive engineer did not report their ruinous state before; he must send in the estimate for Lord Hardinge immediately, forwarding the same to the superintending engineer, Major Peat. I request that no time may be lost in sending this estimate.

5th.—I agree with General Hunter, that the men kept at the wells as scouts can only be required for the present moment. I have proposed means to the Governor-General, which, if adopted, will render scouts unnecessary.

6th.—I cannot comprehend how fourteen of our camels could be carried off; surely they had a proper guard. I wait with great anxiety to hear how such an insult to us could possibly take place.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General.

(Signed) (True copy.) G. HUNTER, Major-General.

Regarding the party at Dil Morad ke Ghurree, you will use your own judgment; if thought the most advisable situation, I dare say Dil Morad will furnish quarters, but no expense must be incurred.

(Signed) G. HUNTER, Major-General.

15th January, 1847.

MY DEAR HUNTER,

15th January, 1847.

I pray you to make sure that the officers of the 3rd Cavalry do not dispute the survey. I think you will agree with me that this must be inquired into, in justice to the service, the regiment, and Colonel Stack. The story of his officers riding up to him beats all I have heard yet. However, Jacob will settle matters; his officers won't ride up to him to run away, and if they did, the only turn he would make would be upon them, or I am much mistaken! It is hard upon the service and the soldiers.

(Signed) Yours, &c.,
C. J. NAPIER.

Let Jacob put his detachments where he likes. When a man has to deal with such slippery chaps he must play hide and seek his own way, or he cannot do good; but I cannot build new barracks; I am not master, or matters should be different.

(Signed) (True copy.) G. HUNTER, Major-General.

Sukkur, 19th January, 1847.

19th January, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have read both your letters ; the first I answered through Forbes—I hope to your satisfaction ; that received to-day I'll answer by sending you a letter, or rather a few remarks by the Governor, on what you have written to me, which I made known to his Excellency. I am writing about the Kosahs and others on the frontier going about armed ; I never much approved of that measure, but there was so bad a look out kept by the officers on the outposts since the 3rd Cavalry had them, that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the inhabitants that they should be armed ; I am aware that it led to many evils and gave the people a wandering inclination after plunder, which greatly induced the Boogtees to disturb us. I will now propose the old order of things—that no one shall carry arms, and that those found shall be forfeited ; your arrangements being quite enough to protect the cultivators and others if they do not cross the desert.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Signed)

G. HUNTER.

Send me a return of the strength of all posts as you have now fixed them.

G. H.

MY DEAR HUNTER,

The Khyheerees receive about 1,200 rupees per month. They are a cowardly useless set of vagabonds ; now I have made up my mind to put this 1,200 rupees at Jacob's disposal. He knows them as well as I do ; and he is at liberty to pay out of that sum the horsemen posted at the wells, and he may give or withhold the remainder from the Khyheerees, as he is satisfied or dissatisfied with their conduct. This will be a fulcrum upon which he can work his old friends the Khyheerees with a lever of gold, but I doubt this even being enough to make them bestir themselves. I have told the police to hand the money over monthly to Jacob, who can account with Younghusband for it.

Yours,

C. J. NAPIER.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

(Signed)

G. HUNTER, Major-General.

January 20th, 1847, 5 P.M.

20th January, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have been busy writing since 8 o'clock this morning, so have little time or inclination to bother you with a long letter ; however, I hope now everything is to your liking. I have always thought the officer at Khanghur should command the frontier, but only now have I been able to get the General to see it ; with you I have no fears of trouble even had I been to remain.

I fear Islam Khan's answer to the General won't please much ; it has gone on to-day no doubt. Stack's misconduct (I fear I have not misnamed it) has caused a good deal of the insolent manner the chief of the Boogtees has adopted.

Believe me, in haste,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

G. HUNTER.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from Captain JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, to Major-General HUNTER, C.B., Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Khanghur, 21st January, 1847.

21st January, 1847.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Many thanks for your letter of the 19th, with the Governor's orders, &c. I hope you will be able to induce Sir Charles to keep up those miserable Khyheerees a little longer, two months at any rate ; for although they certainly have been useless enough and are a wretched cowardly set, yet just now they will be of use by the position they occupy ; thus all the roads by which marauders are wont to enter Scinde from the north and east have been shut up pretty effectually, and the rascals are now endeavouring to come out of the hills by the Goree (the road

north of Poolijee), and so down along the Lharee river by Rumdane to the westward of Rojaun; two small parties have already come that way to look about them, and they might give us a good deal of trouble were the Khyheerees at Poolijee, Chuttur, Wuzzeera, Rundanee, &c., in league with them, or not against them. Any marauders coming now by that road must pass through a large tract of country hostile to them. Were it otherwise we could never touch a party of thieves, no matter how close the pursuit, for they would instantly disperse and find safety in every village, hiding themselves and becoming "ghurrees" in two seconds. I have a detachment at Dil Morad instead of Mobarukpoor, the former being, out of all comparison, the better position. We used to have this post at Gonja, three miles more to the south, which was then the best place, Dil Morad's village not then being in existence. No expense will be incurred beyond 30 rupees for clearing the wells. We shall take very good care of ourselves without the barracks at Mobarukpoor. I will send a return of the posts immediately; they are as follow:—

Meerpoor . . .	50 Infantry . . .	45 horse
Dil Morad. . .	50 " . . .	36 "
Khanghur. . .	50 " . . .	Head Quarters, S. I. H.
Shahpoor . . .	200 " . . .	90 Horse.

I am very sorry to hear you are still suffering from your wounds.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

On the 20th of January, 1847, a patrol from Meerpoor, consisting of 18 suwars, under command of Reheem Bux, Duffedar, came on a large party of predatory horse near Hassan ke Ghurree. The plunderers were dismounted and sitting on the ground, but had a vidette posted in the jungle at some little distance, which gave the alarm on the approach of the patrol, so that the enemy had time to mount; there was a large deep nullah between the hostile parties, in endeavouring to cross which three horsemen received severe falls. Duffedar Reheem Bux, however, with the remainder of his party, getting over as he could, fell boldly on the marauders, who fled at once without striking a blow; the suwars pursued for about seven miles, cutting down and shooting five or six of the robbers, but night coming on no more could be done, and the duffedar and patrol returned to Meerpoor, bringing with them eight matchlocks, taken from the robbers, who threw away everything they had, to escape the more quickly. The marauding party turned out to have been composed of Kulpur Boogtees, and was headed by Kummond, brother of Allum Khan, the Kulpur chief. Kummond and another of the robbers afterwards died of their wounds received on this occasion.

No. 16 of 1847.

Khanghur, 23rd January, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that a patrol consisting of a duffedar and 18 suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, which left Meerpoor at noon on the 20th, fell in with a large party (said to be 200) of mounted marauders, towards evening, at some wells at about three miles north of Hassan ke Ghurree; there was a large and difficult nullah running between the parties, and in crossing it three of the suwars received severe falls, but the remainder getting over, boldly charged the enemy, who immediately fled at speed towards the hills, dividing into three parties, one of which the duffedar and patrol pursued for some seven or eight miles, cutting down some five or six of them, but night having set in, darkness prevented any more being done, and the party returned to Meerpoor, bringing with them eight matchlocks taken from the robbers, who also threw away many more in their flight, to escape the more quickly.

As soon as I heard of these plunderers being met with, I sent a strong party of horsemen from Dil Morad ke Ghurree to Hassan ke Ghurree, and onwards in that direction; proceeded myself with fifty men to Punnian, and beyond it, hoping to intercept the predatory horse before they could reach the large hills. We

23rd January, 1847. were out in the saddle all the night before last and all yesterday, returning to Khanghur (from which place we had proceeded about forty miles) yesterday at dark, but neither saw or heard anything more of the lootoos.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

To Colonel Forbes,
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

No. 19 of 1847.

Khanghur, 25th January, 1847.

25th January, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying weekly statement and copy of report, also to request that you will bring to the notice of the General that I have every reason to believe that Durrya Khan and the Jekranees at Janeydeyra have been for a considerable time past frequently engaged in plundering expeditions, both within and beyond the frontier. Some time ago I wrote to you demi-officially, about Durrya Khan's having sent out fourteen horsemen on some secret expedition, and when an alarm was caused by the return of his own men at night, having written to me to report that some Boogtee horsemen were prowling about Janeydeyra. I have since received information that another party of Durrya Khan's horsemen left Janeydeyra and proceeded towards Thool about six days ago. These men have not yet returned: I have a good look-out kept for them all.

I have to-day received such information as convinces me that these men (Jekranees from Janeydeyra) were the horsemen (with others from our own territory) fallen in with by my patrol from Meerpoor near Hassan ke Ghurree, on the evening of the 20th instant, and that since we have been at Khanghur not a single lootoo has left the hills. The footmarks of the thieves when first discovered dismounted at the well, have been carefully examined and pronounced to be all those of shoes made at Jagun, the hill men's shoes being made a different shape altogether; the grain picked up from the horsemen's tobras is all Scinde grain—gram, muttah, and jowaree; the jowaree being that of Scinde, is perfectly distinguished from that of Cutchee, which latter is the only grain the hill men use.

The stocks and matches of the matchlocks taken are different from those used by the mountaineers. No marks of a body of horse having come from the hills to the place where these men were first seen can be found. The evidence to me is conclusive that the robbers were from our own territory, principally composed of the Jekranees of Durrya Khan. I have also every reason to believe that this system of robbery has been carried on, without being suspected, for a considerable time past; the plan has been to send the horsemen secretly beyond the frontier, and if they find plunder there, well and good; if not, they come suddenly down as if from the hills, and plunder in our own territory; when the alarm is given, others of the Jekranees turn out to repel the lootoos, and all return comfortably to Janeydeyra, or otherwise the party flies across the frontier, disperses, and each man returns at his leisure.

I beg most respectfully to submit, as the result of long experience among these people, that so long as Durrya Khan and his Jekranees are allowed to go about mounted and armed, it will be impossible to keep this country quiet; these people are the source of ten times more disorder than any men out of our own country, inasmuch as an insidious friend is more dangerous than an open foe. No men should be allowed to go about, pass and repass the frontier (as they now do) armed at all; they cannot thereby in the least defend themselves from a real attack of the predatory tribes from beyond our territory, and never dream of such a thing. But the effect of it is that every man has it in his power to be either robber or true man at a moment's notice, just as suits his convenience. Allowing the people of this country to be armed appears to me, with all deference, to be fraught with unmixed evil to themselves.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

To Colonel Forbes,
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

No. 26 of 1847.

Khanghur, 29th January, 1847.

SIR,

29th January, 1847.

I have the honor to report, for the information of General Hunter, C.B., Commanding in Upper Scinde, that having received information that a party of 40 Jekranee horsemen had left Janeydeyra on a plundering expedition, I directed the patrols of horse from the different posts under my command to look out for and seize them; in pursuance of these orders, a patrol of the Scinde Irregular Horse last night fell in with and captured, about eight miles from Meerpoor, a party of 15 predatory horsemen, on their return from a plundering expedition across the British frontier. They were all well mounted and armed, and had with them some sheep and cattle, which they had stolen; eleven of the men were Jekranees of Toork Ali's, the remainder Doomkees, all from Janeydeyra. The men tell me that they went out and joined a plundering expedition of the Boordees, and looted in the hills.

I have sent the prisoners to the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor for safe custody until the General's pleasure shall be known.

I beg leave also to bring to your notice that the town of Thool, a large place near Meerpoor, just within the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, is a perfect nest of robbers, that rascals from all parts of the country are in the habit of assembling there to plot villany, and that the place is almost always the point of assembly for plundering parties, both going out and returning. There are numbers of Jutts about Thool, who invariably keep the robbers well informed as to our proceedings; and perhaps it may be thought advisable to address the Meer on the subject. Orders from him might easily put a stop to the state of affairs complained of.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

To Colonel Forbes,
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I was very much delighted with the success of your people against a party of Boogtees, which I have sent off to the Governor; for the last year I believe the 3rd Cavalry never sent out a patrol; no wonder lootings came in every direction; but I feel quite satisfied that they will now give over troubling our frontier; let them go elsewhere if they please; I feel so confident that your arrangements and activity will give peace to the country that I begin to regret my time of departure is so near. Under the 3rd Cavalry management of the frontier, as I think I told you before, it was necessary to arm both Kosahs and Jekranees, but I never approved of the thing, so I have written to the Governor for permission to cancel that leave, and not even at Janeydeyra to allow arms to be carried, and that you will guarantee their protection if it is so ordered; those chaps, if allowed matchlocks and swords, will go across the desert and plunder, or try to do so, leaving alone the cultivators of the soil. I have ordered out your detachment from Shikarpoor on the reasons you have urged; by the end of the month the 18th will be up, and then Shikarpoor will be well guarded, but I myself have never had fear of any attempt being made on our cantonment, though it was the fashion at one time to make it appear a probable event, but we are on another tack now.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

G. HUNTER.

Sunday, 4 P. M.

(Signed)

Sukkur, January 28th, 1847.

28th January, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have yours of the 25th, in which you don't seem to blame Durrya Khan for the bad conduct of his people, as you do in your note to Forbes of the same date, which he received here yesterday, though I only received mine to-day with one of the 24th. Supposing your conference with Durrya Khan had changed your opinion of his guilt, I have not sent on the letter to Forbes to Sir Charles, but yours to my address, which clearly brings out what I have always said, that these chaps should not be allowed to cross the desert or to leave their own habita-

28th January, 1847.

tions at Janeydeyra. I shall not wait longer for permission to disarm the Jekranees and Kosahs, but authorise you immediately to do so, to secure all that you can of those now out, and send them here prisoners; this has been a sore subject to me, as you will observe by a copy of a letter I wrote to Captain Goldney in November. Where Mr. Hamilton is, or what he ever does, I am not aware; he is under the collector, so I have no direct communication with him, but his post is Janeydeyra, and there he is not, so I shall report him. I am quite satisfied about your arrangements for the outposts, and hope before the hot weather commences all will be quiet, that you will not have to turn out much—the seizing a lot of those disobedient lootoo Jekranees, and sending them to Kurrachee, will do a great deal to restore peace to the frontier, because the others will keep quiet.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

G. HUNTER.

(Signed)

P.S.—Send the Jekranees in the first place in irons to Younghusband—he has a good jail—till I can get arrangements made for their future disposal.

G. H.

Kurrachee, 27th January.

27th January, 1847.

DEAR JACOB,

I know that your men are in excellent discipline, and that the sword affair has arisen from a misunderstanding. I have written to the Commander-in-Chief. The Scinde Horse must not be put under a rule which does not affect all regiments; my own opinion is that all soldiers should wear their arms and be taught not to use them improperly. I shall have great pleasure in giving your 2nd regiment their new standard. It was a great disappointment to me not to see both regiments together, but there was no remedy, and, as matters have turned out, it was fortunate, and will save our arms from more disgrace, though I am sure that the 3rd Cavalry would have done their duty bravely, as they have always done when tried. I am willing to make every allowance for want of judgment, but in Colonel Stack's affair there seems to have been a direct flight, and that from the presence of an enemy whom he had deliberately sought, and whose numbers he perfectly knew, from the report of Lieutenants Moore and Greaves, before he marched against them.

I had written so far when I received the account of your duffedar and his 18 suwars; when I have the official report I will thank him in General Orders.

Believe me, faithfully yours,

C. J. NAPIER.

(Signed)

P.S.—I told Hunter to leave you to deal with the Khyheerees as you please. They have been playing tricks with the Boogtees and against the Murrees, which does not suit my book until I occupy Mittun Kote, which ought to have been done last March, had my advice been taken; but I hope it will soon.

C. N.

Sukkur, 31st January, 1847.

31st January, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have both your demi's this morning, and am really glad you have caught those fifteen chaps; their remaining in jail until I hear from Sir Charles will be a warning to the others of the tribe. Since I have had command here I have always considered that we have been more plundered by our own subjects along the frontier, and the people of Boordicka, than we even have been by the Boogtees, Jekranees and Doomkees, under Beejah Khan; and, really, since the two latter tribes became our subjects I doubt if their hands have been a bit less occupied in their trade of picking and stealing than when they were our enemies.

Do you warn them that the same order will be out as two years ago in Captain Salter's time, when I directed any suspicious chap, Kosah or any other, to be sent into Bukkur Fort; when they had half filled it the frontier was quiet. I am well aware of the sad wickedness at Thool, and through the whole of Ali Morad's country, on which subject I wrote to Sir Charles a few days ago. Do with the marauders' arms as you please. I wish you to give it out, if any one will prove

the sheep and cattle to be his they will be restored. I think it not at all unlikely that they have plundered either in our own or Ali Morad's country; there were several trials in Mr. Hamilton's court in the hot weather on Boordees who had stolen Jekranee cattle in their possession, who were forced to give them up; and these should also be restored if the proper owners be found. I have not got your official yet—will, I suppose, to-morrow; the Governor writes to me he is not to be Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. 31st January, 1847.

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
G. HUNTER.

Very cold indeed, at near 2 P.M. (Signed)

Sukkur, 1st February, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

1st February, 1847.

Here are extracts from His Excellency's letter of the 27th, received this morning. "I have no objection to the disarming of the Jekranees, but do it so as not to give them offence after their gallant conduct, as Lieutenant Moore reports!!" The Governor won't be so delicate about their feelings after he gets all the late reports. "I had written so far when your account came of the Duffedar and 18 suwars beating the robbers; I will thank him in public orders when I have the report. The 3rd Cavalry commander seems to have done us much mischief. Matters will now assume their proper state under Jacob and his men. As to the Khyheerees, let it be as Jacob mentions; he knows them well, and I will sanction his paying Dil Morad. Unless he, Jacob, be free to act he can do no good; but spend as little as possible consistently with success, for really the Military Board torment me to death. Inayut Shah is a knave; let him know if I have any complaints from Captain Jacob I will arrest him and punish him severely."

I will write to the Lieutenant of Police to send word to Inayut Shah that I have every reason to suspect him playing the rogue with us, and that he is in treaty with every lootoo and villain in the country; there is now a strict watch to be kept on his actions; and, if you have any reason to complain of him, that he will be immediately arrested. Now I think you have a pretty clear field before you, and I am very glad it is so before I go away, and I am quite sure it will be done to the Governor's satisfaction at the same time. Without your hands being free to act as you thought best I was convinced the duty would only be half done, and you would have no satisfaction in your work.

Believe me, yours sincerely,
But terribly cold,
G. HUNTER.

(Signed)

Kurrachee, 1st February, 1847.

DEAR JACOB,

1st February, 1847.

I have yours of the 25th instant, which has perfectly astonished me. What have Forbes, Hamilton, and Younghusband been about? Against my own opinion I was persuaded, like an ass, to allow the Jekranees to be armed. I long ago ordered their horses to be taken from them and sold.

I have written to Hunter. I long to get his official on the subject. I have told him to put the Jekranees and Lieutenant Hamilton under your orders; they are bold fellows, and I daresay you will turn them to some account.

Very faithfully yours,
C. NAPIER.

(Signed)

Sukkur, February 2nd, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

2nd February, 1847.

The Governor, you will see by accompanying, has taken an uncommon fancy for the Jekranees all of a sudden, so if the mares are not sold, keep them till we hear what he says to my letter telling him I had ordered their sale. It was by no advice of mine the Jekranees and Kosahs were armed, but it was almost necessary for their protection when the 3rd Cavalry had the outposts. Now they have no such excuse. I know not exactly what to think of Mr. Moore's conduct;

2nd February, 1847. if the Jekranees were so bold, it says little for him that the only Boogtee killed was by a Jekranee. I hope you will be able to bring it home to some of those Jekranees, that part of the plunder brought in lately was from our own districts. That a deal of the looting all round has been by Kosahs and Jekranees, I have long believed, but it was the custom to cry them up as guiltless in every respect.

I hope sincerely it will appear that the camels lately stolen was the act of Jekranees. I cannot believe otherwise, as how could Boogtees get into that quarter without being found out.

I have yours of the 31st; it has been a custom of long standing—the Zemindars giving out cattle to carry lootos. Salter put it down once, but it has got up again.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

(Signed)

G. HUNTER.

4th February, 1847. Lieutenant HAMILTON, Commissioner, placed under orders of Captain JACOB.

Sukkur, February 4th, 1847.

SIR,

Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, Lieutenant Hamilton is placed from this date under your orders, so is all the tribe of Jekranees now located at Janeydeyra; all reports and information regarding them Lieutenant Hamilton, as commissioner, will make to you, and I wish you to communicate to me any circumstance of their future conduct you may deem of importance.

Taking into consideration the various reports I have lately received of the bad conduct of the Jekranees, suspicion is raised in my mind that the late robbery of commissariat camels was committed by Jekranees, and not by Boogtees. I have to request you will call on Lieutenant Hamilton to explain—

1st.—After the orders contained in my letter of the 25th November to Captain Goldney, of which you have a copy, why Jekranees were allowed to leave Janeydeyra, to cross the desert for plunder as they pleased, and if reported by Lieutenant Hamilton, to whom; you will also make particular inquiry what exertions were used by that officer, or the chief of the tribe, to make prisoners of the men known to be out contrary to orders.

2nd.—I must be made acquainted with the date of Lieutenant Hamilton's leaving Janeydeyra, and of his return, and whether he was absent on any particular duty, leaving that of commissioner to be performed by whom—as it appears, from one of your letters, you had no one to communicate with on the affairs of the Jekranees. I suspect they were left to act as they pleased.

3rd.—The Jekranees are ready enough to get across the desert to attack and plunder, as they say, Boogtees. I would like explained how no turn-out of them was made when Mr. Hamilton got the account of 14 Government camels being carried off from within a short distance of his house, which he was immediately made aware of, and only sent word to the party at Khanghur, but took no steps himself for the recovery of the Government property. Any other inquiry you may deem necessary as to the connivance of certain Jemadars of villages with the Jekranees in these plundering expeditions be good enough to institute or move. In particular I wish to be cleared up, where do the Jekranees get mares for these distant journeys? If I am not mistaken, one year at least ago they were all sold.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

To Captain Jacob,
Commanding the outposts.

(Signed)

G. HUNTER, Major-General,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

No. 274 of 1847.

From the SECRETARY SCINDE GOVERNMENT to Major-General HUNTER, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in Upper Scinde. Dated 5th February, 1847.

5th February, 1847. SIR,

By direction, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ultimo, with its accompanying despatch from Captain Jacob, reporting on the Jekranees' misconduct at Janeydeyra, and with reference thereto to forward for your information the observations of His Excellency the Governor thereon.

I have the honor &c.,

Camp, Tatta,
5th February, 1847.

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

2nd February, 1847.

OBSERVATIONS.

Major-General Hunter encloses a report from Captain Jacob. I beg to call to General Hunter's notice that I, perfectly knowing these men, warned him on the 8th of May (eight months ago) what would happen, in the following letter:—

8th May, 1846.

“ You must look out for your convoys to Shahpoor, depend upon it the robbers mean to have a touch at them; now mark! I suspect the Jekranees are making a talk, and mean to plunder some convoy themselves and lay it on the Boogtees. This you will say is a deep scheme, but it is just what such chaps are dabs at, and the only thing is to be up to their tricks. I suspect them hugely, however, and warn you to keep a sharp look-out on them.”

That General Hunter sent this warning, which I gave him, to the police and outposts I have no doubt; and, therefore, I have much to complain of. No experience of these was required either by Lieutenant Hamilton or Lieutenant Younghusband, or the officers commanding outposts; robbers are alike in all ages and all countries; to deal with them only needs activity and reflection; neither seem to have been employed till Captain Jacob arrived, though the above caution and common resolution in officers at outposts ought to have prevented all this inconvenience which has taken place on the frontier.

The details stated by Captain Jacob of the proceedings adopted by the Jekranees are exactly those which I fully expected, and to prevent which I placed Lieutenant Hamilton where he is. The Jekranees never should have been allowed to carry arms, and their horses were positively ordered by me to be sold. It was reported to me that they had been sold by auction, and the difference between their value and what they sold for was paid to the owners by Government. I have no papers by me to refer to, as Captain Brown is gone, but the transaction is very clear in my memory. Captain Jacob says he believes the system of robbery has been carried on without being suspected; it was very natural to believe so, but it was not the case, for my letter shows that I more than suspected it, and warned General Hunter eight months ago. I do not know what Lieutenant Hamilton imagines he was placed where he is for. I knew from the first moment that these things were inevitable, unless a British officer, by his zeal and activity on the spot, prevented them, and I knew he could do so if he did his duty; and unless he can explain his conduct in a satisfactory manner to Major-General Hunter, it will be my duty to request the Governor-General to recall him, and place another in his position. My original orders are to be rigidly put in force, that no man is to carry arms without a special permission, in writing, from the Lieutenant of Police.

2ndly.—No man is to quit the station of Janeydeyra without leave.

3rdly.—No man is to keep a horse except, which I now add, by permission, for agricultural purposes, unless it be the Chief Durrya Khan, and his must in future be registered, as well as every horse for agriculture, and the register must be kept in the Jekranee officer's own writing, that he may know and muster all the horses at any moment, and confiscate any that are absent at such muster, besides punishing the owner in any other way the officer commanding the frontier thinks proper, and which may be within his competence to inflict. As a magistrate, which Captain Jacob is, I leave it to Captain Jacob to carry through those rules at his discretion, for as there has been great neglect, to say the least of it, regarding these thieves, it would be unfair to be suddenly harsh without admonition being duly given and explained to men so wild, and that I will hang them if they go out plundering. But I repeat it, my determination is to make an example of those that refuse obedience. This renders it necessary that the Jekranees should clearly understand their position, and I desire Captain Jacob to explain this to them personally, which will be satisfactory both to himself and me; it is impossible for me to do more than give general directions in minor points. The officer on the frontier must act on his own discretion, reporting what he does. Lieutenant-Colonel Stack and his regiment had the outposts, and they seem not to have been aware of that, which is the chief duty of a regiment of light cavalry, or what has taken place could not in my opinion have happened; but I attribute this mischief, mind, more to Lieutenant Hamilton than the officer commanding the outposts. I know that had there not been much neglect, what has taken place, according to Captain Jacob's report, could not have occurred.

2nd February, 1847.

(Signed)

C. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General.

No. 33 of 1847.

Khanghur, 7th February, 1847.

7th February, 1847.

SIR,

Please to inform Durrya Khan that I will at once entertain a Jemadar at 20 rupees, and 15 of his suwars at 15 rupees each, for service with me. The men to be all trustworthy and good guides, for which I shall hold Durrya Khan responsible; any one of his men failing in the performance of his duty will cause the forfeiture of the pay of the whole. Tell Durrya Khan that the Jemadar and five of his men are to remain at Khanghur with me, five to be posted at Rojaun and five at Dil Morad ke Ghurree; as soon as the men are ready, order him to send them to me for instructions; their pay, 245 rupees, I will pay to Durrya Khan monthly. Be good enough to make him fully understand that I shall make him strictly responsible, that none of his tribe except the suwars now entertained, with or without his permission, go about armed to a greater distance than two coss from Janeydeyra; on any particular occasion, when men from Janeydeyra may wish to go armed to a greater distance than two coss (the distance of Khanghur from Janeydeyra), they must apply to you for permission to do so, when, if you think proper to grant it, give them a note to that effect, informing me of your having done so; but please do not give such permission except when it appears to you that a real necessity exists. On no account are the men to be allowed to cross the British frontier. I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,

To Lieutenant Hamilton,
Commissioner in charge of frontier tribes,
Janeydeyra.

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 35 of 1847.

Khanghur, 8th February, 1847.

8th February, 1847.

SIR,

With reference to your letter to me of the 4th February, I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant Hamilton, Commissioner at Janeydeyra. It appears to me that the principal cause of the misconduct of the Jekranees has been their being permitted to remain half-owners of their mares, after the animal had been supposed to have been sold; the sale, in fact, was merely nominal; and the Jekranee and Doomkee plunderers have been in secret confederacy with numerous Zemindars in our territory, and with other persons beyond it. It is not, I think, in my power to trace this confederacy through its full extent, especially now that since my having caught the Jekranees plunderers in the fact, armed, mounted, and with plunder in their possession, returning from beyond the British frontier, every man in the country in any way concerned in these plundering expeditions is anxiously endeavouring to conceal his connection with them. The collector and his subordinates could doubtless discover the whole matter. Four more of the men of the last plundering party have been imprisoned by Lieutenant Hamilton; but that officer informs me that he has only been able to lay hands on one of their horses or mares, one having gone to Khyree Ghurree, one to Lharee, and one to the Boordee country. It must be needless for me to remark on such a confederacy as is implied in this partnership of horses; it leads to certain and evident evil.

I have not the least doubt, but that with the powers now given me, I shall for the future be able entirely to put a stop to marauding, on the part of the frontier under my charge; but entirely to put a stop to the connection between our own Zemindars and the plunderers will require the co-operation of the collector and his assistants, as also of the Kardars and others of the different villages.

It appears to me, that we must prevent the disorderly proceedings of private plundering parties leaving our own territory, before we can expect altogether to prevent marauders plundering our own people in return, and to be successful in preserving perfect tranquillity on our frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,

To General Hunter, C.B.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde, Sukkur.

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Sukkur, 8th February, 1847.

8th February, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have yours of the 6th. I am very glad the mares are sold; I hope now really so, because, when formerly disposed of, it was only to those Zemindars of villages who are joint owners with the Jekranees, and had them when required, receiving in return a share of the plunder; this was the practice of that double-faced villain Dil Morad, who had a joint mare with a Kardar just before he quitted the province two years ago, to go and join Beejah Khan, who, I believe, at this moment to be the best chap among all the parties, though he is a prisoner.

I cannot myself declare you independent of the officer at Shikarpoor, but I will most strongly recommend the measure to Sir Charles, who, I believe, is perfectly aware you ought to be so; it must not be done in a hurry; indeed, were we to propose it over much, he would likely go against it altogether; if I meet him at Hyderabad I am sure to manage it in a moment.

I am very much gratified by your regretting my going away. I have every reason to be sorry at leaving Sukkur. I have commanded Bombay troops for one year, and have had much satisfaction during the whole time. All have done their utmost to please me, and well have they succeeded. The entertainment given me the other night was a right good one, and a very proud one to me; sixty Bombay officers uniting to do me honor—a perfect stranger to two-thirds of them; but my repast was more flattering than falls to the lot of many officers on their departure, but I assure you I feel the compliment greatly, and shall remember the 5th of February as long as I live.

Make haste with the reply to my questions about Mr. Hamilton, who never, to my idea, cared one pin about the Jekranees as long as he got his pay; a chap who has no heart in his work never does it well. Send me back also the Governor's letter; I keep all those most carefully. I have a fine letter from your new Governor, written as in old times; prosperity and power make no difference in George Clerke, who has always been a princely fellow.

Believe me, my dear Jacob,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

G. HUNTER.

No. 38 of 1847.

Khanghur, 15th February, 1847.

15th February, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Government of Scinde, with observations by his Excellency the Governor, concerning the Jekranees on the frontier.

I beg leave to state that the instructions therein contained have been already exactly followed, except as regards the register of horses, which shall be immediately attended to. But no horses are ever used by these men for agriculture, so that one horse for the Chief alone will be allowed; this I ordered immediately on Lieutenant Hamilton and the Jekranees being placed under my orders, giving the men one week to dispose of the animals before seizing and confiscating them. I have engaged a few of the Jekranees as guides in place of an equal number of Khyheerees; these men of course will not come under these rules, but be considered as policemen.

The Jekranees have hitherto been able to command the use of horses whenever they were required, by the system which has existed of part ownerships in horses, kept by Zemindars and others all over the country; this is more difficult to discover and prevent than keeping horses at Janeydeyra, and is far more liable to abuse; but whenever an arrangement of this nature be found with the Jekranees, I suppose that the horses are to be confiscated, just as if the Jekranees had the animals in their own possession.

From one part of his Excellency the Governor's observations, it appears that an expression in one of my former reports on this subject had led him to think that I supposed that his Excellency had been blind or had not suspected the misdeeds of these Jekranee robbers; but I beg leave to state that no such silly idea entered my mind. I thought, and think still, that the proceedings of these Jekranees must have been unsuspected by the officer on the spot, for on no other

15th February, 1847. supposition could I account for their being allowed for a day. For the future I feel certain that this part of the country may be kept as quiet as any other part of Scinde, and beg to assure you that every exertion and vigilance shall be used on my part to make it so.

Having been placed in command of the frontier, and receiving my instructions from you direct, I suppose that I am not to consider myself under the orders of the officer commanding at Shikarpoor, nor responsible to him, but under the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, on the same footing as Lieutenant Fitzgerald at Larkhana. If under command of the officer at Shikarpoor, my position is somewhat uncertain, receiving instructions from one authority and being responsible to another. To prevent mistakes I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to have this directly mentioned in orders or otherwise.

To General Hunter, C.B., (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No 39 of 1847.

Khanghur, 15th February, 1847.

15th February, 1847. SIR,

You will be pleased to observe and strictly enforce the following rules with regard to the Jekranees at Janeydeyra :—

1.—No man is to carry arms without a special permission, in writing, from the Lieutenant of Police.

2.—No man is to quit the station of Janeydeyra without leave ; if he does so he is to be imprisoned, and the circumstance reported to me.

3.—No man is to keep a horse except the chief Durrya Khan, and his horse you are to register, so that it may at once be recognised ; any other horses or mares you may find in possession of the Jekranees, not being in Government employ as policemen, &c., you are to confiscate. You will be pleased to take measures to discover and seize any horses or mares belonging to, or partly belonging to, the Jekranees of Janeydeyra, which may be kept for them in secret use by the Zemindars and others round about ; these horses are also to be confiscated.

Be good enough, also, to request the collector to have the kindness to cause this order about the horses to be made generally known throughout the country.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
To Lieutenant Hamilton, JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commissioner of Jekranees, Janeydeyra. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 42 of 1847.

Khanghur, 16th February, 1847.

16th February, 1847. SIR,

For the information of the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, I have the honor to forward herewith the weekly report of Lieutenant Hamilton, Commissioner at Janeydeyra. The instructions to Durrya Khan and the Jekranees therein alluded to, I have also fully given them personally.

To the Officer (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding at Shikarpoor. JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

17th February, 1847. EXTRACT FROM STATION ORDERS by Major-General HUNTER, C.B.,
Commanding.

Sukkur, Wednesday, 17th February, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor of Scinde having placed Captain Jacob, of the Scinde Horse, in command of the frontier, he will accordingly only report to the officer commanding in Upper Scinde.

Major-General Hunter having obtained His Excellency the Governor of Scinde's permission to proceed to Tatta in anticipation of general leave to England, on furlough, cannot quit Upper Scinde without expressing his regret at parting with the troops of the Bombay army it has been his good fortune to command. 17th February, 1847.

To officers and men the Major-General offers his best thanks and prayers for the prosperity of them all, who, by their upright and soldier-like conduct, have tended so much to his comfort and happiness. We met strangers from different presidencies, and we part friends, and the pleasure of meeting an Upper Scinde acquaintance in any part of the world will always be hailed with delight by Major-General Hunter.

(Signed) (True extract.) JOHN COOPER, Major,
Major of Brigade.

No. 364 of 1847.

From the SECRETARY SCINDE GOVERNMENT to Captain JACOB, Commanding
Scinde Irregular Horse.

18th February, 1847.

SIR,

18th February, 1847.

I am directed to inform you that His Highness Meer Ali Morad Khan has given instructions to his native officials at Thool that all orders of yours are to be observed by His Highness's troops there stationed.

I have the honor, &c.,
Camp, Hyderabad, (Signed) E. J. BROWN,
18th February, 1847. Secretary Scinde Government.

No. 59 of 1847.

To Captain JACOB, Commanding at Khanghur.

SIR,

26th February, 1847

With reference to your letter, No. 41, of 1847, of 16th instant, I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to state, that no grain is to be sent from the neighbourhood of Meerpoor towards the Boogtee Hills; consequently I have to request that you will be pleased to adopt adequate measures to prevent any further exportation of grain from that quarter.

I have the honor, &c.,
Shikarpoor, (Signed) G. St. BARBE BROWN, Major,
26th February, 1847. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the regiment an order of His Excellency the Governor, expressing his approbation of the conduct of Duffedar Rehun Bux and party, in action with robbers near Hassan ke Ghurree, on the 20th January last:— 27th February, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde. 2nd February, 1847.

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, Tuesday, 2nd February, 1847.

The Governor has great pleasure in publishing to the troops in Scinde, that a party said to consist of 200 robbers were met on the frontier by a Duffedar and eighteen suwars of the Scinde Horse. This resolute officer, like a brave soldier, instantly charged and dispersed this band of robbers. They fled, casting their arms away; some of them were cut down by the suwars, but night falling, the pursuit became difficult, and the robbers escaped that severe punishment which they otherwise would have received.

The Lieutenant-General thus publicly expresses his approbation of the detachment and its commandant. They have maintained the honor of the Scinde Horse.

By order,
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

2nd February, 1847.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Outposts.

1.—Sell everything taken from the robbers (except arms) and give the produce to the captors.

2.—As to arms, break firearms and send swords and shields to the arsenal, unless any English officer wishes to purchase them, in which case they may be sold for the benefit of the captors.

3.—As regards Toork Ali and his followers, if he or they transgress, they are to be tried by a military commission at Shikarpoor. They shall, if they transgress, go to Aden if a military commission condemns them.

4.—As to taking Durrya Khan and twenty of his followers into pay, I have left the disbursement for the Khyheerees in Captain Jacob's hands, to apply as he thinks fit.

5.—There is not to be any commander in Upper Scinde. Each of the stations will have its own commander. Larkana and the frontier posts must report to the officer at Shikarpoor, who is to report direct to head-quarters, and not to Sukkur as before.

6.—If Allum Khan or any of the Boogtees be taken alive in an encounter, let them be tried by a military commission at once.

(Signed)

Kurrachee, 2nd March, 1847.

C. J. NAPIER,

Lieutenant-General, Governor.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

G. St. BARBE BROWN, Major,

Commanding at Shikarpoor.

No. 65 of 1847.

Khanghur, 31st March, 1847.

31st March, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a Boogtee prisoner, one Khodadad Khan, caught on the 30th March by some horsemen from Shahpoor, on his return from a plundering expedition into Scinde with three other men; two of these men escaped, the other two, father and son, drew their swords and fought; the son was killed, and the father, this prisoner, taken.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Officer
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 70 of 1847.

Khanghur, 12th April, 1847.

12th April, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week, with the exception of an attempt at marauding, on the 9th instant, near Shahpoor, by a small party of Kulpurs, who were fallen in with by a patrol from Shahpoor towards the Kullchat; the marauders refused to surrender,—drew their swords and fought; two were killed and one taken prisoner, wounded; there was only one other of the party seen who escaped.

I have received information that the party of Boogtees (Kulpurs) encamped about Gundooee, have within the last three days been attacked and plundered of nearly all their cattle by the Muzzarees.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Officer
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 143 of 1847.

Shikarpoor, 15th April, 1847.

15th April, 1847.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 66 of 1847, relating to the Boogtees being supplied with grain, &c., through Boordeeka, and which I had the honor of transmitting for the information of His Excellency the Governor:—

I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that this subject has been frequently brought to the notice of His Highness the Ameer, who always promises to order the practice to be put a stop to; that His Highness's troops have already been instructed to attend to any orders they may receive from you; still it appears to His Excellency that the only mode of putting a stop to the practice is for you to be on the look-out for such supplies being transported across the frontier, and to seize the convoy and make prisoners of all parties belonging to it, or that you may deem connected with it in any way.

To Captain Jacob, (Signed) G. St. BARBE BROWN,
Commanding the Frontier, Khanghur. Major Commanding at Shikarpoor.

No. 79 of 1847.

Khanghur, 26th April, 1847.

SIR,

26th April, 1847.

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week, with the exception of the extraordinary dust storm which occurred on the 23rd instant, and the fire at Janeydeyra. The former has caused considerable damage all over the country, and nearly choked the wells at Rojaun, Janeydeyra, and other places; by the latter, besides the loss of life and property reported by Lieutenant Hamilton, the people of Janeydeyra have lost much cattle, burnt to death.

To the Officer (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Captain,
Commanding at Shikarpoor. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 85 of 1847.

Khanghur, 8th May, 1847.

SIR,

8th May, 1847.

I have the honor to report that on the 4th instant a small party of predatory horse left the hills by the Goree River, proceeded to Burshoree, and keeping well out of our reach, yesterday crossed the desert towards Khyree Ghurree, from the neighbourhood of which they carried off a number of camels.

The detachment of the Camel Corps, being merely infantry without camels, is quite powerless to prevent plundering even in its own immediate neighbourhood; that post is not under my command, but as the plunderers, who have entirely ceased making attempts on the Eastern Frontier, may repeat their visits on the Western side with impunity, I have the honor to request that the post of Khyree Ghurree may be put under my orders, and in anticipation of this I have to-day sent a party consisting of a native officer, three duffedars, and twenty-seven rank and file of the Scinde Irregular Horse to remain at that place. There are, I understand, fifty Chandia horsemen, under command of Captain Fitzgerald, posted at Dost Ali; it would be a good arrangement were half of these men ordered to Khyree Ghurree, posting three of them mid way to Shahdadpoor to carry information.

To the Officer (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding at Shikarpoor. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 88 of 1847.

Khanghur, 10th May, 1847.

SIR,

10th May, 1847.

I have the honor to report that the whole of the camels carried off from near Khyree Ghurree, as reported by me on the 8th instant, were recovered by Jemadar Sowaie Khan and a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse from Rojaun. The camels were, I find, stolen from a place in the desert about ten miles south-west of Khyree Ghurree, where there is now water in the bed of a nullah from the

10th May, 1847.

hills; the spot is about thirty-five miles from Rojaun, so that the thieves had a long start of the pursuing party. The Jemadar proceeded to Burshoree, and there falling in with the tracks of the robbers, never left them until beyond the village of Kerah, west of Pooljee, a distance altogether of some seventy miles, he came in sight of the plunderers and recovered the whole of the stolen camels, but could not catch the robbers, who escaped into the hills.

On the 8th instant one of my patrols of Kosah horsemen fell in with a party of eleven Boogtee plunderers, near Hassan ke Ghurree, of whom they killed two and wounded others, sending in one prisoner wounded, a Kulpur, by name Bhaie Khan. This party of plunderers was also met by some men in the service of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, who killed and took some of them.

Nothing else of note has occurred during the past week.

To the Officer
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 1,397.

Kurrachee, 19th May, 1847.

19th May, 1847.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I received this morning your letter of the 13th instant, and have submitted it to the General. His Excellency will write to the Khan, saying that if the Murrees distract His Highness's country by looting, they must expect to meet such treatment at the hands of the Khan as to His Highness may appear to be fit. His Excellency will at the same time write to the Murree Sirdar, acquainting him that he has so written to the Khan, and that in the matters between the Khan and his subjects, when the British Government is not concerned, His Excellency will not interfere.

The General has no objection whatever to your corresponding with the officers of the Khan on any petty point of frontier bundobust.

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
E. J. BROWN.

EXTRACT FROM STATION ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Dated 25th May, 1847.

1.—The following extract from General Orders by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde, is published for general information:—

19th May, 1847.

Dated Head-Quarters, 19th May, 1847.

4.—The post of Khyree Ghurree is placed under the orders of Captain Jacob. The Chandia horsemen are placed under the orders of Captain Jacob.

The detachment of the Camel Corps at Khyree Ghurree may remain, or be withdrawn and return to head-quarters at Larkhana, as Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw may think proper: his decision to be reported to head-quarters.

The promptness with which Captain Jacob put his detachment in motion was the cause of the retaking of the camels stolen by the thieves on the 4th instant near the neighbourhood of Khyree Ghurree.

The Jemadar Sowaie Khan, of the Scinde Horse, well executed the orders of his Commandant; he pursued the thieves for seventy miles, and caught all the stolen camels.

(True extract.) (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General,
(Signed) F. HARVEY, Lieutenant, Commanding the troops in Scinde.
Staff Officer.

No. 101 of 1847.

Khanghur, 3rd June.

3rd June, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that a patrol near Hassan ke Ghurree yesterday fell in with some Boogtee plunderers carrying off some camels, &c., which they had stolen from the neighbourhood; the robbers offered resistance, when two of them were killed and the stolen property recovered.

The frontier under my command has been otherwise undisturbed since my last report. 3rd June, 1847.

I have the honor also to report that a fatal disease has been for several months raging among the horses of the Scinde Irregular Horse. During the month of May thirty-three horses died in the 1st Regiment, and since we arrived at Khanghur we have lost altogether seventy horses. At first the disease was attributed to the bad quality and scanty supply of the water; and when the Indus water reached us I was in hopes that the disease would have at once disappeared with the deficiency of water; but the canals have been full and water abundant and good for this last fortnight, yet the disease, instead of disappearing, seems to be getting worse. Hitherto the men have replaced the horses immediately, but whether they will be able to meet the enormous and unusual expenditure much longer is doubtful.

The supply of efficient horses, too, in the country is exhausted, and prices of course are rising rapidly.

It is curious that another fatal disease, apparently quite of a different nature from that by which the horses are attacked at Khanghur, has been and is still raging among the horses of the 2nd Regiment at Hyderabad, where about as many horses have died as at Khanghur.

The disease here is of a most extraordinary nature; the best, finest, and best-conditioned horses appear first to die; the horse appears perfectly healthy and in good spirits, when all at once he is attacked with violent tremors, convulsions, purging, and giddiness, and in a very short time, varying from 10 to 45 minutes, he drops dead. Every horse attacked dies generally within half an hour. The disease appears to me exactly to correspond with the cholera in the human subject.

The disease of which the horses at Hyderabad are dying from appears to resemble farcy and glanders.

To the Officer (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse

No. 110 of 1847.

Khanghur, 2nd July, 1847.

SIR,

2nd July, 1847.

I have the honor to forward herewith—prisoners, two robbers, by name Sobdar and Hote, who came with some others from the Sikh territory above Rojaun, and on the night of the 29th of June carried off some camels from the neighbourhood of Chandran; they were pursued by one of my patrol nearly to Kusmore, the camels recovered and these two prisoners taken, one of them wounded, the robbers having offered resistance; the rest of the plunderers escaped.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur, 25th August, 1847.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

25th August, 1847.

In my opinion, the interfering with these people at Poolijee, &c., too much, will be very injudicious. So long as these Boogtees do not come near our territory nor annoy us in any way whatever, we only do harm by troubling ourselves about them. Why should we not allow them to buy food from the Khan's territory? If peace, quiet, and security be our object, we ought to leave them alone. My imprisoning these Jekranee lootoes, and having completely put a stop to plundering by our own people, which was systematically carried on before, has done more to keep this country quiet than anything else I can think of; it is spoken of through the hills as a piece of even-handed justice, which must be more effectual in establishing the Sirkar's authority than the cutting up with the sword half of the lootoes in the country.

This is what I think, and others say about it almost in so many words, and I am certain they are right. I would never interfere with any of these people so long as they remained quiet, peaceable, and well-behaved, but in case of the slightest misconduct would treat them with the greatest severity.

25th August, 1847.

Indiscriminate persecution of whole tribes only does harm and makes men desperate, although they perfectly appreciate just punishment.

If you and the General will leave me to go my own way to work, I will engage that everything shall go on in a satisfactory manner, and that this frontier shall be as little disturbed as any part of the world, but I hope that reports regarding our proceedings by the police or others will not be attended to.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

No. 144 of 1847.

Khanghur, 26th August, 1847.

26th August, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that eleven Boogtee men, half armed, with some cattle, &c., who had come to visit the town of Poolijee, were on the 25th instant seized by Shahbaz Khan Khyheeree, and sent in prisoners to Shahpoor.

I request that I may be favored with your instructions regarding the disposal of these men; they were of perfectly peaceable demeanor, and not within British territory, nor near it.

I shall be obliged also if you will inform me whether you wish me to exert my direct authority over the Khyheerees living at Poolijee, Chuttur, &c., not being in British pay, nor residing within our territory, or whether in case of misconduct on the part of these people, I should apply to the officers of the Kelat Government to punish them.

Nothing else of importance has occurred within my command during the past week.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur, 26th August, 1847.

26th August, 1847.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

I wish, if you have no objection, that you would forward to the Governor my demi-official, with the accompanying weekly reports.

Sir C. Napier is misled and made uneasy by nonsensical reports sent him by Aliff Khan, &c., but nothing can be more satisfactory than the state of the country at present, and you may rely on it, to be successful it is quite as necessary to *parcere subjectis* as to *debellare superbos*.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

No. 154 of 1847.

3rd September, 1847.

3rd September, 1847.

In answer to Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw's letter of the 27th August, enclosing one from the officer commanding the frontier outposts:—

1st.—The Boogtees made prisoners on the 25th ultimo by Shabaz Khan Khyheeree, eleven in number, are to be sent to Shikarpoor as prisoners of war; all Boogtees are to be seized wherever they are found; no Boogtees are to be treated in any other way than as enemies who have insulted the British territories, and do so whenever they have an opportunity; Major Jacob must know this perfectly; and that, if their demeanor was peaceful, it was for the simple reason that they are trying to establish an intimacy with the Khyheerees; while I remain in Scinde this shall not be. If I can prevent it the Boogtees shall either submit, like the other robber tribes, or take the consequences if continuing hostilities.

2nd.—Major Jacob is to exercise direct authority over the Khyheerees, as far as the safety and protection of his frontier command requires the exercise of such authority. They were placed in their old territories by me with the distinct understanding that they were to oppose the Boogtees, over whom the Khan of Kelat

All this was purely imaginary; the Boogtees in question were poor herdsmen from the hills, who came to sell their cattle in the plains of Cutchee, fifty miles beyond the British boundary in the territory of the Khan of Kelat.

claims sovereignty ; as he is sovereign of the Khyheerees also, they have no right to entertain those whom their sovereign deems rebels ; they received back their territory with this agreement. I give to Major Jacob this power, under Lieut.-Colonel Shaw of course, but I did not give it to the officer who preceded Major Jacob, as I did not consider that his predecessor had sufficient experience.

3rd.—No application is ever to be made to a foreign chief, unless through the Scinde Government, except in case of emergency, in which case it is immediately to be reported.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

(Signed) (True copy.)

J. HARVEY,
Officiating Staff Officer.

No. 154 of 1847.

Khanghur, 8th September, 1847.

SIR,

8th September, 1847.

I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 5th instant, as already reported to you demi-officially, a party of Boogtees, consisting of six men, seven women, and ten children, came to Khanghur, and threw themselves before me to beg for food ; they had come from Punnian during the night before, a distance of thirty-two miles, and appeared to be in extreme want ; one of the women is extremely old and feeble, and the children are of ages varying from three months to seven years. Famine and misery were strongly marked in every face, and I have seldom seen a more pitiable sight.

When food was given them they could not wait to cook it, but devoured the flour raw by handfuls. As I have already reported, I have placed the poor creatures at Janeydeyra, Durrya Khan having offered to take care of them, until I should receive orders as to their disposal.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a minute by his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Boogtees, which I herewith return.

The Governor, I fear, thinks me silly for attributing any but evil motives to these Boogtees, whose chiefs certainly deserve no mercy at the hands of the British Government, but had his Excellency seen the persons above mentioned as they came before me, I am certain he would have thought differently.

With regard to the third paragraph of his Excellency's minute, I presume it is not intended to rescind the permission to correspond with the officers of his Highness the Khan of Kelat on minor points of frontier arrangements given to me by his Excellency, as per demi-official letter from Secretary to Government of Scinde, No. 1,377, dated 19th May, 1847, which permission is calculated to save much trouble about trifles.

The Boogtee prisoners shall, of course, be sent to Shikarpoor forthwith, as also any others who may come in or be captured.

To Colonel Shaw, I have the honor to be, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Shikarpoor. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 155 of 1847.

Khanghur, 9th September, 1847.

SIR,

9th September, 1847.

I have the honor to report that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning a descent was made on the village of Thar ke Gote by a party of Boogtees, as reported by me in my demi-official communication of yesterday ; as yet I have had no account of the particulars of the business, but will report them as soon as they reach me.

All other occurrences during the past week have been already reported.

To Colonel Shaw, I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 157 of 1847.

Khanghur, 9th September, 1847.

9th September, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to report that I am now able to give a detailed account of the attack by the Boogtees on the village of Thar ke Gote, already reported.

Knowing the desperate circumstances of the Boogtee tribe, and the extreme want which existed among them, I expected that after the seizure of the Boogtees at Poolijee some attempt would be made to plunder the Khyheerees; I accordingly warned all the people of the villages likely to be attacked to be more than usual on the alert, and made every other arrangement in my power for their protection without disobeying orders. At the village of Thar ke Gote one Wullee Mahomed Khyheeree went every evening with eight or ten men to a tower outside the fort, in front of the gate, where he remained all night, and just about daybreak yesterday he saw a strong party of Boogtees, horse and foot (since ascertained, by counting the foot marks, to have been 200 foot and 10 horse), close to the village. Wullee Mahomed and his men immediately fired on them, when they (the Boogtees) made a rush at the gate of the fort, but the fire from the tower drove them back. Three times they renewed the attack in a similar manner, and with the same result, when they divided into two parties, and went round the place to find an entrance, but not succeeding, and the whole place being now on the alert, they carried off a flock of goats belonging to Synd Innayut Shah, of Shahpoor, which were outside the village, at some distance, and retreated with all expedition without any other plunder, and without killing or wounding any one.

Islam Khan's mare (of which Synd Innayut Shah is half owner) was recognised among the horsemen, but the rider could not be distinguished.

Goolam Moostuffa Khyheeree, with three horsemen, came from Chuttur on hearing the alarm, and followed up the retreating Boogtees, whose ten horsemen turned on him as he approached, but did him no damage, as he prudently kept out of the way.

Information of the attack on the village reached Lieutenant Merewether at Shahpoor, at seven o'clock; he immediately mounted with his troop, and went along the foot of the hills with the hope of intercepting the robbers should they come within his reach on their retreat, as I had directed him to do; but their retreat was too precipitate to enable him to see anything of them; by their foot-steps they had come by the bed of the Zumanee, returned by the Teywaugh, and were quite out of reach.

I think that this little affair is likely to do much good, and that it will tend to encourage the Khyheerees at Poolijee, &c. If his Excellency the Governor should think proper to confer some trifling mark of approbation on Wullee Mahomed, who has certainly behaved well, I think the effect would be good.

Having now direct authority over the people of Poolijee, Chuttur, &c., as regards the safe keeping of the frontier, any future attempt on the part of these misguided Boogtees will, I trust, be even less successful than this one has been.

As I think it not impossible that this attack may be renewed, and that the patrol duty of the Shahpoor post will be heavy, I have ordered a party of two duffedars, two naiques, and twenty suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, to Shahpoor, to strengthen the troop there.

I beg leave to mention, that I consider the discomfiture of this party of marauders to be owing to the watchfulness and excellent conduct of Lieutenant Merewether, commanding the Shahpoor post, which has even put courage into the hearts of the Khyheerees.

(Signed)

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 159 of 1847.

Khanghur, 12th September, 1847.

12th September, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to report particulars of the attack by the Boogtees on the town of Poolijee.

The same party of Boogtees which attacked Thar ke Gote, between 200 and

300 in number, came out of the hills again on the morning of the 10th instant, and attacked the town of Poolijee: they were beaten off by the Khyheerees, and retreated swiftly to the hills. Abdoola Khan, Shahbaz Khan, and other Khyheerees who were mounted, seventeen in all, pursued the retreating Boogtees, and succeeded in killing four of them, having a mare of their own shot, but no man hit on their side; the only plunder the Boogtees carried off consisted of two cows, which the Khyheeree horsemen recovered and brought back.

The Boogtees on this occasion were led by one Hundoo, a notorious thief among them.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 790 of 1847.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 16th September, 1847.*

To Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW, Commanding in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

SIR,

16th September, 1847.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with accompaniment from Major Jacob, Commanding Frontier, No. 154, of the 9th September, together with copy of your reply, No. 402, of the following day, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-General to transmit for your information and communication to Major Jacob, the following memorandum:—

1st.—The permission given by the Secretary to Government to Major Jacob not to be rescinded; but it is special to Major Jacob.

2nd.—The women and children who come in must all be treated as those who surrendered at Trukkee, viz., food found for them and ground given; every attention to be given to the women and children especially.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, 16th September, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde. 16th September, 1847.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw has forwarded a report made by Major Jacob of an attack made by 210 Boogtees upon a Khyheeree village beyond the Scinde frontier.

The villagers repulsed the Boogtees, and the hill robbers went off.

Major Jacob states that Lieutenant Merewether's conduct has been so watchful and active, that he attributes the spirit shown by the Khyheerees to have been instilled by that officer. The Lieutenant-General therefore takes the opportunity of expressing his satisfaction with the conduct of Lieutenant Merewether, and also of saying he extends the praise to Major Jacob himself, whose services on the frontier have been what the Lieutenant-General expected from an officer of Major Jacob's zeal and abilities.

The Lieutenant-General has directed a Loongee to be presented to Wulle Mahomed Khyheeree for his bold conduct in defending his village.

The Lieutenant-General directs that every assistance may be given to the Boogtees who come in and make their obeisance to the English.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw is in communication with the Collector, to see that this order is carried into effect promptly.

The Boogtee tribe have been ruined by their own folly, but all who surrender shall be treated with the same kindness that has been shown to those who saved themselves by an early submission.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

No. 169 of 1847.

Khanghur, 20th September, 1847.

20th September, 1847. SIR,

The whole tribe of Boogtees, including the Kulpurs, enraged by their defeat by the despised Khyheerees, &c., have nearly all assembled again and given out that they are only waiting to be joined by the remaining few to proceed to the plunder and destruction of Chuttur. I have this from the reports of spies sent into the hills, and from letters from Deen Mahomed Murree. There is no doubt about these people having assembled in arms, but there is great doubt as to what place they will attempt to plunder in, and in what direction they will proceed; it is a matter of indifference to them where they may find plunder, but I must guard all points and trust nothing to chance. If the marauders think Chuttur, &c., too strong for them they will attempt to make an inroad by Hyran. I therefore have done thus—I send Lieutenant Green out to-night with fifty of the Scinde Irregular Horse, to reinforce Lieutenant Merewether at Shahpoor; this will give that officer about 170 effective swords, which with the rabble of Khyheerees will, I trust, suffice to meet whatever force the Boogtees can bring into the plain in that direction.

I have everyone on the alert to the eastward, and instant intelligence cannot fail to be brought me of any movement of the marauders in that direction, so that I shall be able to arrive at any given point which they may choose to attack as soon as the enemy. I shall be able to turn out from Khanghur with 250 swords, which will more than suffice for anything the mountaineers can bring against us, supposing time and place serve, as I believe they will.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 178 of 1847.

Khanghur, 30th September, 1847.

30th September, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to report that Synd Innayut Shah, of Shahpoor, is encamped near Tungwanee, in Boordeeka, with a great number of camels, and some 300 or 400 Jutts. From this camp supplies, information, and assistance of all kinds are obtained by the Boogtee robbers in the hills, with whom Innayut Shah always has a perfect understanding, although to keep up appearances they sometimes carry cattle.

This man, Innayut Shah, is the most inveterate intriguer and mischief maker in the whole country; his being allowed to go about the country and encamp where he pleases is attended with much evil, and I beg leave to recommend that neither he nor his people be allowed to come into Scinde at all, whether into British territory or that of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, and that he be compelled to remain at his own place, Shahpoor.

I have this morning received information that Allum Khan Kulpur, with eight or nine horsemen, was last night in Innayut Shah's camp; where he proceeded afterwards I have not yet heard; several of my patrols are out in search of him, but he most likely returned to the hills.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 179 of 1847.

Khanghur, 30th September, 1847.

30th September, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to report, as already mentioned in my letter 178 of 1847, to your address, Allum Khan Kulpur was seen in the camp of Innayut Shah Synd, of Shahpoor, at Tungwanee, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 28th; information of this was brought me before 8 o'clock on the same morning, and long before that time there were several parties in pursuit of the Kulpur, who,

however, escaped to the hills, having gone off at speed immediately after he had been recognised. The Boogtee tribe is still assembled *en masse* at Sungseela. 30th September, 1847.

Nothing else of importance has occurred within my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

No. 181 of 1847.

Khanghur, 1st October, 1847.

SIR,

1st October, 1847.

I have the honor to report that the whole force of Boogtees, horse and foot, entered the plain about Chuttur, by the Zumanee River, last night about 9 o'clock; no further particulars are yet known. As the frontier to the eastward may now be considered safe, I purpose starting myself immediately for Shahpoor with a troop. Lieutenant Merewether, with his squadron, started in pursuit of the robbers immediately he heard of their proceedings, about half-past one this morning.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

No. 182 of 1847.

Shahpoor, 2nd October, 1847.

SIR,

2nd October, 1847.

I have the honor herewith to forward a report from Lieutenant Merewether, Commanding at Shahpoor, of proceedings with regard to the inroad of the Boogtee tribe, reported by me to you yesterday.

Lieutenant Merewether's letter requires no comment; it sets forth, distinctly and fully, the particulars of the most perfectly successful affair of the kind I have ever witnessed or heard of. 133 men killed nearly 600 enemies, and made prisoners 120, in two hours' fighting. The enemy resisting manfully the whole time, and obstinately refusing quarter; 560 dead bodies have been counted, and there are probably more in the jungle.

The conduct of Lieutenant Merewether himself has been beyond praise, and shows a rare and most excellent union of implicit obedience and great military skill, and of cool and careful prudence with the most daring courage.

The loss of life on this occasion has been terrific; but it is satisfactory to know that the men slain were robbers and murderers, who were the terror of all peaceable persons within their reach; who kept this fine country in a constant state of alarm, and whose cruelties were sometimes fiendish. All the marauders of any name or power are killed; and I do not think that the name of a lootoo will be heard of on our border for many years to come.

Islam Khan and Allum Khan will probably now, after the destruction of their tribe, wish to be allowed to make their peace with the British Government; but as they insolently refused to submit when terms were offered them, I beg leave strongly to recommend that they be now admitted to none but unconditional surrender.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Major JACOB, Commanding Scinde Horse.

2nd October, 1847.

Shahpoor, 2nd October, 1847.

1.—The commanding officer has this morning received from Lieutenant Merewether a report of the particulars of the fight which took place yesterday morning between his detachment, consisting of 133 men of all ranks, and nearly the whole Boogtee tribe, who had entered the plain near Chuttur to spoil and slay. The fight ended in the capture or death of the whole of the robbers, save two horsemen, who alone, out of 700 men, escaped to tell the tale in the hills. The commanding

2nd October, 1847.

officer has never heard of a more perfectly successful affair, and gives his thanks and high praise to Lieutenant Merewether and all under him concerned in this most brilliant achievement. But no more need be said at present on that head, because ample justice will, doubtless, be done them by higher authorities, to whom the commanding officer has fully represented their conduct. The officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse have worked hard to preserve this frontier from the incursions of the mountain robbers; they have had much severe and harassing duty to perform; it has been necessary to keep them at all times and seasons alert and vigilant by night and by day since their arrival on the border; they now see the effect of being always ready. *Seven Hundred* enemies, desperate with hunger and burning with revenge, among them many of the most warlike individuals of the mountain tribes, have fallen before one-fifth of their number, like grass! Such are the effects of courage and strength when directed by discipline, skill and prudence. These robbers possessed the former qualities, but, wanting the latter, they were powerless before us.

By order,
(Signed) HENRY GREEN, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

7th October, 1847.

DIVISION ORDERS by Colonel the Honorable H. DUNDAS, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

*Head-Quarters, Kurrachee,
Thursday, 7th October, 1847.*

The Colonel Commanding the Troops in Scinde has perused with great satisfaction the report of Major Jacob, Commanding Scinde Horse, forwarding one from Lieutenant Merewether, giving an account of an affair which that officer, at the head of 133 of the Scinde Horse, had with the Boogtee tribe, numbering about 700, on the 1st instant.

The Colonel Commanding cannot too strongly express his admiration of the judgment, gallantry, and skill, displayed by Lieutenant Merewether, and the brave little force under his command, and which he will not fail to bring to the marked notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. At the head of his small force Lieutenant Merewether has annihilated the Boogtee tribe; 560 men having been left dead on the field, and 120 made prisoners; all the leaders of consequence being included in the former number, sustaining a loss on his part only of one suwar killed and twelve wounded, with nine horses killed and ten wounded. Success like this speaks highly for the discipline and courage of the gallant Scinde Horse; and of the ability and judgment of Lieutenant Merewether, whose conduct on this occasion, as on all others on which his services have been called forth, shows him to be an officer of an high order and enterprise.

The Colonel Commanding requests Major Jacob will convey to Russaidar Shaik Ali, Naib Russuldar Azum Khan, Suwars Sullar Khan, Bujjoo Khan, Bahadoor Khan, and Kurreem Khan, the high sense he entertains of the brave and soldier-like manner in which they have conducted themselves, which has been specially reported by Lieutenant Merewether, and at the same time make known to the whole detachment the admiration he feels for their gallantry and discipline, by which the most complete success has been gained over the whole Boogtee tribe.

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1847.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October, 1847.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following despatch from Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, Commanding the Troops in Scinde, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the accompanying reports from Major Jacob and Lieutenant Merewether, of the Scinde Irregular Horse, be published for general information.

The skilful arrangements and judicious precautions of Major Jacob, and the admirable conduct and daring spirit of Lieutenant Merewether, and the party of the Scinde Horse under his command, have combined to achieve a signal and most important service. By the destruction of this large body of marauders assembled on the frontier, the peace of the British territories has, it may be hoped, been effectually secured, and the Governor in Council feels that the highest praise is due to all who have borne any part in this gallant and successful exploit. The Scinde Horse on this occasion has added another to the many recorded instances of valour and devotion to its duty which have always been conspicuous in the short but brilliant career of this distinguished corps.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Poona.

SIR,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the enclosed copies of despatches received through Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde, from Major Jacob, Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse and the Frontier, and from Lieutenant Merewether, 2nd in command of the 1st Regiment, and commanding detachment at Shahpoor, detailing a most complete and decisive success, gained by Lieutenant Merewether, and 132 men, of all ranks, of the 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, over the combined Boogtee tribe of Belooches, on the 1st instant.

These reports are so complete in themselves, that it only remains for me to submit them for the perusal of His Excellency, adding, however, the meed of praise due to Major Jacob and Lieutenant Merewether.

To the former officer, for the excellence of the arrangements which have been made by him since the frontier has been placed under his charge by His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., who, having the highest confidence in Major Jacob's skill and ability (always conspicuous), that officer has now shown how fully it was deserved. To these arrangements may be attributed the most signal success that has ever attended the careful watching of this long-vexed frontier, which has ended in the total destruction of the most notorious freebooters in Cutchee.

Major Jacob's activity, skill, and judgment, have been long known to his military superiors, and I am most happy in being the means of reporting the success which has at last attended his unremitting vigilance and untiring exertions.

To the conduct of Lieutenant Merewether I would also most particularly call the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This officer, though young in years and service, has been most actively employed in the field almost throughout that period of service, and always with credit to himself. He wears a medal for the battle of Hyderabad, and since he has been with the Scinde Horse, formed under the eye of Major Jacob, has now proved himself a first-rate cavalry officer.

His conduct on the present occasion speaks for itself in his well and modestly-worded despatch. Watching for months in the desert, an enemy artful and daring as these Boogtee robbers have shown themselves, he has bided his time, and when that time came, has swept them from the face of the earth.

He appears to have manœuvred his squadron with great skill and judgment, and the fearful loss of life on the part of the robbers will prove to His Excellency with what gallantry and determination the charges were made and executed.

While mentioning the conduct of the European officers, I must not fail to speak of the squadron which Lieutenant Merewether commanded and led. Officers and men of the Scinde Horse appear to be of one heart and mind, and the devotion to the service, and gallantry of the native officer, non-commissioned officers and troopers, which formed Lieutenant Merewether's small force, is beyond all praise. I have, therefore, thought it right to send the whole of their names to His Excellency for such notice as he may think their gallant conduct deserves.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

H. DUNDAS, Colonel,

Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, 7th October, 1847.

7th October, 1847.

To Lieutenant-Colonel M. SHAW, Commanding in Upper Scinde.

2nd October, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to forward a report from Lieutenant Merewether, Commanding at Shahpoor, of proceedings with regard to the inroad of the Boogtee tribe reported by me to you yesterday. Lieutenant Merewether's letter requires no comment; it sets forth distinctly and fully the particulars of the most perfectly successful affair of the kind I have ever witnessed or heard of:—133 men killed nearly 600 enemies, and made prisoners 120, in two hours' fighting, the enemy resisting manfully the whole time and obstinately refusing quarter; 560 dead bodies have been counted, and there are probably more lying about in the jungle.

The conduct of Lieutenant Merewether himself has been beyond praise, and shows a rare and most excellent union of implicit obedience and great military skill, of cool and careful prudence with the most daring courage.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Major,

Shahpoor, 2nd October, 1847.

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse and Frontier.

To Major JACOB, Commanding Frontier, Khanghur.

2nd October, 1847.

SIR,

Having received good intelligence of the whole Boogtee force having entered the plain as already reported to you, I have the honor to inform you that I started at half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st October with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, amounting to 133 men of all ranks, from Shahpoor, in pursuit of the enemy. I arrived at the Zeemanee river just as it became light enough to see clearly the tracks of the enemy. I observed a spot in the bed of the Zeemanee river where they had apparently halted for a short time; from the marks I was of opinion that their strength might be 600 or 700 footmen, with a small party of horse. I thence proceeded, according to your instructions, along the foot of the small hills, intending to take post in the Teywaugh, thinking that the enemy would certainly return that way, and the ground being favorable for cavalry to act on. However, I had not proceeded a quarter of a mile beyond the "Zeemanee" river when Jan Mahomed Khyheeree, who was a short distance in advance, came back and informed me that he heard loud shouting and much noise in the direction of Koonree. My detachment was marching in column of troops; I wheeled them into line and proceeded in the direction of Koonree; when near the jungle about that place I saw the enemy formed in a deep and long line to my left. They appeared to be making a side movement towards the jungle; I therefore passed rapidly along their front, to cut them off from the jungle and drive them to the open plain. They were at this time posted in some rough broken ground with sand hillocks and bushes, but apparently fancying from my galloping along their front that I did not intend to attack them, they left their vantage ground and rushed forward to attack me with much firing, loud shouts and howls: this at once gave me all I wished for, namely, a fair field. I immediately changed front to the left, which the men did most steadily, as if on parade. When my change of position was executed I charged. The charge was made steadily and rapidly, with irresistible effect. The Boogtees had formed a solid mass to receive us, but were overthrown at the first onset, with terrible loss. They then moved off towards the hills, distant about three miles, in disorder, but shouldering together as closely as they could. We continued our attacks, killing numbers, until on recrossing the Zeemanee river they made another short stand. They were again overthrown and driven into the open plain. They were now approaching the low hills, when Russaidar Shaik Ali very judiciously getting some men in advance, cut them off from that place of refuge, and they turned back towards Koonree. Their numbers were now getting small; but though repeated offers of quarter were made to them they obstinately continued to fight until the destruction was so great that their numbers were reduced to about 120, many of whom were wounded. At last, seeing resistance utterly hopeless, they were induced to throw down their arms and surrender; not a single footman escaped capture or death. Two horsemen alone out of the whole force of the enemy, stated by the prisoners to have been full 700 in all, including 25 horsemen, returned to the hills; among the slain are several chieftains of note, in fact, all the leaders of repute in the tribe. The undermentioned were recognised among the dead:—

Hundoo.....	Nothane
Kora.....	Kulpur
Kurremdad.....	Raimoozye
Jumah.....	(outlaw) Jekranee
Chuttah.....	do do (killed in the attack on Kundranee)
Kumber.....	Nephew of the Shumbrane Chief, "Lango"
Also a nephew of Hundoo's; name unknown	
Sunjur.....	Rind*

* This man Sunjur turned out not to have been killed; he escaped and continued to exercise his predatory skill long afterwards.

There were also many others, esteemed as warlike characters, but of less note, killed. Neither Islam Khan nor Alim Khan were with the party.

Our own loss has, I am happy to say, been trifling, compared to the result, as shown by the annexed return of killed and wounded (9); nine of our horses were killed and ten wounded, seven of them mortally so; amongst the wounded is your own horse, which I was riding at the time; he has received two severe sword cuts, one on the loins close behind the saddle, and the other on the heel. After all was over I returned to Shahpoor, via Chuttur, to which latter place I had sent all the prisoners able to march, under the custody of Naib Russuldar Azeem Khan; Russaidar Shaik Ali, with the remainder of my detachment, I left at Koonree to take care of the wounded till I could send out assistance and carriage from this place. All returned to Shahpoor this morning.

Before I fell in with the enemy they had attempted to plunder the village of Kundranee, whence they were beaten off by the head man, Deen Mahomed Khyheeree, in splendid style; Deen Mahomed and his people killing the notorious "Chuttur" Jekranee, and others, and taking one prisoner. Three determined attacks were made by the Boogtees on the fort, and at one time the assailants had actually reached the top of the wall, but were thrown back by the defenders.

All my native officers and men behaved well in this affair; nothing could be more perfect than the steadiness, resolution, and quickness, which they showed throughout; but I beg particularly to bring to your notice the excellent conduct of—

Russaidar Shaik Ali
Naib Russuldar Azeem Khan
Suwar Sullur Khan

Suwar Bujjoo Khan
„ Bahadoor Khan
„ Kurreem Khan

I saw these four Suwars each kill several of the enemy in fair stand up fight, hand to hand, but nearly all must have done equally well, although it be not possible for me to specify every man's deeds individually. I beg leave also to remark that the destructive effect of our little carbines, used in one hand, at close quarters, was quite terrible to behold. Every shot appeared to kill or disable an enemy, who were often, by reason of the bushes and broken ground, enabled just to keep out of sword's reach.

I must not omit to mention that Jan Mahomed Khyheeree, with four of his followers, was close to me during nearly the whole of the action, and behaved exceedingly well. Jan Mahomed fought stoutly, killing several of the enemy before his sword broke over the head of another.

I have made the best provision I can for the wounded prisoners, who are being carefully attended to by Assistant-Surgeon J. Pirie.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

W. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
2nd Command Scinde Irregular Horse,
Commanding Outposts, Shahpoor.

Shahpoor, 2nd October, 1847.

(True copies.)

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Suwars, present in the Action with the 1st October, 1847.
Boogtees on the 1st October, 1847 :—

Lieutenant MEREWETHER, Scinde Horse, Commanding.

Russaidar	Shaik Ali	Suwars	Meer Hosseim Ali
Naib Russuldar	Azum Khan	"	Goolam Ali Bux
Duffedars	Ussud Ali Beq	"	Koondun Sing (wounded)
"	Oomer Khan	"	Shaik Amanutoola
"	Kurreemdad Khan	"	Meerza Ewaz Ali Beq
"	Emaum Khan	"	Hosseim Ali Beq (horse wounded)
"	Ellaie Bux	"	Zummah Bux
"	Saadut Khan	"	Shaik Chand
"	Radoo	"	Ram Bux
"	Ghassee Khan	"	Ukbar Khan
"	Khoda Bux Khan	"	Nubbee Bux Khan
"	Mahomed Morad	"	Futteh Khan
"	Wuzzeer Ali	"	Kunnojee Lall
Nisham Burdar	Bhaie Khan	"	Luaiman Sing (severely wounded)
Trumpeter	Shaik Goolab	"	Ruggonath Sing (ditto)
Suwars	Shaik Azeemoolah	"	Rajah Ram
"	Peer Khan	"	Abdool Kadur
"	Shaik Kadur Bux	"	Adjoodea Pursand
"	Goopee Sing	"	Ahmed Khan
"	Essree Sing	"	Chucuttay Khan (wounded)
"	Chand Khan	"	Nujjeeb Khan (wounded)
"	Luennan Sing	"	Shaik Ahmed
"	Kurreem Khan	"	Shaik Madar Bux
"	Meer Nissar Ali	"	Rehim Khan
"	Badoola Khan	"	Kooman Sing (horse killed)
"	Meer Khan	"	Sew Cherrun
"	Futteh Ali	"	Bheekun Sing (severely wounded)
"	Shaik Rehimatoola	"	Sullar Khan (died of wounds)
"	Shaik Kurreem Bux	"	Shaik Madar
"	Meerza Namdar Beq	"	Mahomed Jaffer
"	Peer Khan	"	Urshut Khan
"	Hazar Meer Khan	"	Jowaher Sing
"	Shaik Sadoola	"	Bahadoor Khan (wounded)
"	Naber Khan	"	Bujjoo Khan (severely wounded)
"	Urshut Khan	"	Futtee Shere Khan
"	Moortuza Khan (horse wounded)	"	Mere Imaum Ali
"	Ahmed Khan	"	Khyrattee Khan
"	Shere Jung Khan	"	Muddut Ali
"	Meer Khan (horse wounded)	"	Imdad Ali
"	Saadut Khan	"	Ahmed Ali
"	Morad Ali	"	Essoo Sing
"	Shaik Khoda Bux	"	Kurreem Khan (horse wounded)
"	Synd Hossem	"	Sewdan Sing
"	Khan Bahadoor Khan (horse kld.)	"	Essree Sing
"	Sewpursand	"	Dwarka Sing
"	Emaum Khan	"	Abdoola Khan
"	Shaik Rehim Bux	"	Bundey Ali Khan
"	Besharut Khan	"	Hosseim Khan
"	Shaboodeen Khan	"	Usshruff Ali
"	Hyder Ali Beq	"	Kassim Ali
"	Meeah Khan	"	Goolam Hossein
"	Matadeen	"	Shaik Mahomed Hossein

1st October, 1847.	Suware	Ram Sing (killed)	Suware	Muddut Ali
"	"	Ali Bux	"	Shaik Booranooden
"	"	Velayut Ali	"	Jussa Sing (severely wounded)
"	"	Shaik Baoodeen	"	Muddut Ali (horse killed)
"	"	Meer Nujjuf Ali	"	Mohbut Sing
"	"	Himmud Khan	"	Mumdoo Khan
"	"	Sahib Ali Khan	"	Lall Khan
"	"	Ahmed Khan	"	Shaik Emaum
"	"	Sahib Dad Khan	"	Dilshere Khan
"	"	Shaik Hossein Ali	"	Shah Mahomed Khan
"	"	Shaik Nissar Ali	"	Kullundur Bux
"	"	Nissar Ali	"	Sulleem Khan
"	"	Meerza Fuyz Beq	"	Kallee Khan (horse wounded)

30th October, 1847.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Dated Head-Quarters, Poona, 30th October, 1847.

1.—Lieutenant Merewether, 2nd in command of the 1st Scinde Irregular Horse, has, with 132 of that corps, executed a brilliant exploit.

He routed and totally defeated a body of 700 freebooters belonging to the Boogtee tribe of Belooches, on the 1st instant, who, notwithstanding quarter was repeatedly offered to them, obstinately refused the boon, and provoked their own destruction.

The coolness and military science this officer exemplified in taking up his position, the promptness with which he wheeled his men into line, and the gallantry with which he instantly attacked his numerous enemy, merit the Commander-in-Chief's warm approbation, which he thus publicly offers to Lieutenant Merewether and the men of the Scinde Horse who participated with him on this occasion.

The Scinde Horse on every service on which they have been employed have conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, and to Major Jacob, who commands and has brought them to this state of perfection, the Commander-in-Chief offers his meed of praise and approbation, and begs that officer will accept the high opinion His Excellency entertains of his distinguished merit.

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 183 of 1847.

Khanghur, 8th October, 1847.

8th October, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th October, 1847, to my address, with accompanying letter from the Assistant Quartermaster-General.

In reply, I beg leave to state that Dil Morad ke Ghurree must, in my opinion, be considered as a permanent post on the frontier, and it is very desirable that there should be a good certain supply of water there.

Hassan ke Ghurree is not exactly a "post," but I keep a dozen Kosah horsemen there as videttes, and these men have been very useful to me; indeed their services at that place, or somewhere near it, are quite necessary to the proper guarding of the frontier on that side.

Hassan ke Ghurree is the best place for the rendezvous of the various detachments put in motion, on an alarm of an inroad on the eastern part of the frontier, and must, I think, remain so permanently; wherefore it is necessary to have a better supply of water there also than the continually failing cutcha wells afford.

With regard to Meerpoor, which is a considerable town close to the boundary of the British territory, I should recommend that the post there be maintained as at present.

(Signed)
To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 188 of 1847.

Khanghur, 11th October, 1847.

SIR,

11th October, 1847.

I have the honor to forward a prisoner, by name Dost Ali, or Dostein Jаланее, inhabitant of the village of Kutpal, near Poolijee, who has been acting as Islam Khan's agent, and supplying him with information and assistance in various ways.

I have the honor also to forward herewith a letter from Islam Khan to the said Dostein, which was found on the person of one Meer Khan, killed on the 1st October, 1847.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

TRANSLATION.

Dogra (no date).

To DOST ALI JALANEE, from the Chief ISLAM KHAN, greeting.

The property which you have of mine sell, and give it all to Meer Khan Murwanee; write to me whatever may be proper for me to know; pay every attention to Meer Khan Murwanee, and take care to inform me of the movements of British troops which may concern me.

Sealed by ISLAM KHAN, Boogtee Chief.

No. 189 of 1847.

Khanghur, 11th October, 1847.

SIR,

11th October, 1847.

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition from one Edul Khan, which I shall feel obliged by your forwarding for the favorable consideration of Government.

The petitioner was formerly in the Poona Horse, in the detachment of the corps stationed in Cutch, and afterwards transferred with the detachment to the Scinde Irregular Horse. He accompanied the late Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., to Herat when that officer went there in disguise, and was afterwards removed from the Scinde Horse and attached to Sir Alexander Burnes, at that officer's request.

After Sir Alexander Burnes' death, Edul Khan was imprisoned at Cabool, and has only now been able to return to India.

I have reason to know that the facts stated by the petitioner are correct. The man is old and worn out, so as to be no longer fit for active service. Had he remained in the Scinde Irregular Horse he would have been a Russuldar, as is his companion, Alladad Khan, who with him accompanied Major Pottinger to Herat; he has deserved well of the state, and perhaps Government, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, will think proper to grant him a Russuldar pension.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur, 15th October, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,

15th October, 1847.

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 9th instant, which I received this day.

With regard to the safe keeping of this frontier, I am certain that any considerable relaxation in activity and watchfulness on our part will be followed by a renewal of the state of affairs which existed before the beginning of this year, and which it has given so much trouble to change for the better.

15th October, 1847.

When I received charge of the frontier in January last, nearly every man on the border on our side was either a robber himself, or in league and partnership with marauders.

The country was more disordered by our own people than by those from the hills, although, of course, every misdeed went to the account of the latter. Every man went about armed to the teeth, and even bodies of forty and fifty horsemen went forth from our own territory, to spoil and to slay just as they pleased. Altogether such a state of confusion, disorder, and terror was kept up, that the inroads of the mountaineers could always be carried on with impunity; our outposts were always on the defensive, and, as General Hunter assured me, they were always *expecting Shikarpoor* to be attacked by the lootoos.

These evil effects of allowing our own people to loot, or of not preventing their doing so, have never been properly represented, nor, I believe, well understood at head-quarters; in fact, the extent to which the system of plunder among our own subjects was carried was not known, and, indeed, it was hardly credible. I have for some time past completely remedied these evils, and the change in this part of the country, and in the tone of the people, is great. No arms are ever seen, except in the hands of Government servants; everybody (that is, every well-disposed person) is safe, quiet, and contented; the very expression of the men's faces is altered. Not a single marauder has succeeded in actually entering the British territory since the day of our arrival on the frontier in January last.

Having gained the confidence of the people, and put a stop to all looting from our own side, a good system of patrols, laboriously persevered in throughout the hottest season, enabled us entirely to prevent those petty inroads which formerly continually occurred, and which kept the country in a state of alarm. Islam Khan and Allum Khan, the Boogtee chiefs, obstinately refused to submit, and preferred continuing our enemies, and indulging the predatory propensities of their followers, to being quiet and at peace. It was necessary for the peace of our country that these men should be rendered powerless for evil; wherefore (being allowed to go my own way to work) I proceeded, after having rendered it impossible for the marauders to loot in small detached parties, to cut off all the supplies from the hills. I had great difficulty in doing this effectually, but it was done sufficiently to reduce the robbers to great want, though they continued to draw some supplies from Lharee and Pooljee. Sir Charles then gave me authority over that part of Cutchee in which the Khyheerees had been placed by him after the hill campaign, and I then having the right to protect those villages, stopped all supplies from them also to the Boogtees, and seized and made prisoners of a number of the latter, who had come to Pooljee for food. The consequence was exactly what I foretold, and I had been so long patiently expecting—the Boogtees were compelled to surrender, to starve, or to fight in force: there was no alternative; accordingly, they did come out in strength—they made three separate inroads, each time with increased force, till on the last occasion Merewether was able to intercept them and destroy them all, thus making the winning move of a game we had been playing steadily for the best part of a year. The result was certain to happen sooner or later; it was only a question of time; we were ready for them at all times, seasons, and places; whenever and wherever they had come, the event must have been the same.

By the destruction of these Boogtees, the country has been relieved of a terrible curse, and this is felt deeply by every man of the inhabitants; this tribe will not be in a state to give trouble again for many years, perhaps never; but were we to relax in our laborious vigilance, I firmly believe (after nine years' experience of these people) that the former state of affairs would be restored in six months.

These Jekranees, at Janeydeyra, are the greatest rascals and most inveterate marauders in the whole country; they only keep quiet by reason of a wholesome dread of the gallows which I have established among them. At any time, had they the opportunity, and occasion served, they would, if they could, at once resume their lawless habits; they might even get across the desert if not looked after, and joining with the remnant of the Boogtee lootoos, give us our work to do over again. The men are not yet changed in the slightest degree. I know them well; their whole souls are bent on robbery and murder as much as ever. Withdraw the post from Shahpoor, and our protection from the Khyheerees, and right soon would Murrees, Doombkees, &c., &c., pick a quarrel with the peaceful Sheiks, and plunder all the Cutchee side of the desert; the Khyheerees would fly

to Scinde, and that country close to our border, now inhabited by a harmless, peaceful, well affected race, would be as it was in the time of Beejah Khan (before 1845), when our troops were repulsed in an attack on Pooljee, and Sir Charles found it necessary to march an army of 5,000 men into the hills, in consequence of the annoyance given to our territory by the Cutchee marauders. 15th-October, 1847.

Rely on it that mildness is lost on these people, and is terrible cruelty to our own subjects, whom we are bound to protect.

Firmness and justice should be exerted towards them; but kindness is misunderstood, and only does infinite harm so long as they persist in being our enemies, and those of all mankind.

I do not think that the frontier will be troubled again so long as we are here, but the posts must be maintained, and we not be idle, or the quiet will be of short duration.

I am certain you would find it the most convenient arrangement to give me political, as well as military charge of this frontier; it would cause no clashing of authority, for the same arrangement is often carried on beneficially elsewhere, and I myself held such charge of this very country throughout the year 1842, during the difficult time of the Cabool disasters, without the least *contretemps* or inconvenience occurring from it.

Whether you think proper to do this or not, and in whatever situation it may be thought proper to place or to employ me, you may rely at all times on my best exertions being used in every way in which they can be useful to the public service; although it will be anything but pleasant to find myself in a very subordinate position where I have hitherto been the chief.

If you could find time to look over the correspondence about the affairs of this frontier since I have been in charge of it this time, I think you would find it gave you some good information as to the state of affairs in this part of your "Raj."

Lest you should think it impertinence on my part to expect political powers here, and to show the position I held here five or six years ago, I send for your perusal Outram's farewell letter to us, which please return and oblige

Yours very sincerely,

To R. K. Pringle, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

Khanghur, 15th October, 1847.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 14th October, 1847, to my address, calling for my opinion with regard to the propriety of withdrawing the post from Shahpoor, I beg leave to state that I consider that post for the present, and probably for some years to come, absolutely necessary to the safety and quiet of the frontier, and that to withdraw it now would be an act of madness. 15th October, 1847.

Were we to withdraw our protection from the peaceable and well-disposed Khyheerees at present, they would very soon be driven out of their country, and would fly to Scinde; their places would be speedily occupied by predatory tribes as before, and we should have all our work to begin over again.

The Murrees only abstain from looting the Khyheerees because they are known to be under our protection; withdraw this protection, and that part of the country would soon again, as formerly, be a scene of confusion, bloodshed, and robbery, which would speedily extend to our own territory.

The Boogtee tribe will not have power to do harm for many years to come probably—possibly they may never again have that power; but if we relaxed our exertions and vigilance, if idleness took the place of activity, the whole country would soon be as bad as ever.

All the Jekranes, Doombkees, &c., settled in our territory on the frontier, are the most inveterate marauders in the whole country, hill or plain; and, in truth, our own people have done as much to keep this country in disorder as the hill men. There are plenty more plunderers in the hills; the Murrees themselves are the worst of all, though they abstain from annoying us at present, from fear of consequences; they have been looting all over Cutchee.

The infantry of the post at Meerpoor should be withdrawn, but every other post, in my opinion, should be maintained as it is, and everything go on as usual,

15th October, 1847.

notwithstanding the destruction of these Boogtees. It is not an occasional blow however violent, that will keep this country quiet, for some years to come; peace and quietness can only be insured here by daily and hourly labor and untiring watchfulness.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

16th October, 1847.

Copies of letters No. 871, dated 11th Oct., 1847, from Assistant Adjutant-General of Scinde and Beloochistan.

No. 2,922, dated 8th Oct., 1847, from Secretary to Government of Scinde.

Khanghur, 16th October, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October, 1847, to my address, with accompaniments mentioned in the margin, and to request that you will have the goodness to cause to be brought to the notice of the Honorable Colonel Dundas, C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde, the very mortifying position in which the orders contained in the above letters have placed me.

Even were I able to overcome the feelings caused by the degradation to which I am now subjected, and to go to work as usual (which human nature renders very difficult, if not impossible), my means of usefulness are so curtailed, that I shall be able to do nothing to any purpose; in short, under the new arrangements (whereby the Collector of Shikarpoor is to be the medium of communication with the frontier tribes, whether within or without the British territory, all discretionary power resting with him), I can hold command of this frontier neither with credit and satisfaction to myself nor with benefit to the public service.

It is a grave error to suppose that the state of affairs on this frontier has undergone as yet any essential change by reason of the destruction of the Boogtees; that tribe, it is true, may never be able to be formidable again, but the attempts to plunder in small detached parties will go on as before, for a considerable time, at least, and are only to be effectually stopped by perseverance in those measures which have, during the last year, proved so successful.

I have this morning received accounts of the appearance of several small parties of marauders outside the hills; and the attempts of these robbers will never cease, so long as they have hope of success, until the present generation of them shall have passed away; they are always on the watch for carelessness on our part, and ready to take advantage of it, and if successful, the work of years is overthrown in a day, our own subjects again losing their confidence in our power to protect them. Another circumstance should not be forgotten: there are collected at Janeydeyra and the villages about great numbers of the most restless spirits, the most daring and inveterate marauders in the whole country, hill or plain, for it is altogether erroneous to suppose that any change, even the smallest, has taken place in the men's characters.

When I took command of this frontier the second time, in January last, I found that the country was far more troubled by the proceedings of these men than even by the incursions of the hill robbers; indeed, the disorder kept up by the robbers, our own subjects, chiefly enabled the others to escape with impunity.

The whole country here on our border was one large corporation of robbers; nearly every Zemindar was in league with the freebooters, taking care of their horses and arms (of which they were supposed to have been deprived by order of His Excellency the Governor) and receiving a share of the plunder.

All this, and much more, was quite unknown or disregarded till my arrival at Khanghur, and was not believed until one day I caught in the act some twenty or thirty Jekranee and Kosah horsemen, armed to the teeth, and with all the plunder they had taken in their possession, on their way back to Janeydeyra. All the circumstances alluded to are now on record in official correspondence at head-quarters.

These marauding expeditions of our own subjects I at once put down with the strong hand; but let the grasp of that hand be relaxed even but a little, and the former state of things would immediately recur. Your purely civil magistrate could do nothing with these people.

The first most important and necessary thing to the successful performance of the duties of the command of this frontier, is the possession of the confidence and

respect of our own people ; these I do possess in the highest degree, but such will no longer be the case when I am virtually placed under the orders of the Collector of Shikarpoor. 16th October, 1847.

The management of the frontier, if the work be done properly, forms ample employment for one man, even of the most active habits of mind and body ; the Collector of Shikarpoor has fifty other things to attend to ; how then can he, however superior his ability to mine, manage the frontier so effectually as I, whose sole business it would be, and who have had nine years' experience of these people ?

I beg leave to point out that six years ago, when not under a military Government, I held political and military charge of this very frontier. I held it throughout the extraordinarily difficult period of the Cabool disasters, and held it with perfect success, as the accompanying letter from the Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan will show ; that I have not since become unworthy of holding such charge, his Excellency Sir Charles Napier has recorded, and events have shown—wherefore I trust that I shall be at once restored to such a position on the frontier as may enable me to hold the command with satisfaction to myself (without which feeling, zeal, in spite of every effort, becomes weariness), and with advantage to the service.

There is nothing new in the grant of the authority I ask for ; it is a position frequently held by officers on our frontiers, and only the same as that formerly held by myself. The arrangement can lead to no inconvenience ; I should have political authority under the Governor or Commissioner of Scinde over the tribes in our immediate neighbourhood and beyond our border, and be the sole channel of communication with them ; I should also have magisterial authority over our own subjects on the frontier, in all matters in which the safe guarding of the country from without might be concerned ; I should have discretionary power to move the troops under my command, and to act at once as occasion might require, reporting on all military subjects to my military superiors, whether at Shikarpoor or Scinde head-quarters, as might be directed, and should receive orders in the same way, on military subjects.

All this is in effect what my position has hitherto been under the rule of his Excellency Sir C. Napier, since which I hope I have done nothing to forfeit it, and trust that Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., his successor in command of the troops in Scinde, will see fit to maintain me in this position for the future ; which application to the Commissioner, or to Government if necessary, would assuredly effect.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier.

Khanghur, 17th October, 1847.

SIR,

I have this moment (3 P.M.) received intelligence of another intended inroad of the hill robbers into the plains, by letters from Deen Mahomed, the Murree Chief, whose information I have hitherto found very correct. 17th October, 1847.

It is impossible for me to say in which way the mountaineers may come on this desperate expedition, but I start immediately for Shahpoor, leaving Lieutenant Green to look after the eastward ; I beg leave to observe, that although I trust to be able to give as good an account of the invaders on this occasion as on the last, yet, in spite of myself, I feel half my energies paralyzed by the new position in which I am placed on the frontier.

Were I to wait for instructions from the Collector of Shikarpoor, the whole country might be plundered before anything could be done to prevent it, yet by acting at once, I am in a measure disobeying orders ; I must have political and discretionary authority, or I am powerless. The being placed under the Collector, and the knowledge that other persons are communicating with the frontier tribes, and, without my knowledge, interfering with what has been heretofore my peculiar province, prevents my feeling that confidence in the success of my arrangements which is necessary to ensure such a result.

I have the honor to forward herewith the letters from Deen Mahomed Murree above alluded to.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse and Frontier.

Khanghur, 28th October, 1847.

28th October, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th October, 1847, to my address, with accompaniments herewith returned, and in reply herewith to state, that the wells for which I have applied, will, in my opinion, permanently suffice for the frontier posts, but of course periodical clearings and repairs will always be requisite; and with regard to the post at Shahpoor, where the wells are all necessarily "Cutcha," new wells must be dug occasionally, as the old ones fall in and become filled up; the expense of this is however trifling, being about 20 rupees only for each well; these wells last in a sound state from twelve months to two years generally. At Khanghur and Khyree Ghurree the puckah wells being necessarily sunk deep into the soil of the desert, it is requisite, in order to ensure a due supply of fresh water, to turn the Indus water into the wells during the inundation, and to keep them full as long as possible. Unless this be done the water soon becomes brackish, and sometimes fails altogether. The practice above alluded to is found successful, but, of course, renders a more extensive clearing out and repairing of the wells necessary, after the subsiding of the Indus water, than would otherwise be required. All this is best done by persons residing on the spot; and the work should be executed by the officer commanding on the frontier—bills on honor being passed for the necessary expense. The same will probably be the case with the wells at Dil Morad and Hassan ke Ghurree; but until the wells shall be sunk, and the quantity and quality of the water obtainable ascertained, I can speak positively on no point. At Rojaun the wells will require the usual periodical cleaning, &c., but the Indus water never reaches them. Hereafter, should the chain of frontier posts be made to extend through Boordeeka to the river, two more wells may be required between Hassan ke Ghurree and Kusmore; and this arrangement of having the whole frontier from the Indus to Khyree Ghurree under one system, and under the command of one man, will, I am convinced, be found the best which can be made, and will eventually be adopted by Government.

One of my regiments, with one company of infantry at Shahpoor, will be sufficient to guard the whole extent from east to west.

I would withdraw the infantry altogether from Meerpoor, and move the post of horse to Hassan ke Ghurree, so soon as there may be a sufficient supply of water at the latter place.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To Colonel Shaw, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse and Frontier.
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

P.S.—When I mention that one of my regiments will suffice effectually to guard this frontier from east to west, I mean that the Belooche and Khyheeree horsemen now attached to us as guides, &c., are to remain so.

(Signed)

J. JACOB.

Khanghur, 29th October, 1847.

29th October, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that I have this morning returned to Khanghur, after having satisfactorily ascertained that everything is perfectly quiet on and near the British frontier, and likely to remain so.

At Poolijee some Boogtee women were seized, who, by their own account, had just come out of the hills, having been sent by Islam Khan to spy and gain information for him. I have also made prisoner of one Wulleedad Ramoozye, a petty chief of the Boogtees, who came out of the hills to me, as he says, by reason of hunger. I am informed by these people, as well as my own spies, that all the men of different tribes who had come to Islam Khan at Deyrah had left him; that no one on any side will afford him the least assistance, the reply he receives to all his urgent entreaties being that he has brought his misfortune on himself, and that no one will assist him in a quarrel with the British Government.

There were at Deyrah, when Wulleedad left the place on the 23rd instant, but 200 souls there in all, including men, women, children, Bunneahs, and Belooche; this number would not give more than about twenty fighting men. Islam Khan's female spies also inform me that he, as well as all the inferior chiefs, have no resource left but surrender to the Sirkar, and that they are all most anxious to

come in and submit themselves accordingly; that they were about to do so some days before the women left Deyrah, but that some female messengers, who had been sent to the Jekranes, at Janeydeyra, to make inquiries, brought back a message from Durrya Khan, advising them on no account to come in, for that I should certainly imprison them. Nevertheless, I think it highly probable that they may be even now on the way to give themselves up.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse and Frontier.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Khanghur, 29th October, 1847.

SIR,

29th October, 1847.

I have the honor to forward herewith the undermentioned Boogtee prisoners :—

- 1 Man.—Wulleedad Ramoozye, who surrenders himself prisoner.
- 6 Men.—Wounded and taken prisoners on the fight of the 1st instant.
- 6 Women.—Sent from the hills as spies by Islam Khan.
- 1 Man.—Who came and surrendered himself prisoner.
- 4 Women.—Who came in with the man last mentioned.
- 4 Children.—Who came in with the women last mentioned—twenty-two persons in all.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse and Frontier.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Khanghur, 4th November, 1847.

SIR,

4th November, 1847.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 2nd November, 1847, with a copy of letter No. 968 of 1847, from the Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

Agreeably to the instructions contained therein, I have the honor to forward herewith all the letters I can find relating to the subjects in question. The letters from me on the same subject are, I presume, in the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, and not required.

The contents of these letters will not show very definitively the position I have held on this frontier. Practically, however, I was made by his Excellency the Governor the sole authority, military and political, as far as related to the safe keeping of the border, throughout that part of the frontier of Scinde and Cutchee which was placed under my command.

With regard to the system of policy pursued by me on this frontier, the best way of explaining it, perhaps, will be to state as shortly as possible what actually have been my proceedings, and the facts that have taken place.

On the 9th of January, 1847, I arrived at Khanghur, and received command of the frontier outposts. At this time I found the country in a state of the greatest disorder, which had become much worse since the successful raid of the Boogtee tribe in December, 1846, when the mountaineers came down in force to within twenty miles of Shikarpoor, and returned uninjured to the hills. In fact, the whole of the country on the border, and for a considerable distance within it, was one continued scene of terror and alarm. On the night before we arrived at Khanghur, Allum Khan himself, with a body of predatory horse, was plundering on the road between Janeydeyra and Jagun, whence he carried off a number of camels of the baggage corps. The next night horsemen from the hills carried off camels from Rojaun, and this appeared to be the normal state of affairs. There was no peace or quiet anywhere on the frontier, and General Hunter himself told me, and has expressed the same in one of these letters now forwarded, that they were always expecting Shikarpoor to be attacked. The people of the country had not the slightest confidence in British protection; everybody carried arms,

4th November, 1847.

it was almost impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and the inhabitants of our own territory were quite as much given to marauding, and did quite as much to keep up disorder and bloodshed as the robbers from the hills. In fact, a system of private warfare was constantly carried on by both parties to an almost incredible extent. On the side of Boordeeka, in the territory of his Highness Ali Morad, matters were, if possible, even worse.

To remedy this state of affairs it appeared to me, that the first thing to be done was to put a stop to all marauding on the part of our own subjects, and to give the well-disposed portion of them reasonable confidence in our ability to protect them.

I therefore proceeded to establish a system of daily and nightly patrols of horse along the whole frontier, on both sides of the desert, and into Boordeeka and Cutchee. These patrols constantly went to Ooch, Punnian, Hoodoo, Goree Narree, &c.; and notwithstanding the long distances and want of water, this daily labor was persevered in throughout the hot season—with what effect is well known.

Having thus provided against disturbance from without, I endeavoured to remedy internal disorder. As soon, therefore, as my patrolling arrangements were established, I proceeded to disarm every man in the country not having especial permission to carry arms. This having been done it was no longer difficult to distinguish a robber from a true man.

The horses and the mares of the Jekranees at Janeydeyra had been taken from them and sold a year before, by order of his Excellency the Governor, but I soon discovered that the sale was fictitious, and that their horses had merely been placed for safe keeping with various Zemindars all over the country; and all this was quite unknown to Government. Whenever the Jekranees wished to proceed on a predatory excursion, the horses and all else required were immediately forthcoming; the men, mounted and armed, assembled one by one at some convenient place of rendezvous, and on their return disposed of the plunder among their Zemindar friends, and returned singly to their homes secretly, as they went out.

I warned the Jekranees at Janeydeyra and others, that if I found them still carrying on these predatory excursions, I should imprison them, and they would be hanged; but long impunity had made them bold, and having great confidence in their own native cunning, they fancied they could still conceal their deeds from my knowledge, until on the 28th January, a party of them were seized by one of my patrols near Thool, mounted, armed, and with a number of stolen cattle in their possession; their swords were covered with fresh blood; and the culprits themselves boasted of having killed six men, whom they found with the cattle they had carried off. I deprived these robbers of their horses and arms, and sent the men to prison at Shikarpoor. The effect of this proceeding was great and excellent. The Zemindars feared any longer to connect themselves with these secret expeditions, which indeed ceased to be profitable, they having on this occasion lost their horses, arms, and plunder. The well-disposed people acquired confidence in Government, and in a few months the country settled down into the most profound tranquillity, which has not since been disturbed by the appearance of a single marauder within the British territory.

Having completely put a stop to plundering on the border, whether from our side or without, and caused the mountaineers themselves to look on further attempts at present to invade our territory as hopeless, I proceeded to endeavour to render these hill men powerless for evil in future. Their chiefs, Islam Khan, Allum Khan, &c., positively refused to submit to the British Government, or to acknowledge its supremacy, thinking themselves safe and quite out of reach in their mountain fastnesses; however, I soon discovered that they were entirely dependent for food on supplies from the plains, principally from our own territory and from Boordeeka. These supplies with some difficulty I almost entirely put a stop to, thereby reducing the plundering tribes to the greatest distress.

Having cut off their food from Scinde, I proceeded to do the same on the Cutchee side, and succeeded in doing so, with the exception that occasional convoys reached them from Lharee. They were soon reduced to the most fearful extremity; but though the poorer families of the Boogtees were literally dying of starvation, and many came in to surrender to me in a famished state, yet their chiefs, in spite of the entreaties of their starving followers, obstinately refused to surrender. At last the famine could no longer be borne; no alternative remained

but to surrender, to die, or to obtain food by force: they preferred the latter course, and assembling as many fighting men as they could, made three separate inroads into that part of Cutchee inhabited by the Khyheerees under our protection. In their assaults on the towns of Pooljee, &c., they were repulsed, and on the occasion of the third inroad they were attacked and almost wholly destroyed by Lieutenant Merewether.

After this they still endeavoured to make one more effort, but without success. Their friends, so soon as they knew the fearful extent of the disaster which had befallen them, left them to their fate. Still the Boogtee Chiefs did not surrender, and the reports again making head for another inroad, although evidently without foundation, in truth did harm, by causing alarm among the people of the plain. I therefore proceeded to bring matters to a crisis, and managed to have it believed that I was proceeding at once to Deyrah to seize Islam Khan, &c. This news was carried to Deyrah by their own spies, who reported to Islam Khan that they had seen me in full march towards Deyrah. When this intelligence reached him, the Boogtee at once made up his mind to surrender, but having been informed, by a message from Janeydeyra, that he ought not to come into me, as I had determined on imprisoning him, and being advised by these Jekranees and other parties to surrender to the police at Kusmore, Islam Khan, &c., immediately proceeded to Kusmore and gave himself up to the Russuldar of police, Aliff Khan.

I trust I shall be excused for writing this long letter; I knew not how to make myself intelligible to anyone not acquainted with most of the circumstances set forth, without entering into particulars.

The system of policy by which my proceedings have been regulated may be comprised in three or four words, "common sense, hard labor, perseverance, and "watchfulness."

These I have at least endeavoured to practise; the result has been that our own people are perfectly protected from injury to persons and property, and also completely prevented from injuring their neighbours. Not an armed man, save the soldiers and policemen of the State, is now ever seen on the border. People go about backwards and forwards between Scinde and Cutchee, even with much valuable property on camels, &c., without a single armed attendant, without fear and perfectly unmolested. This state of affairs may, I am certain, be perpetuated with a proper arrangement for guarding the frontier; but if it be neglected or mismanaged, things will in a few years be as bad as ever. The Jekranees, at Janeydeyra, are inveterate marauders; it is an error to suppose that they have really been changed in the least since they have become British subjects; they continually pine after the stormy and lawless freedom they have lost, and are always on the watch for the renewal of the joys of a robber's life. Many of the Kosahs about are not much better, and the whole, if not carefully watched and strongly controlled, would soon re-establish the systematic plundering which so long kept this country in a ferment, and reduced some of the most fertile parts of it to a desert.

To maintain the peace and quiet now so happily established on this frontier, it appears to me almost necessary that the control of it should be in one man's hands, and should be his sole, or his principal duty. He should have the command from Kusmore, on the Indus, to the extreme western boundary, the police being wholly withdrawn from the posts, or if kept there, placed entirely under the orders of the officer commanding the frontier. The frontier officer should have political authority concerning such matters as relate to the safe guarding of the frontier; magisterial powers over our own subjects to the same extent; and should be the sole channel of communication with the frontier tribes in our immediate neighbourhood. The post of Commandant on the Frontier is no sinecure; its duties will be quite sufficient to occupy the time of any man, however active of mind and body, and cannot be efficiently performed by the Collector or other officer similarly situated, having already a sufficiency of work to perform in his own peculiar line. I beg leave to apologize for making these observations, which I trust will not be thought impertinent or uncalled for; my only wish is to be useful, and I have been so long connected with this part of the country that I necessarily take a greater interest in it, and am better acquainted with it and its people than almost anyone else.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Khanghur, 13th November, 1847.

13th November, 1847. SIR,

The 2nd Regiment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under my command, being now complete in every respect, I have the honor to request that application may be made to Government for a decision in regard to its permanent command for the future.

When the regiment was proposed to be raised, it was, I have every reason to believe, fully the intention of the Government of Scinde and of India that I should permanently retain the command of both regiments; a different intention is, however, expressed in the General Orders for raising the corps, and it appears uncertain how long the regiment may be retained under my command. This uncertainty is not (it appears to me) conducive to the good of the service, and I beg leave to recommend that in the case of Government deciding that the permanent command of both regiments is not to rest with me, my second in command, Lieutenant Malcolm, may be at once appointed Commandant of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse. This officer has long belonged to the regiment, has seen much service with it, and is highly qualified for the command. In case of Government thinking proper to retain me in permanent command of both regiments, I beg leave to submit that it would only be fair to increase the pay of the two seconds in command from 500 rupees to 750 rupees each per mensem, and my own allowance to 1,500 rupees; this will not cost the State anything above the ordinary cost of the two regiments, the pay of the one Commandant saved exactly covering the increased allowances above-mentioned.

At present I receive an allowance of 200 rupees a month for the command of the 2nd Regiment, which, however, I thought it only just to give up to Lieutenant Malcolm, he being in personal command of the regiment at Hyderabad.

This state of things is not satisfactory, and I trust I shall be excused for requesting that it may be settled permanently one way or the other.

I need hardly say that I shall be proud to retain command of both regiments, which have been formed completely after a fashion of my own, and the men of which look to me as their natural head, under whose leading they have hitherto been uniformly successful; but if this be not the wish of Government, it will only be fair to Lieutenant Malcolm and the corps at once to give him the command of the 2nd Regiment.

To Major Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Kurrachee.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, 29th July, 1847.

29th July, 1847

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., to forward for your information the accompanying transcript of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 1,356, of the 12th instant, conveying the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of the practice of the men of the regiments of Irregular Cavalry being permitted to wear swords off duty when visiting towns and bazaars.

His Excellency also directs me to say that the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse may be also allowed to continue the privilege of wearing their swords when off duty.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

Adjutant-General's Office, 12th July, 1847.

12th July, 1847.

SIR,

Adverting to your Excellency's two letters, Nos. 43 and 83, of the 9th and 27th January last, with accompaniments, relative to the practice of the men of regiments of Irregular Cavalry being permitted to wear swords off duty when visiting towns and bazaars, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you that the subject having been submitted for the decision of Government by the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas MacMahon, has been since referred

for Sir Willoughby Cotton's opinion, and that it having been ascertained to have been a privilege which has been held by the Poona Irregular Horse from the period of the corps being first raised, and the abolition of which there seems reason to suppose might be regarded by the men as an unjust infringement of the same, and might tend to create a bad feeling amongst them, the Commander-in-Chief, though concurring with your Excellency on the general opinions you have expressed on the subject, has with the concurrence of Government determined on not interfering with this privilege, but leaving the two regiments of Poona and Guzerat Horse at liberty to wear their swords off duty, when visiting towns and bazaars, as heretofore.

I have the honor, &c.,
 (Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.
 To His Excellency
 Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.,
 Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

(True copy.)
 (Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
 Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

Head Quarters, Kurrachee.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, G.C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

No. 2.—The Lieutenant-General commanding having submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the question, as to whether the men of the regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse are to be considered entitled to the privilege of wearing their swords, when visiting towns and bazaars off duty, as supposed to be permitted in the regiments of Poona and Guzerat Horse, and a reply having been received through the Adjutant-General of the army to the effect that such a practice is allowed in those regiments, His Excellency, with reference to the General Orders of the 23rd February last, is pleased to sanction the Scinde Horse wearing their swords when off duty and when visiting towns and bazaars.

(True extract.)
 (Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
 Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

From Mr. PRINGLE, Commissioner in Scinde, to Major JACOB.

MY DEAR SIR,

23rd October, 1847.

I have been favored with your letter of the 15th, and am very much obliged for all the information it contains regarding the frontier tribes. Any information or suggestions on such subjects, from an officer of your experience and character, will always be most acceptable, and will be highly appreciated by me. I will not venture at present to offer any opinion at variance with yours, who are so much better able to form a judgment, but I confess I am unwilling to forego the hope that something may be done to improve the condition of those tribes and the character of our relations with them, by kind and conciliatory measures, though it may have been necessary that these should be preceded by more rigid ones, to prevent any misapprehension as to the motives which led to them. Perhaps, however, the late very severe chastisement the Boogtees have met with may be a fitting occasion to enter upon a milder course of treatment, without incurring the risk of its being misunderstood.

For some years after we got the Deccan, all our measures towards the Bheels of the Satpooras were of the severer kind; but, although they had the effect of repressing excesses at the time, we found we made no progress towards eradicating their cause, and it was not until a milder, but firm, policy was tried, and very successfully prosecuted under Captain Outram, that any permanent amelioration was effected; the attempt, however, was completely successful at last, as you probably know.

23rd October, 1847.

With regard to your own position, I have only to repeat what I said before, that my present arrangements have been entirely irrespective of personal considerations. Had I found you formally and officially placed in political charge of our relations with the tribes on the frontier by Sir Charles Napier, I should have been too glad to have recognised you as such, and availed myself of your valuable services in that capacity. I would in that case have considered you as immediately under my orders as Civil Commissioner.

As it is I have no official knowledge of your position but as a military officer whom the late Governor had employed, in duties partly military and partly political, but without formally investing with any authority of the latter kind. Any reports you may have made up to this time appear to have been entirely in the military department, and I have no knowledge of them, or indeed of any of the events which preceded the late affair with the Boogtees. I have, however, now requested that whatever information of this kind there may be in that department may be transferred to me. I hope that state of things may be altered; and I will endeavour by-and-by to place you in a position more satisfactory to yourself and more advantageous to the public service, but in the meantime I shall be glad to receive any aid or information you can afford in an indirect way towards the arrangement of our affairs with the hill tribes.

I return Colonel Outram's letter, with thanks for the perusal. It is quite in conformity with all I had heard of you.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

R. K. PRINGLE.

(Signed)

18th November, 1847. DEAR SIR,

I hope that my General Orders regarding Lieutenant Merewether's gallant affair will be satisfactory to you and to him, and to your men. The Commander-in-Chief has lost no time in marking, in a similar manner, his sense of the excellent services of your corps.

I am sorry to find that on a late occasion some arrangements made during a change of Government in Scinde had the effect, as you apprehended, of placing you in a position that would become painful to your feelings, and be calculated to impair your influence. I assure you I should regret anything which had such consequences; and you may rely upon it that I shall consider it to be no less a duty than a gratification to extend, rather than to circumscribe, your authority in the important position which you have so long ably filled.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

G. CLERK.

(Signed)

4th December, 1847. MY DEAR FRENCH,

Many thanks for your letter of the 18th November, which reached me to-day. This frontier business is the simplest thing to arrange in the world; the only difficulty is caused by Mr. Pringle's most curious ignorance of everything relating to the matter, and by his having taken a violent dislike, or prejudice apparently, against everything done or proposed by me, who must either be the greatest ass, or else better acquainted with the subject than anyone else. This prejudice is, it seems, caused by my having been greatly trusted by Sir C. Napier; and of course everything done under a "military despotism" must be wrong! You will see by Mr. Brown's official letter, of the 16th November, that the Commissioner wishes to make me responsible for all Sir Charles's policy with regard to this country, some of which (the seizing the Boogtees at Pooljee, to wit, before I was allowed to protect the Shaiks) was directly opposed to my expressed opinion, and with the propriety of all of which I had little or nothing to do. I have written officially on the subject till I am nearly sick of it; the difficulty is to get heard. My letters are not forwarded to Government, and I receive replies consisting of mere childishness. (I mean nothing disrespectful by this; it is true.) I send herewith some of the correspondence which has taken place about this frontier; I cannot expect Mr. Clerk to wade through this, but I hope he will read two or three of my last letters, which will show him something of the state of affairs during the last year on this border. I am certain of my

4th December, 1847.

ground, and have proved the truth of my views by actual trial. I have not the least shadow of a doubt as to my ability to keep this frontier in perfect peace and quietness, without in future being compelled ever to resort to actual violence. In writing on this matter it is probable that some of what I set forth may appear to be caused by silly personal vanity. I cannot help this; but there is nothing of the kind concerned in the matter. My name in this country (not only with my own men, but among all the people through the land) for making bundobust, &c., is such that I have not half the trouble in managing matters that anyone else would have, though his ability might be by nature much greater than mine; and it must be so, unless I be a fool, after nine years' experience and hard labor at the business.

The Boogtee tribe are now provided for, at least they have all surrendered and come into Shikarpoor, and it has been settled, I believe, to locate them near Larkhana (but to the north of that place, which is wrong); some of them are also to be taken into our police nokree, &c. Unless some very grave mistakes should be made, in future the great body of this tribe will never give trouble again. They will quietly settle down into the same harmless state as are all the other Belooche families in Scinde. But it is the greatest mistake to suppose that these people are to be governed, pleased, or made contented by coaxing them; they must fear us! it is their fears alone which will ever restrain the present generation from indulging in the predatory habits which have hitherto been their glory, and that of their fathers for ages before them. They must be convinced that their strength is weakness before us, and that the attempt to resist our laws will bring ruin. That all return to their former wild life, in short, is utterly hopeless; and then, and not till then, will these wild robbers settle down quietly in their new mode of life, and become good citizens. I am not speculating in this, I deal with facts; and, indeed, from the nature of my disposition, mind, and training, I always find it more easy to do than to explain, and am quite conscious of want of ability as a writer and speaker, which is an immense disadvantage in discussing these things. Well! look to the Jekranees settled on this frontier by Sir Charles. They were not made to fear us, nor to respect our power; it was the fashion for the outposts and the Shikarpoor brigade to be afraid of the lootooos, wherefore the lootooos were held in fear and terror by all the people in the country. The Jekranees still prided themselves on being lootooos, and were the more respected for being such; they still practised their calling as much as ever, and this was sometimes unknown and sometimes connived at. What was the consequence? up to the time of our arriving on the frontier, though these people had been settled at Janeydeyra for two years, they had not changed in the smallest degree; no man had built a house; no man ever put his hand to a plough or hoe; they were as much robbers as ever, and were proud of being such. How is it now? I have at this moment 120 Belooches (Doomkees and Jekranees) digging merrily at a canal; and they have taken to cultivating their fields (awkwardly enough, certainly, but) with as good will as if they had been agriculturists all their lives. How has this been done? By my having made the business of a lootoo disreputable and unlucky, as well as dangerous! The alteration in the people of the country is most extraordinary. Everybody is looking khoosh, or at least was so, until Mr. P. kicked me out; since then they are getting a little frightened, and some of the lootooos have hopes that I am to go away, when they may try their luck again. No man is ever seen armed, save our own soldiers; everybody is beginning to feel safe and comfortable, and even the very lootooos in our territory are half inclined to rejoice at the change. All that I say is fully proved by the papers sent with this, and by the fact that since the day of our arrival on this frontier there has hardly even been an alarm of plunderers.

My plan of managing this frontier is plainly enough set forth in my official letters; it is this:—The outposts from the river to the western desert to be held by the Scinde Irregular Horse, the regiments relieving each other annually, or what would be better, both being posted on the frontier (I say would be better, because Hyderabad is about the worst place in India for cavalry, forage and grain being enormously expensive); however, this is of little consequence to the general question. The whole of the outposts to be held by the Scinde Irregular Horse, without infantry, or any one else (I do not want another man) and to be under my command. I to have full power to post them as I please. I should also be political agent on the frontier, and the channel of communication between higher authority and the Khan's (of Kelat) people beyond our territory. I should have

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full power to arrange all frontier bundobust with the Kelat authorities, those of Khyrpoor, &c. Two hundred Belooche horsemen should be attached to me, having no connection with the police, and of course, I employing whatever men I thought proper, Belooche, Khyheerees, &c. I should have magisterial powers over our own people, and should not be under any military authority below the Divisional Commander. I should also have the power of making arrangements in communication with the Collector for the locating of fugitives from the hills, &c., on waste lands in our territory. I should, of course, be under the authority of the Commissioner, or whosoever else might be supreme in Scinde, in all things; but much must be left by him (as it was by Sir Charles) to my discretion, and all petty nonsense avoided.

With these arrangements, I would withdraw the post altogether from Shahpoor and afford protection to the Khyheerees by moral influence, which in general on this frontier I have found more powerful than any physical force, and by keeping some of them in our pay. The Murrees fear us awfully, and are always too happy to do anything I tell them. Through that tribe, and my arrangements with the Kelat authorities, I could certainly protect the Khyheerees, without the great inconvenience of maintaining a post so far beyond our boundary at Shahpoor. All this is easier to me in practice than in description, but I will stake my reputation on succeeding well. I should thus permanently maintain a peaceable and friendly race (without any apparent interference on our part) immediately beyond the desert on our frontier in that country, which, as you know, was formerly one large nest of robbers, even up to 1845.

These people, the Khyheerees, under proper management, would answer all the purposes of the Shahpoor post, without any of the inconveniences. On our own side I would maintain a steady quiet system of patrols, which would prevent the hitherto predatory tribes, as well in our own territory as beyond it, from entertaining a thought of again being able to loot with success. By persevering for a few years in this bundobust, the habits of private warfare would be broken (they are greatly shaken as it is); the people, now priding themselves on their murderous deeds, would direct their energies (and they are great, though misdirected) to peace affairs, would grow rich and comfortable, and then fully feel the value of protection for life and property. Of course, I would allow no bearing of arms by any one without leave in writing from me, neither would I allow the Belooche refugees to keep horses and mares for some years to come. This is the substance of what I should propose for the permanent governing of this frontier. Of the success of the proposed arrangements I am as certain as man can be of such things; and as I have hitherto never failed, I may, without presumption, hope to be trusted. I have been annoyed and disgusted beyond measure by the treatment I have received from Mr. Pringle, and feel deeply the unmerited disgrace he has inflicted on me.

The voice of the people of the country, far and wide, is, however, loud in our praises! Every child knows the value of what we have done, and that no one else had hitherto been able to do it, and all are thankful accordingly; this may well be set off against the persecution of the Commissioner.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

9th January, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the officer commanding the troops in Scinde, that the state of affairs in Cutchee, as respects the relations between the Brahoos Government, the hill tribes, and the Khyheerees, is becoming such as appears likely, at no distant period, to cause much disorder on the British frontier. Mutual hostilities have for some months past been carried on between the Brahooses and the hill tribe of Murrees, and the former have lately assembled a force under command of Mahomed Hussan, Wuzzeer of the Khan of Kelat, for the purpose of making war on the Murrees in their hills. After some slight affairs had taken place between them, a Murree force about five days ago made a descent on the large town of Dadur, which they plundered, killing several of the Brahooses. Meanwhile several parties of the Boogtees have been plundering the Murrees in the hills, and carrying off their cattle.

Nothing of this would concern the quiet of the British territory in the least,

were it not that the Government of the Khan of Kelat appears to have forgotten the peculiar circumstances under which the Khyheeree tribe was settled on the Cutchee frontier, and its relations with the British Government. Mahomed Hussan has now called in the Khyheerees, as subjects of the Khan of Kelat, to join him in making war upon the Murrees; and if this be permitted it will assuredly bring back all manner of disorder and bloodshed on the British frontier, happily now so quiet and peaceable.

I beg leave to point out that the Khyheeree tribe was put in possession of the lands they now hold by the British Government under the following circumstances, with which, I having been the person employed by His Excellency the Governor to manage the business with the Khan of Kelat, in the beginning of the year 1845, I am well acquainted. That part of Cutchee now held by the Khyheerees formerly belonged to their ancestors, but about twenty years ago they were, after a long and bloody struggle, driven out of the country by the predatory Belooche tribes, the Doomkees and Jekranees.

The latter, occupying the country close to the British border, and having no occupation but plunder, kept the whole of this frontier in an intolerable state of disorder and misery. The boldness of these tribes increased with success, they refused to acknowledge the authority of, or to pay any revenue to, the Kelat Government, the power of which they openly defied, and they even discomfited a strong detachment of British troops sent against them.

The Khan of Kelat having acknowledged his utter inability to control this tribe, the campaign of 1845 was entered on, and this having been brought to a successful issue, His Excellency the Governor determined to secure the peace of the British frontier by settling some friendly tribe on the Cutchee border, which had hitherto been a nest of robbers. The management of the details and the carrying into effect His Excellency's wishes in this matter he entrusted to me. I at first endeavoured to induce the Chandias to settle in the lands in question, but after much negotiation this tribe refused to have anything to do with them, through fear of the robber tribes in the hills.

I then had recourse to the Khyheerees, and they were finally settled on their hereditary lands, under the protection of the British Government, without which they most justly asserted that they could not remain in safety for one month. The Khan of Kelat fully consented to and approved of the arrangements entered into, and most distinctly agreed to consider the Khyheerees as British subjects in so far as the peace of the frontier was concerned.

His Excellency the Governor established peace and friendship between the Murrees and Khyheerees, which has hitherto remained undisturbed, and which has been, during the last year, of the greatest use to me in preserving quiet on the frontier. If this peace be now broken and the Kelat Government be allowed to compel the Khyheerees to make war on the Murrees, it appears to me that another hill campaign will very soon become necessary, to restrain the predatory incursions of the latter, which would probably soon be as troublesome as were formerly those of the Doomkees and Jekranees, and more lately of the Boogtees.

Were I entrusted with the political power necessary to enable me to manage the affairs of this frontier, I feel certain that I could arrange this matter to the satisfaction of Government and all parties, without the smallest inconvenience; as it is, I think it my duty to bring it to the notice of my superiors, as I am convinced that if nothing be now done in the matter, the consequences will be disastrous and injurious to the British name.

To Colonel Shaw,	I have the honor to be, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde,	(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Shikarpoor.	Commanding Frontier.

PRIVATE.

MEMORANDUM of arrangements for the safe keeping of the N. W. Frontier of Scinde, proposed by Major JACOB, to have the permanent command of both regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, and of the Scinde Frontier, from the Indus to the extreme western boundary, with increased allowances to him and to his two seconds in command, as already applied for:—

The head-quarters of both regiments to be fixed at Khanghur, and the other posts arranged as already recommended by Colonel Dundas, in communication

9th January, 1848.

with Major Jacob. No other troops but the Scinde Irregular Horse will be required, unless it may be thought proper to have a light battery attached to the frontier command.

The frontier command not to be subordinate to that of Shikarpoor, but distinct by itself, and under the divisional authority. A frontier Staff Officer to be allowed to Major Jacob, with a staff salary of 200 rupees a month.

One infantry regiment and a battery will only be required at Shikarpoor, the same at Sukkur, and the Camel Corps, if retained; otherwise one of the Belooche battalions at Larkhana.

The Upper Scinde command and Staff Officer at Shikarpoor will, of course, be no longer required.

The station of Larkhana should be under Major Jacob, as part of his frontier command. Shikarpoor and Sukkur should be independent stations, reporting to Division Head-Quarters, as usual. 100 Belooche horsemen at 15 rupees a month each, and four Jemadars at 25 rupees a month each, to be attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse, and enlisted by Major Jacob from such tribes as he may think proper.

Major Jacob to have authority to act at once, always according to discretion, reporting what he does. He should have power also to arrange his outposts as may appear best to him, and to withdraw the post from Shahpoor altogether if he find that he can do so with safety to the peace of the border.

He should have power as at present to move the troops under his command for the protection of Khyheeree villages, &c., when it may appear to be necessary to do so, but this power will in all probability never again be required to be exerted, if the political power asked for be given, the most effective means of keeping this frontier quiet being certainly moral rather than physical force; and the Khyheerees may be maintained in peaceful and unmolested possession of their lands without any direct interference on our part. Major Jacob to be made Political Agent for the frontier tribes, to have authority to communicate freely with them and the Kelat Government, and to be the channel of communication with them from higher authority on all matters, at least relating to the peace and safe keeping of the frontier.

The Boogtee tribe to be induced to settle altogether in Scinde, and of course not allowed to bear arms there, nor to cross the Scinde frontier without permission.

Those of the Boogtee tribe who may choose to continue in the hills to be left to the mercy of the Murrees, &c., if they continue to plunder their neighbours; and should they, the Boogtees, resume their habit of plundering in Scinde, they will of course be treated as enemies.

The above includes all that appears absolutely necessary for the peace of this frontier, but it would be very advantageous in every point of view if arrangements were afterwards made with the Khan of Kelat and His Highness Meer Ali Morad, for the ceding to the British Government of those parts of the frontier country now belonging to those princes respectively, so as to have one unbroken line of British territory along the border, instead of the villages of three different powers being intricately mixed up with each other, as at present.

This arrangement as respects Meer Ali Morad has, it is believed, already been proposed and laid before the Government of India by the Government of Scinde. That with the Khan of Kelat might be managed without difficulty by purchasing from that Prince the small piece of country which now belongs to him on the Scinde side of the desert, about Rojaun and the Mamool jungle.

This arrangement would not only assist in preserving peace on the frontier, but would be of material advantage to the trade with Khorassan, which is now harassed with numerous petty duties and customs.

The duties now levied at Rojaun and Khanghur do not yield the British Government more than 60 or 70 rupees a month, but the effect of levying them is out of all proportion to this amount injurious to the trade. It would be ultimately greatly to the advantage of the British revenue even if all these petty dues were abolished, and import and export on this frontier allowed free. The Khan of Kelat ceasing to hold territory on the Scinde side of the desert, of course all the petty exactions now made there by the officers of that Prince would cease, but it might also be advisable to endeavour by some arrangements with His Highness the Khan, to free the trade with Khorassan from all the petty annoyances it is now subject to in passing through Cutchee, where transit

duties are levied, not only on account of Government, but by a host of private persons at different places, whose right to levy these imposts is nothing more than that of our own highland or border chiefs to collect black mail. 9th January, 1848.

The above was forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, at his request, on the 15th January, 1848.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

11th January, 1848.

In continuation of my letter of 1847, the 9th January, 1848, to your address, I have the honor to report that I have to-day received information that one Futteh Khan, a mengul, in the service of the Khan of Kelat, and now residing at Pooljee, acting under orders of the Wuzzeer Mahomed Hussan, on the 8th instant attacked a small party of Murrees who had come peaceably to Pooljee to buy grain from the Khyheerees, killed two of them, and took away their grain and cattle.

I beg leave to point out the necessity of some arrangement being made with the Kelat Government to prevent such proceedings in that part of Cutchee under British protection. Had I necessary authority given me, I could settle the business in a satisfactory manner at once with his Highness the Khan and his officers; but if these disorders be allowed to continue unchecked, the evil consequences will soon become very serious.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

16th January, 1848.

I am directed by the Colonel Commanding the Division, to transmit for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde a copy of a letter from Major Jacob, Commanding the Frontier, No. 11, of the 9th instant.

As the hostilities now being carried on between the Brahooes and Murrees are extremely likely to involve the Khyheerees in a feud with the latter tribe, and consequently upset that tranquillity which now reigns on the British frontier, Colonel Dundas directs me to request that the Commissioner will be pleased to delegate to Major Jacob political powers to treat with the Murree and Brahooee tribes, as he is convinced, should such powers be given to Major Jacob, that from his well known and felt influence in that part of the country, he will be able to place matters on such a footing as will prevent the disorder and bloodshed which will occur unless some instant measures are taken; and from what Colonel Dundas has seen himself, he desires me to say that he fully believes that Major Jacob has the power to prevent, without having recourse to the sword, or adopting any measures which will at all bring the British Government into any collision with the tribes.

I have, &c., &c.,

To Captain Brown, (Signed)
Secretary to Government, Kurrachee.

E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

26th January, 1848.

I am directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 39, dated the 16th instant, transmitting copy of one from Major Jacob, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde, and conveying a suggestion from Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, Commanding the Division, that Major Jacob should be authorized to exert his influence to prevent the Khan of Kelat from requiring the aid of the Khyheeree tribe towards punishing acts of aggression on the part of the Murree tribe, and thereby exposing the former to the eventual risk of reprisals from the latter, which might add to hostilities among the tribes in that quarter generally.

2.—The Commissioner is desirous to give to any suggestions of Colonel Dundas, having for their object the maintenance of the peace of the frontier, the weight

26th January, 1848.

which is due to them; and, from Major Jacob's high character and reputed experience in the affairs of the hill tribes, he has every reason to believe that the influence of that officer, if any, could be successfully made available for the attainment of the object in view; but after giving the subject his most anxious consideration, he feels very reluctant to enter on the course suggested, unless an absolute necessity for it can be shown to exist.

3.—The principle which, as it appears to the Commissioner, should regulate our policy in that quarter is, to abstain from any interference in the internal feuds of the tribes beyond our frontier, or in their relations with their Sovereign, the Khan of Kelat, which may not be forced upon us by positive engagement, or an obvious necessity for the prevention of aggression on our own subjects; and the object of our measures, whether direct or indirect, should, he conceives, be strictly limited to the maintenance of our faith and the security of our own territory.

4.—It is not apparent, from Major Jacob's letter, that the last of these grounds of interference exists in the present instance, or rather, from the expression at the commencement of his third paragraph, the contrary may be inferred. It is, therefore, the first only that requires to be considered.

5.—Major Jacob seems to intimate in his fourth paragraph, that from transactions which took place within his personal cognisance, we are under some pledge to protect the Khyheeree tribe. There is nothing, however, on the civil records of this Government to show that such is the case, while an opposite inference might rather be drawn from the apparent impolicy, and therefore improbability, of such an engagement; and the express declaration of Sir Charles Napier, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, in which, while reporting that he had reinstated the Khyheerees in their former position, he states that it was under the clear understanding that they were subject to the Khan of Kelat, liege lord, to whom they had sworn obedience, and who had agreed to protect them; an understanding hardly compatible with the intention to exempt that tribe from the obligation to afford their aid when called upon by the Khan towards the repression of contumacy or rebellion on the part of others of his feudatories, under the apprehension that it might bring upon them the eventual vengeance of the latter. Nor is such an intention at all more apparent in Sir Charles Napier's order, No. 747, dated the 3rd September last, which formed an accompaniment to Major Jacob's letter of the 25th November following, to your address, in which order the obligation of the Khyheerees to oppose the Boogtees is inculcated, and distinctly based on the ground of the common allegiance of both tribes to the Khan of Kelat, as their Sovereign, and the implied rebellion of the then position of the latter tribe to that Prince, and this, it is to be observed, at a time when the maintenance of such a principle not only exposed the Khyheerees to the risk of incurring the enmity of the Boogtees, but had actually brought it upon them, which circumstance had led Major Jacob to deprecate the placing them in a position which might involve them in hostilities with that tribe. It is also to be remarked that this may be taken as the latest exposition of Sir Charles Napier's views on the subject, as the order referred to is dated within a month of his retirement from the Government. That such was Major Jacob's own expression of Sir Charles Napier's views might indeed be inferred from the concluding expressions of the fifth paragraph of his letter to your address above referred to, in which, after stating that his operations had, up to the time to which he alludes, been restricted to the defence of our own frontier, he adds, "not having permission to protect the Khyheerees I could do no more without the certainty of their (the Khyheerees) being attacked, destroyed, or driven out of Cutchee fugitive into Scinde;" a state of things which the Commissioner cannot but interpret as indicative of the absence of any recognition on the part of Sir C. Napier, of the existence of an obligation to protect the Khyheerees under any other circumstances than such as might recommend that measure on the grounds of general policy, and which would not involve an interference between them and the legitimate regiments of their Sovereign, the Khan of Kelat.

6.—It is possible that Major Jacob does not on the present occasion contemplate any hostile intervention; on the contrary, he would rather seem to hope that the result of his measures would be to obviate the occurrence of hostilities, and to bring matters to a settlement which should be satisfactory to all parties; and the Commissioner, although uninformed of the precise nature of those

measures is, as I have already been instructed to observe, willing to believe that if such a result could be effected by any influence, it would be through that of Major Jacob, at the same time it is possible that those measures might fail, and thus impose on us a necessity to resort to hostilities at the last, or even if successful for the present, might involve us in obligations which would eventually lead to the like result, either of which consequences should, in the Commissioner's opinion, be avoided; and as he further conceives that British interference should never be exercised, but with the determination to see it, in any event, fully carried out to its ultimate consequences, he is therefore led to the conclusion, that it should be withheld when those consequences are such as it would not be expedient to incur.

7.—Notwithstanding the sentiments of the Commissioner being to the effect above stated, he would yet be desirous to defer coming to a decision on the subject until a reference could be made to Major Jacob to ascertain whether he has any documents to refer to in support of his opinion as to our being under a positive pledge to protect the Khyheerees, were it not that an agent from the Khan of Kelat has already arrived here, and is urgent in his claim for the interdiction of any interference on the part of Major Jacob between his master the Khan and his subjects of the Khyheeree tribe, or for our aid in troops and in money, in the event of such interference, towards enforcing the Khan's authority over his other rebel subjects of the Murree tribe; one or other of such claims there would be no reasonable grounds for rejecting, in the absence of any positive stipulation on which such rejection could be based; and as the inferential evidence, as above stated, against the existence of any such stipulation is, in the Commissioner's opinion, too strong to warrant, under existing circumstances, the withholding a reply to the Khan's agent, pending a further reference to Major Jacob, has come to the decision to inform the agent at once that his master is at liberty to take his own measures for dealing with his own subjects, and must rely on his own resources for carrying them out, for the British Government will not interfere between them in any case in which its own faith, or the integrity of its own frontier, is not involved.

8.—In conclusion, I am desired to state that the Commissioner has thought it necessary to enter thus at length into the reasons which have actuated him in coming to this decision, in order to avoid the possibility of any impression that he has given less consideration than is due to them, to suggestions proceeding from the officer commanding the troops in this province, at the instance of an officer of so much local experience as Major Jacob.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Secretary Scinde Government.

To Major Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No. 39, of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Colonel Commanding the Division to transmit for the information of the Commissioner in Scinde, copies of letters from Major Jacob, Nos. 13 and 16, dated respectively the 11th and 13th instant; the original letter from Naib Mahomed Ameen, mentioned in Major Jacob's second communication, is also herewith forwarded.

2.—Colonel Dundas again begs that you will be pleased to urge upon the attention of the Commissioner the positive necessity which exists for some immediate arrangement being made, whereby the Khyheerees may be saved from the unhappy consequences which will sooner or later to a certainty overtake them, should they be obliged by the Minister of the Khan of Kelat to make war upon the Murrees.

3.—Major Jacob in his letter, No. 13, of the 16th instant, most positively declares that this order, on the part of the Naib, is in direct opposition to the arrangements made by the Government of Scinde with that of Kelat, and as this arrangement was made by Major Jacob himself, under instructions which he received from Sir Charles Napier, there can be no doubt on the subject; should, therefore, the Khyheerees be obliged to obey the orders of Mahomed Ameen, Colonel Dundas directs me to say that they will naturally look upon the arrangement made by the British Government as broken, and accuse us of want of faith.

27th January, 1848.

27th January, 1848.

In conclusion, I am ordered to add, that Colonel Dundas is decidedly of opinion that unless immediate steps are taken, bloodshed and confusion will soon again take the place of the peace and order which reigned upon the frontier, and far beyond it, when he had the satisfaction of personally seeing the admirable arrangements made by Major Jacob. He, therefore, again reiterates the application he made in his letter of the 16th instant, formerly referred to, and that authority may be given to Major Jacob to enter into treaty with the several parties to keep the peace, and which he feels confident, if he had authority, he should be able successfully to accomplish, and thus maintain undisturbed the tranquillity that has lately prevailed.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Major,

To Captain Brown,
Secretary to Government. Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

28th January, 1848.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 77, dated 27th instant, I have the honor, by direction, to refer you to mine of the 26th inst., as conveying the Commissioner's sentiments on the question, and which had doubtless not been received at the time your communication was written.

I am at the same time directed to point out, for the information of Colonel Dundas, that Major Jacob appears to have misunderstood the purport of Mahomed Hussan's letter to the Khyheerees, a translation of which, made by the Persian interpreter to Government, is annexed; and from this it will be perceived that the requisition of the Khan's Wuzzeer was not to the effect that the Khyheerees should assist him in making war upon the Murrees, as supposed by Major Jacob, but that they should not assist the Murrees in opposing the measures which he might find it necessary to take against them.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,

To Assistant Adjutant-General
in Scinde.

Secretary to Government of Scinde.

FROM MAHOMED HUSSAN TO ITTOBAH KHAN, Khyheeree.

I have learnt that some Budozies, being guided by a Boogtee, have attacked the Murrees and carried off some property, and that you have interfered with the Budozies, saying that it is by order of the British.

My friend, the whole of Beloochistan is under the rule of the British, and none dare act contrary to their orders. His Highness the Khan, I, and all Belooches, are obedient to those orders, but His Excellency the Governor and the officer at Shikarpoor have permitted us to retaliate on the Murrees.

The Brahooees are waging war on them, you are inhabitants of their country, it is possible that you may be more inclined towards the Murrees than towards the Brahooees; you are therefore requested not to act against the Brahooees, who are avenging themselves by order of the British.

Seal of MAHOMED HUSSAN.


 Seal.

(True translation.)

(Signed)

F. HARDINGE, Captain,
Persian Interpreter.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

No. 80.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Camp,
Kurrachee, 27th January, 1848.*

To Major JACOB, Commanding Scinde Horse, Khanghur.

SIR,

27th January, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (without No.) of the 15th instant, and in reply beg to inform you that on the 9th instant Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., in reporting to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief certain matters connected with the late inspection of the regiments under your command, took the opportunity of bringing to the notice of Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H., the fact of the distinction of the Companionship of the Bath not having yet been conferred upon you, though promised by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in the extract from G. O. G. G. which accompanied your communication now under acknowledgment.

I shall feel very happy in communicating to you the result of Colonel Dundas' application when received here.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MY DEAR JACOB,

7th February, 1848.

The Commander-in-Chief has submitted all the correspondence I sent him about the withdrawal of political authority from you, to the Governor in Council, so I hope we shall have the question properly settled.

I cannot get the Commissioner to move at all in preventing the employment of the Khyheerees against the Murrees; he appears entirely for non-interference in anything beyond our immediate frontier, and as he says he can find nothing official pledging us in any way to interfere between the Khan of Kelat and his subjects, he is averse to doing anything to prevent their employment against the Murrees, or anybody else the Khan of Kelat may think proper to employ them against out of our territories.

However, if the Murrees come looting in the plain, they must be served like the Boogtees—there will be nothing else for it; they cannot be permitted to disturb the Khyheerees, whom we have re-established on their ancient possessions, with a promise of maintaining them there on their keeping the peace. The Commander-in-Chief has also forwarded the recommendations I made for increase of pay, &c., to your regiments, but he has withheld the one recommending the abolition of the standards, as he says, having been presented by Lord Ellenborough, they are no doubt regarded with the highest pride; and he would not submit my recommendation in regard to them, which was to do away with them in some highly complimentary order, declaratory of the Scinde Horse being put on a footing in this respect with the regiments in Her Majesty's service, which do not carry standards, but wear badges on their appointments, and to change the name from Scinde Irregular to "Light Horse." You will see by the papers that General Auchmuty is appointed to the Staff in this Presidency, and they say is to command in Scinde. This will still leave a vacancy in the Poona division. I have now a favor to ask of you, which is, that you will do me the honor to accept for yourself and your officers a silver jug, with twelve goblets, for "mull" or "mug," whichever you prefer, and which I have sent to Cutch to have manufactured, as a present from me, in remembrance of the agreeable tour I made under your auspices, and the extensive hospitality you extended to me during that period. I shall not probably ever be in that part of the country again, and when you first quaff a mug from the jug, you may think of Christmas-day, 1847, which was "nowhere better spent than at Shahpoor, and in a tent."

Believe me,

(Signed)

Yours very truly,
H. DUNDAS.

7th February, 1848.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from the **CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY**, No. 572. Dated 7th February, 1848, to the address of the **COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE** :—

Par. 13.—“ His Honor in Council is, moreover, of opinion that it is most desirable that Major Jacob should be entirely trusted with the protection of the frontier, and that our relations with the plundering tribes which infest it should be confided to his superintendence, and is therefore pleased to appoint him Political Superintendent, as well as Commandant on the Scinde Frontier; his political correspondence and proceedings being conducted in the Civil Department, in the same manner as those of other officers whose duties are partly civil and partly military.”

Par. 14.—“ In restoring Major Jacob to the exercise of his former authority, His Honor in Council requests that you will be so good as to direct him to lose no time in endeavouring, in communication with the Khan of Kelat, to come to a satisfactory and cordial understanding with that Chief on the subject of the Khyheeree tribe; such understanding should be founded partly on the alleged agreement entered into by the Khan, that he would hereafter consider the Khyheerees to be, to a certain degree, British subjects, and partly on the consideration due to the feelings of that Chief, arising from his having formerly regarded the tribe as his subjects.”

(True extract.)

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

8th February, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 61, of the 6th February, 1848, to my address, with accompaniments from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde and Beloochistan.

In reply to the question therein contained, I beg leave to state that I never intended to express anything regarding our being under a positive pledge to protect the Khyheerees, as a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact; I myself having been the agent employed by His Excellency Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, to manage the settlement of the Khyheerees in Cutchee, and to arrange the terms with the Khan of Kelat, after I had endeavoured (by order of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde) and had failed to induce Wulle Mahomed and the Chandia tribe to occupy the lands in question. All this was done, as stated in my former letter, with the full consent and approbation of His Highness the Khan of Kelat and of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde; all documents I have regarding the subject are now at Khanghur, and shall be forwarded on my return to that place.

I beg leave to remark that from the expression contained in the latter part of the extract forwarded to me for reply, it appears to me that a very clear and simple affair has been considerably mystified by the agent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat therein alluded to. The Murrees are referred to (after mention of the Khyheerees) “as the other rebel subjects of the Khan,” whence it would seem that the Khyheerees are one set of rebels against His Highness, and the Murrees another; yet the Khyheerees have certainly never rebelled at all, and the Murrees on all former occasions (when Major Brown was in Kahun, &c., &c.), as well as in 1845, were treated with by the British Government as a wholly independent tribe, without any reference whatever to the Government of Kelat; and on the later occasion, in 1845, I myself was directed to offer, in the name of the British Government, to make over to the Murrees the town of Deyrah and all the lands of the Boogtees, without any reference whatever to the Kelat Government; I did make the offer accordingly.

It would doubtless greatly simplify affairs on this frontier (for a short time at least) were we to withdraw entirely from Cutchee, and decline all interference with affairs in the Kelat territory; but this could now be done only by a breach of faith on our part towards the wretched Khyheerees, who certainly neither would nor could, for some years, remain at Poolijee, &c., except under our protection; and, moreover, the effect of such a proceeding on our part would

assuredly be, after a while, that all that part of the country now inhabited by the friendly and peaceful Khyheerees would be, as formerly, filled with lawless and predatory tribes, owing to whose incursions no peace nor safety would exist on the British border.

8th February, 1848.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, the purport of which has doubtless been communicated to you by the Colonel Commanding the Division, but of which, to prevent delay in case it should not, a copy is herewith transmitted, I am directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to forward the accompanying extract, paragraphs No. 13 and 14 of a letter, No. 572, dated the 7th instant, from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, and to request, that in conformity with the instructions therein contained, you will assume charge of the superintendence of our relations with the tribes on the frontier, and communicate direct with this department in all political matters relating thereto.

16th February, 1848.
No. 39, dated 16th January, 1848, from the Assistant Adjutant - General in Scinde. No. 174, dated 26th January, in reply. No. 77, dated 27th January, from the Assistant Adjutant-General in Scinde, No. 196, dated 28th January, in reply, and enclosure.

2.—You will be guided by the instructions conveyed in the last of the above-quoted paragraphs in your proceedings on the points now under discussion with His Highness the Khan of Kelat; but before acting upon them you will have the goodness to submit, with as little delay as possible, copies of any documents in your possession elucidatory of the precise nature and extent of the agreement which you state was entered into by the Khan, that he would consider the Khyheerees to be, to a certain degree, British subjects; if there should be none such, that you will give a full explanation of the circumstances on what that statement is based, in as far as they may be within your cognisance.

3.—You will perceive, from the reply given by the Commissioner to the Agent of the Khan, copy and translation of which are herewith transmitted for your information, that the abstinence of the British Government from interference between His Highness and his subjects is restricted to the case in which we are not bound to such interference in maintenance of our faith; so that in the event of a positive pledge existing in the present instance to the effect stated by you, there will be nothing in that reply to prevent your acting on the instructions conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, although, previously to your doing so, it will be necessary that this should be explained to His Highness's Agent, and also that His Highness should be made acquainted with the authority now vested in you.

4.—In conclusion, I am desired to intimate that the transfer to you of the superintendence of our political relations with the tribes beyond the frontier is not intended to involve any alteration in the management of the tribe of Boogtees recently located within our frontier, under the Chiefs Islam Khan and Allum Khan, in the neighbourhood of Larkhana, which will for the present remain under the direction of the Collector of Shikarpoor.

5.—Copy of this letter has been transmitted for the information of the Colonel Commanding the Division, and the Collector of Shikarpoor.

To Major Jacob, (Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. Secretary Scinde Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonel Commanding the Division to acquaint you that His Highness Meer Ali Morad Khan, of Khyrpoor, has represented, through the Resident at his Court, to the Commissioner in Scinde, that much inconvenience and injury is done to the people, his subjects, in consequence of the establishment of a bazaar at Ghoolamoo, in the territory of Boordeeka.

15th February, 1848.

As Colonel Dundas is not aware of any bazaar being established at that place, he requests that you will be pleased to report upon the circumstances which render its formation necessary.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

19th February, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will state anything you know regarding the matter contained in the accompanying letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated 15th February, and numbered 188.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Frontier. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

20th February, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th February, 1848, to my address, with accompanying copy of letter, No. 188, from the Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

In reply, I beg leave to state that no bazaar, post, or anything else has been established by me at Ghoolamoo.

The detachment of horse formerly at Meerpoor has been moved northward to Hassan ke Ghurree, where I have been sinking a brick well and establishing a small bazaar. This place, Hassan ke Ghurree, was completely deserted until I established a post there; it will now in all probability become a flourishing village, to the great advantage of the people of the country and of His Highness the Meer, instead of causing them inconvenience and injury, as stated by the latter. The establishment of posts in Boordeeka I consider necessary to the protection of the frontier on that side. The post must evidently be eminently conducive to the comfort and welfare of the people, as well as profitable to the Government of Khyrpoor.

It is proposed to retain or establish posts at Hassan ke Ghurree, Tungwanee, Kunt Kote, Budanee, and Kusmore, and in the arrangement for maintaining and establishing them in that nearly deserted country, it is reasonable to expect that His Highness Meer Ali Morad will afford every assistance, instead of making difficulties.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding Frontier.

20th February, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 178 of 1848, to my address, with accompaniments.

In reply, I beg leave to state that the man Edul Khan has not been connected with the Scinde Irregular Horse for many years past, but, as he was formerly in the regiment—appears a very deserving man, who has spent his best days in the service of the British Government—and has no one else to forward his claims, I thought it right to bring them to notice.

I beg leave to forward herewith Edul Khan's register, by which it appears that he was enlisted in the original Hindoostanee Ressala, and would have been entitled to pension had he remained in the regiment, instead of being otherwise employed by Government.

I have the honor to forward herewith a Persian petition from Edul Khan, with an English translation, as also a number of documents he produced in support of his claim to some provision in his old age.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Green, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurrachee. Commanding Frontier.

21st February, 1848. SIR,

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, I am directed by the Colonel Commanding the Division, to inform you that your application for the Scinde Irregular Horse to bear the word Cutchee on their standards will be recommended to the Government of India for approval.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Kurrachee.

To Major JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

23rd February, 1848.

I am directed by the Colonel Commanding the Division, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a communication from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, under date the 9th instant, No. 841, and to convey Colonel Dundas' request that you forward to me a confidential report upon the subject adverted to in the 2nd par. of Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill's letter.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(COPY.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, No. 841.

9th February, 1848.

SIR,

9th February, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. '82, under date the 26th January last, with its accompaniments, and in reply to observe, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Honorable the Governor in Council considers Colonel Dundas' report of the very efficient state of the Scinde Horse to be highly satisfactory, and such as the conduct of the corps and the character of Major Jacob led the Government confidently to expect.

2nd.—With regard to the pay of the suwars, I am to observe that it has been fixed by the Government of India, and His Honor in Council does not deem it expedient to moot the question of an increase; should His Excellency, however, deem it right and prudent, perhaps he may call for a confidential report on this subject from Major Jacob.

3rd.—The Governor in Council is not disposed, on any account, to interfere with the standards, of which the men of the corps are doubtless proud, and to which they have become accustomed, and he leaves it to the Commanding Officer so to arrange as that the carrying of these standards shall not interfere with the movements of the corps, and His Honor in Council does not deem it desirable to change either the name or the nature of the corps, which, under its present designation and form, has won so much distinction, and performed such excellent service.

His Honor in Council has no doubt that the Honor of the Bath, promised to Major Jacob after his promotion, will be conferred in due time, and I am to observe, for His Excellency's information, that the attention of the Honorable Court will be drawn to this matter, when the report now under acknowledgment will be communicated for their information.

(Signed) M. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,

To the Adjutant-General.

Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

T. DONELLY, Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

23rd February, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 339, of 1848, to my address, with accompaniments. In compliance with instructions contained therein, I have to-day received political charge of this frontier from Major Goldney.

With regard to our relations with the Khyheerees in Cutchee, I have the honor to forward herewith all the letters I can find in my possession relative to the subject. They perhaps only suffice to show that the settlement of the Khyheeree tribe was entrusted to me by His Excellency Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Governor

23rd February, 1848.

of Scinde; some correspondence between me and His Highness the Khan of Kelat took place on the subject at the time, but I have no copies of it; all regarding the matter was settled by me personally with His Excellency the Governor and the Khyheeree tribe. The latter distinctly and repeatedly asserted that they could not possibly remain in Cutchee without British protection; and on my explaining this to His Excellency, he directed me to inform them that he would protect them, at least so long as it should appear to him necessary to do so, by keeping a detachment at Shahpoor (Chuttur was proposed by me, but Shahpoor preferred by Sir Charles), and by retaining in British pay eighty of the Khyheeree horsemen, allowing the latter to remain in their own villages. All this I fully explained to the Khyheeree tribe; and when they understood that they are still to be under British protection, and not till then, they collected their wives, children, &c., from considerable distances, and regularly settled on their old lands.

From the terms of their settlement as explained to them by me, and approved of by His Excellency the Governor (though there be no formal agreement in the matter), there would be, it appears to me, some infirmness, and even breach of faith, in our not affording sufficient protection to these people to enable them to remain in safety where they are, so long as they themselves honestly endeavour to carry out the purpose for which they were placed in that country by the British; at all events such I think would assuredly be the feeling and opinion of the people of this country. But it is for my superiors to decide this point. The manner of affording, and the nature of such protection, is a different question; and it appears to me that it would be quite sufficient to continue a certain number of the tribe in British pay, leaving them to live at their own villages, and to recommend them to the consideration of the Government of Kelat, strongly advising the latter not to adopt such measures as would involve them in interminable quarrels and blood feuds with the tribe around them.

The Khyheerees might be informed that this measure of assistance and protection was considered by the British Government as a full performance of its promises, and it would, I think, be so considered by all; but they are the subjects of Kelat, and to look wholly to the Khan as their lord and master.

If this arrangement meet the approval of the Commissioner, I beg leave to recommend that our troops be withdrawn wholly from Cutchee, the Shahpoor post being abandoned. With the posts along our border side arranged as already recommended by me to Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde, and the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, with one hundred Belooche horsemen, permanently retained on the frontier, I am certain that I shall be able successfully to maintain profound peace and tranquillity within our own territory, although the Cutchee side might be a scene of violence and disorder. The Khyheerees in our pay at Poolijee, &c., would always be able to give timely information as to any intended inroad into the British territory, which we should then take care to prevent; and the marauders, hopeless of success, would abstain from attempts on our territory.

I beg leave to recommend that the Boogtees lately located in Scinde be discouraged, or prevented as much as possible from communicating with their brethren in the hills. The latter are still plundering their neighbours as heretofore, and only a few days ago a party of them carried off forty camels from the neighbourhood of Shahpoor; the permitting free intercourse between that part of the tribe lately become British subjects, and their lawless and predatory brethren, will tend more than anything to prevent the former from settling down in peaceful habits.

In conclusion, having stated my own opinion and the facts of the case within my own knowledge, I beg that you will assure the Commissioner that whatever may be the arrangements determined on by Government with regard to this frontier, no endeavour of mine shall be wanting to carry them into effect successfully.

To Captain Brown,
Secretary to Government of Scinde,
Kurrachee.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB,
Commanding Frontier.

25th February, 1848. SIR,

Consequent on having been placed in command of the whole of the North-West frontier of Scinde, towards Cutchee, and according to instructions received, I have the honor to report, for the information of Colonel the Honorable H.

Dundas, Commanding in Scinde, that I have minutely examined the country from Hassan ke Ghurree to Kusmore, with a view to the establishing of the posts on that side necessary to complete the frontier chain. 25th February, 1848.

I beg leave to forward herewith a rough sketch of the country above mentioned, whence it will be seen that most convenient places for the posts are Tungwanee, Kunt Kote and Budanee; these places are at convenient distances from each other, and there is a sufficiency of water at all of them. Tungwanee is entirely uninhabited; indeed there never was a village there, but merely a number of Cutcha wells, in the middle of a forest. There is no cultivation, nor a sign of an inhabitant, from Hassan ke Ghurree to Kunt Kote, save a few Jutts, who have within the last month or so erected some huts and dug a well at a place about four miles north-west of Kunt Kote, called Ghubbee. Kunt Kote itself was once a large and populous town, but is now nearly deserted, as indeed is the whole of this line, owing to the continual incursions of the hill robbers. There are now but eleven families at Kunt Kote, not mustering in all above fifty souls; yet there are still at this place, in various stages of repair or of decay, not less than one hundred and forty pukka wells, many of them still containing excellent water. Budanee was also formerly a large town, but is now miserably decayed. There is a very little cultivation about Kunt Kote and Budanee, and from Kunt Kote to Kusmore abundance of grass land. There are no other spots than those above mentioned along the line at which a sufficiency of fresh water could be found. The country is generally overgrown with jungle. It will be necessary to sink a pukka well at Tungwanee, and to make a road from Hassan ke Ghurree to Kusmore, as also cuts through the jungle northwards, from each post into the desert, as at present cavalry can with difficulty get through a great part of the jungle in single file. The cost of this road will be very trifling—about 1,200 rupees—and its advantages very great. Lines will be required to be built for the detachments at all the frontier posts except Dil Morad ke Ghurree, at which place they were erected by me last year. The cost of these will be about 15 rupees per man and horse. If these arrangements be approved of, I beg leave to suggest that after their adoption the post at Shahpoor be withdrawn altogether, the Kusmore detachment being considerably increased, *vide* return attached, that eighty of the Khyheeree horsemen be retained in British pay, but allowed to reside at their own villages, according to the arrangement made in 1845.

By these means I shall be always sure of timely information with regard to everything going on in Cutchee and the hills, and without directly interfering with anything beyond our own boundary, we shall still retain the principal advantages accruing hitherto from the Shahpoor post. One hundred Belooche horsemen will be required as guides, scouts, &c., to be attached to the Scinde Horse, and posted with the various detachments along the frontier line.

These men I should be allowed to enlist from the various Belooche tribes as I find best, so as to ensure having none but qualified individuals. It would not be necessary under this arrangement to add a man to the number of those now in British pay in this country, for the Khyheerees would remain as formerly, under the original arrangements of Sir Charles Napier, and as an equivalent for the 100 Belooche horse placed under my orders, an equal number of the Belooche horse, Chandias, Jekranees, Doombkees, &c., &c., belonging to the police, and heretofore employed on frontier duties, would be no longer required; such of these as possessed the necessary personal qualifications would be re-engaged for service under me, and the remainder might be discharged.

I understand that His Highness Meer Ali Morad objects to our occupying the posts within his country, and considers their establishment injurious to it. His Highness is in this very greatly mistaken: there is nothing which could be imagined more calculated to improve this part of his territory, to recover it from the miserable state into which it has fallen, and to make it again flourishing, than protection to life and property afforded the inhabitants by these posts. The little bazaars of the detachments, and the money expended in the country in purchasing provisions for man and horse, are of very material advantage to such very poor Zumeendars as these are. The establishing of these posts is most undoubtedly of the greatest profit and advantage to the Khyrpoor Government; but were it otherwise, I beg leave to point out that the territories of the different powers are so mixed together along the whole line, that if we are to guard this frontier at all, we must necessarily occupy the best spots for our purpose, without

25th February, 1848. regard to the lord of the soil, whose rights are never interfered with in the least by the arrangement. For example, Rojaun belongs to Kelat, and Khanghur itself, as well as Janeydeyra, is claimed by Meer Ali Morad. Were we to have no posts on lands not our own, we could have but one—namely, Dil Morad ke Ghurree, on the whole line from Khyree Ghurree to Kusmore, a distance of 120 miles. I beg leave also to observe, that could the squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse at Hyderabad be placed at my disposal, and the whole of the two regiments employed on the frontier, I should recommend that the posts of Kinubur, Dost Ali, and Shahdadpoor, now occupied by detachments of the Scinde Camel Corps, be held by the Scinde Horse, and the whole frontier, from end to end, guarded by the latter corps alone.

The Camel Corps then being entirely relieved from frontier duty would be available for other purposes, for which, perhaps, it may be better adapted, as it is certain that the horsemen are far more efficient for the frontier outposts than the best infantry can be.

With regard to the building of lines and other works required, I beg leave to state that if the arrangement be approved of, I shall be happy to execute them myself, on the necessary outlay and advance being sanctioned; and from the local circumstances, I think that the work would be performed in this manner better, more quickly, and more cheaply, than it could probably be done by the Executive Engineer. Whether this suggestion be acted on or not, it is very advisable that our lines should be commenced upon without delay, for exposure to the intense heat of this climate, in the hot season, without shelter, is very trying to the men.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

29th February, 1848. **CONFIDENTIAL REPORT** by Major JOHN JACOB on the increase of pay to the Scinde Irregular Horse, recommended by Colonel the Honorable H. DUNDAS, C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

Khanghur, 29th February, 1848.

The subject of the pay, &c., of the Scinde Irregular Horse, is a very difficult and a very delicate one for me, so deeply interested as my feelings are in it, to write on, so as on the one hand to do it justice and set its merits fairly before Government, and on the other hand to avoid the appearance of presumption and undue personal bias.

The truth is, that the Scinde Irregular Horse is not now an irregular corps at all, and cannot be fairly judged of if confounded with really irregular corps. The whole daily routine of duty in the Scinde Horse is carried on with quite as much steady regularity, and in just as good style, as I have ever known in the best regiments of regular native cavalry. The only resemblance, as far as I can understand, which exists between the Scinde Irregular Horse and the other regiments of irregular cavalry of the Indian army, inclusive of the Nizam's service, is that all are Silidar corps. In everything else the Scinde Horse essentially differs from them all. The Scinde Irregular Horse stands alone, and it is a new service lately called into existence, and the capabilities of which are only now being gradually developed.

I was appointed to command one irregular regiment, and afterwards to raise another: I have made both regular. The corps has been formed and trained after a fashion entirely opposed to all formerly received opinions, to time-honored prejudices, and to reputed experience. Whether I have done right or wrong in so acting it is for my superiors to judge; I have at least worked honestly and zealously to the best of my judgment; and the result has been that the corps, man for man, even in its still infant state, carries far more military power with it under all the various circumstances of war than any irregular corps (more even than our "Regular" native cavalry under most circumstances); and it appears certain, that had the Scinde Irregular Horse been formed on the model of other corps of irregular cavalry, it could not possibly have performed the service it has done—disgraceful failure would, in all probability, have followed attempts to do with irregulars that which the Scinde Horse has done with complete success.

The corps has been constructed so as to retain the activity, independence, and readiness of the best irregular cavalry, with the solid strength, certainty, and steadiness of action of the regulars. It is armed in a style very superior to any other cavalry in India, regular or irregular.

The present rate of pay would suffice well, probably, for a really irregular corps; but an irregular corps could not possibly have done the duty which has been successfully performed by the Scinde Irregular Horse, and other troops must also have been employed. The pay allowed is not sufficient for regular Silidar cavalry, and on it they cannot be what, with a more liberal scale of allowances, they might easily, and with true economy, be made.

It is true that the Scinde Horse has hitherto done whatever duty has been required of it in a satisfactory manner, but it must be borne in mind that the best and most influential of its native officers were formed in a different school, and entered the service during the Mahratta war under the attractions (to the uneducated native mind) of a perfectly irregular service, and on a scale of pay very far above that now allowed.

Many of these men, although all their prejudices, habits, and opinions were in favor of the irregular system, possess excellent sound common sense, and are becoming gradually convinced of the superior advantages of a higher and stricter discipline, freedom from debt, more careful training, regular routine of duty, drill, &c., and seeing the success and honor to which these things led, they have entered heart and soul into the new order of things. Some of these native officers are men of good family and considerable landed property, being also excellent officers; their influence is invaluable in the regiment, and no number of European officers would make amends for the loss of it; but we may look in vain for a succession of such men on our present rate of pay in Scinde. It is not to be expected that such men will leave their homes to serve at first as private soldiers, under a strict discipline, in a foreign country, on ten rupees a month.

My constant endeavour has been to make the Scinde Horse fit for service in any part of the world; and to the extent of the means allowed, these endeavours have possibly succeeded. But the corps could not have been efficient had it been organized on the system prevailing even in the best irregular cavalry of India. We cannot allow one man (and he not always even in the regiment) to hold all the horses in a troop, squadron, or more, ridden by Bhargheers of his own choosing: and thereby induce men of birth, wealth, and influence, to connect themselves with the service; such a system may, and does after a fashion, succeed with local corps serving at or near the men's native homes, but would be ruinous in a corps intended for general service; the regiment so constructed could not long exist in a foreign country and on rough service; and if called on so to serve permanently would assuredly fall to pieces or rapidly deteriorate, the actual working soldiers not having sufficient interest in the service to induce them to submit to its inconvenience under such circumstances. The Scinde Irregular Horse labor under many disadvantages when compared with the service in India. To enable the men to do the work required of them it has been necessary to make the corps, with regard to drill, discipline, and, in fact, to all intents and purposes, regular cavalry; it is armed and accoutred in a very superior manner to any cavalry I have ever seen in India; its horses also, though not equal to those of the regular cavalry, are very much superior to those of any corps of irregular cavalry with which I am acquainted; the service in Scinde is not generally liked by the Indian soldier; in fact, it is much disliked by the class of men from whom the best cavalry soldiers in India are to be obtained; and our expenses are great: from all these causes combined, the raw material of the Scinde Irregular Horse must at present be inferior to that of the irregular cavalry serving in India. The men generally prefer ease and comfort, on seven rupees a month in Bengal, to hard work, strict discipline, and bad, or at least disagreeable climate, on ten rupees a month in Scinde.

That we have hitherto succeeded so well as we have done is chiefly owing to the high character which we have been so fortunate as to obtain; in fact, this has been our greatest strength; by reason of it we get a better class of recruits than would otherwise join our ranks—and the men have willingly submitted to all kinds of inconveniences, losses, and hardships, for the sake of reputation, which they would not have done for the pay. But there is a limit to this, and that limit I think the Scinde Horse has attained.

29th February, 1848.

As an instance of the extraordinary expenses which service in this country entails on a Silidar corps, I may mention the virulent epidemic disease which prevailed among the horses of both regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse during the year 1847, and which has not yet entirely left us. This was brought by me to the notice of Government some months ago, not with the intention of applying for any compensation to the Silidars, but that Government might know of the losses which the men's small pay had to cover; a return of horses which have died of the disease above-mentioned (malignant epidemic catarrh) is appended to this report, and will speak for itself, the average price paid for horses in the Scinde Horse being about 200 rupees each. The loss and injury to the regiment by reason of this unprecedented mortality among the horses have been very great, and to an extent which could hardly have been contemplated by Government when fixing the scale of pay to the men; but I did not wish to apply for compensation for such losses, because it appears to me that the system of granting compensation, pensions, or any extra allowances whatever, to Silidar corps under any circumstances is bad, and that it would be far the best economy for the State to consider all these things fairly in the regular monthly pay allowed, and to leave the regiment to arrange all details itself, the Commandant being responsible to Government, and the men to the Commandant, that perfect efficiency be always maintained. Our present rate of pay is not sufficient to enable the men to mount themselves as they ought to be mounted, or to meet extraordinary losses fairly, and the service must suffer injury accordingly.

It should be borne in mind that up to a certain amount every additional rupee allowed is attended with an increase of strength and efficiency in far greater proportion than the increase of pay. There is no analogy in this respect between Silidar corps and the rest of the army, for the "regular" troops being mounted, armed, clothed, &c., &c., &c., by the State, the amount of pay which the men receive has no influence whatever on the state of a regiment in all these essentials; but it is all in all to the Silidar, who provides everything for himself. In this, as in everything else, it is true economy to pay a good price for a good article, instead of aiming at cheapness, without sufficient regard to quality; the sum paid in the latter case is too often absolutely thrown away, while in the former full value is received for every pice expended.

If Government were to raise our pay, for each suwar and his horse, to 45, instead of 30 rupees monthly, with proportionate increase to the superior ranks, a regular Silidar cavalry would speedily be formed very far superior to any Native cavalry now existing in the East, in every respect, yet costing the State in time of peace less than two-thirds, and in time of war less than one-third of the cost of the present regular cavalry of the Bombay Army. No compensation, commissariat charges, pensions, nor any extra allowance whatever, would be required under any circumstances, with the single exception, that should the regiment be ordered to proceed on service to Europe, to Egypt, or elsewhere beyond sea, passage for man, horse, followers and baggage cattle, would be supplied by the State. Such a cavalry would be available for service in any part of the world—it would go anywhere and do anything. Whenever there was purchase in money, it would subsist without any aid but its regular monthly pay; it would carry with it the greatest military power at the smallest possible cost to the State.

Whatever attention the above remarks may be thought worth, and even supposing that Government does not wish the Scinde Irregular Horse to be better than it is, I think that it would be true economy on the part of the State, and have an excellent effect on, as well as be but fair to, the corps, to increase the pay allowed to each man and horse by three rupees a month, that is, to make it thirty-three (33) rupees a month, instead of thirty (30), and then to allow no compensation for horses, no pensions, &c., &c.

While this matter is under consideration, it might be thought advisable to call on the Audit Office for a return, showing the amount of compensation for horses drawn by the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry and other regiments (as well as the Scinde Irregular Horse), while stationed on the frontier of Scinde.

The pay allowed to the European officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse is, especially that of the second in command, certainly on too low a scale for service in Scinde; it would be but fair, it appears to me, to raise the salary of the last-mentioned officers to 750 rupees instead of 500 rupees a month.

It would also be of very great advantage to the corps were there more native officers allowed to each regiment, viz. :—

- 1 Russuldar-Major at . 300 rupees per month.
- 1 Native Quartermaster at 75 rupees per month.
- 1 Kote Duffedar-Major at 55 rupees per month.

The above "effective;" also the under-mentioned "non-effective:"—

- 1 Farrier Major, Staff pay, 25 rupees per month.
- 16 Farriers 5 rupees each per month.

The Nakeeb to be abolished.

It would also be a great improvement to abolish the Wukkeels now allowed, and to give, in their places, an effective Pay Duffedar to each troop, on a salary of 45 rupees a month.

The above will, I trust, suffice to bring the question of pay to the Scinde Irregular Horse fairly before Government; but whatever may be its decision on that point, I trust that the designation of the corps may be changed as recommended (after closely examining us) by Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

It would be conferring a very high honor on the corps to order it to be styled "Silidar Light Cavalry" instead of Irregular Horse; it would be an honor deeply and gratefully felt by every man and officer in the corps; it would be a reward for past services, and a stimulus to future exertion on the part of us all; lastly, I hope I may be allowed to say, with honest pride, but without presumption, that it would be an honor which we have fairly earned, and a favor which we may reasonably hope for from a Government ever ready to acknowledge the zealous services of its faithful though humble servants.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

11th March, 1848.

1.—I am directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, with accompanying original documents.

2.—Under the circumstances stated by you, the Commissioner is of opinion that it would be expedient to interfere in behalf of the Khyheerees to the extent suggested in the concluding part of your third paragraph; and as this extent of interference is considered by you, who are cognisant of the obligations which call for it, to be sufficient to acquit us of those obligations, the Commissioner concurs in your opinion that it would not be necessary or desirable to carry our interference further, and accordingly authorises you to give effect to your suggestions in the manner you propose.

3.—The Commissioner also agrees with you that it would be advisable to withdraw the outpost from Shahpoor, and to confine the line of posts to that recommended by you to Colonel Dundas, but before authorising this measure, he will await the instructions of Government, to whom the subject will be submitted, and the result communicated to you hereafter.

4.—With reference to your fifth paragraph, the Collector of Shikarpoor will be instructed to discourage as much as possible frequent intercourse between the Boogtee colony, recently settled in our district, and those of that tribe who remain in the hills, and to place himself, if necessary, in communication with you for that purpose; at the same time the Commissioner would desire that in any measures which may be adopted, such attention may be paid to the feelings of the colonists, and to the importance of rendering their situation as little irksome as may be consistent with the attainment of the object of their settlement and the maintenance of the peace of the frontier.

5.—In conclusion, and with reference to your last paragraph, I am directed to convey to you the full reliance of the Commissioner in the zeal and ability with which the affairs of the frontier will be managed under your superintendence.

6.—The original documents transmitted with your letter under acknowledgment, will be returned as soon as copies have been taken of them for record.

I have the honor, &c.

To Major J. Jacob,
Political Agent on the Frontier
of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

11th March, 1848.

Letter from Collector,
Hyderabad, No. 204,
dated 17th Feb. 1848.
Letter from Collector,
Shikarpoor, No. 35,
dated 23rd Feb., 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioner, to transmit, as per margin, copies of correspondence relative to certain Boogtees at Hyderabad, and at the same time to request you will give your opinions as regards the disposal of these prisoners of war, as it is very desirable not to detain them longer or subject them to greater privations than the political causes which led to their original detention may render absolutely necessary.

To Major J. Jacob,
Political Agent on the Frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Secretary Scinde Government.

17th February, 1848.

COPIES from the COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE HYDERABAD to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SCINDE, Kurrachee. Dated 17th February, 1848.

SIR,

1.—I have the honor to request that you will lay before the Commissioner the request of the Boogtee prisoners at present located in this collectorate, that they may be allowed to join the remainder of their tribe with Islam Khan, located under Major Goldney, in the Shikarpoor collectorate, a permission which they would look on as a great boon.

2.—Should there be no objection to the arrangement on political grounds, I would beg to support the application, not only on the ground of its being but equitable to grant as much indulgence as can be done with safety to men in the position of prisoners of war, but also because the land in the Shikarpoor zilla being much more productive, water more plentiful, and the crops more certain than here, they would then have a fairer chance of succeeding in their cultivation than they can have in their present location.

It is possible that the distance from the hills rendered Hyderabad a better position to put them into than Shikarpoor at the time they were taken, but late events must have done much to make the question of distance from the hills a point of less, if not of no importance.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
A. B. RATHBORNE,
Collector and Magistrate.

28th February, 1848.

SIR,

Referring to Captain Rathborne's letter, No. 204, of the 17th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commissioner, that I respectfully recommend the transfer of the Hyderabad Boogtees of Meer Hussan to be deferred until next year.

1.—First, because I distinctly informed Islam Khan at the first (*vide* minute, No. 2, letter No. 29, of the 10th November, 1847), that I could hold out no expectations of such a boon being granted, and have since often told him that all must depend on the good conduct of his people during the current year, and I do not think it a good plan to concede too hastily, and, indeed, I have as yet not had two months' trial of my new colonists.

2.—Secondly, because I have no experience of the capacity of the new location to accommodate such increased numbers. My arrangements include, 'tis true, possible recruits from the prisoners in jail and from the hills; but I did not calculate upon the Hyderabad settlers in addition to the above.

3.—Moreover, several of the Hyderabad Boogtees have already, from time to time, absconded thence and returned to the hills, and as they belong to a faction hostile to Islam Khan and his sons, they may now (the chief is no longer there) be more anxious than ever to make their way thither, which, if they succeed in doing, they will make Goolam Moortuza's position at Deyrah more embarrassing than it is now—and already he finds his hands full with the Murrees—and as Islam Khan tells me to-day, with the Lharee Boogtees, who, it seems, from seceders, are fast becoming assailants.

To the Secretary to the Government
of Scinde, Kurrachee.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) P. GOLDNEY,
Collector and Magistrate.

SIR,

21st March, 1848.

I have the honor to inform you that a Boogtee suwar attached to Captain Dansey has this moment ridden in and announced the flight of Islam Khan and Alum Khan; they have, it is said, taken their wives with them.

2nd.—I have acquainted the officer commanding Fort Fitzgerald, who is now going to Islam Deyra. I have requested him to send expresses to all his outposts, and to send a party of the Scinde Camel Corps, if necessary, to Islam Deyra. I send this express in order that the frontier posts may be on the alert; I shall do myself the honor of writing again in the morning, and letting you know what transpires during the night.

I have sent out every available suwar, and if it is true that the fugitives have taken their women with them, I am in hopes I shall be able to report their re-capture.

To Major Goldney,
Collector.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

SIR,

23rd March, 1848.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Boogtee location this morning; on mustering the tribe I found—

Men	283
Women	318
Children	139
Boys	128

2nd.—Islam and Alum Khan were seen by a servant of mine, who was returning from Shikarpoor, on the morning of the 21st instant, about two miles on the Shikarpoor side of Nowshara, at about 8 or 9 o'clock. On the evening of the same day Alum Khan's wife fled with her companions. About 9.30 P.M., on the 21st, I received intimation of the flight of Alum Khan's family; this news was brought in by a Boogtee horseman, attached to Captain Dansey. The man appeared much excited, and said that Alum Khan and Islam Khan had fled and taken their wives with them. I wrote off immediately to you express, reporting the occurrence. I have since ascertained that Alum Khan and Islam Khan left Islam Deyra on the 20th, telling the suwars with them that they were coming into Larkhana to see me and ask for leave to go to Shikarpoor to see Goolam Moortuza. By their not returning to the location, the horsemen supposed I had given them the permission they required.

3rd.—The party which left Islam Deyra on the evening of the 21st consisted of:—

- 1 Alum Khan's wife.
- 2 do. do. child.
- 3 do. do. brother-in-law.
- 4 do. do. mother.
- 5 A slave girl.

The wife of Alum Khan's brother-in-law also accompanied the party, but was caught and brought back, she and her child. Aliff Khan Bahadoor has returned from an unsuccessful pursuit of the fugitives.

4th.—A party of thirty men, under a native officer from the Scinde Camel Corps, are stationed at Islam Deyra. I have given orders that sentries are to be posted round the location day and night, and informed the native officer that no unnecessary trouble is to be given to the tribe. Directions have also been left that a small party of them be allowed to go out and cut wood daily for fuel, and to graze their goats and cattle; this latter charge is confided to boys, the former generally to the women; till the first wood party returns no other is to be allowed to leave camp.

5th.—I assembled the chief men amongst them, and informed them that for the present they must remain on the location, and that so long as they remained quiet and behaved properly no unnecessary trouble would be given them, and I particularly directed them to explain to their people that they must on no account whatever attempt to pass the line of sentries. That their rations would be served out to them as usual, and in fact everything be carried on as if Islam Khan and Alum Khan had not deserted them. Islam Khan's wives then sent and desired to see and speak with me; this request I, of course, complied with. They appeared

23rd March, 1848.

much distressed, and fearful that they would be punished in consequence of Islam Khan's desertion. I endeavoured to pacify them, telling them that the Government would, I had no doubt, continue to extend its protection to them, and that in return I expected that they would use their influence as wives of the chief to keep their followers quiet.

6th.—I may be mistaken, but it struck me this morning that the tribe was much incensed at the desertion of their chiefs; and I heard some of them abusing them in no measured terms. Encumbered as they are with so many women and children, and scarce a donkey amongst them for carriage, I consider it next to impossible for the tribe to desert the location. My impression has hitherto been that although the chiefs may have found the slight restraint imposed on them to be somewhat irksome, the tribe is on the whole well-contented. I observe a marked difference in them, comparing them with what they were when they first went to Islam Deyra; they are better clothed, and plenty of good food has had its effect in making them stout and strong.

7th.—I have ordered Alum Khan's camels, together with those of Islam Khan, amounting together to thirty-two, to be brought into Larkhana to be taken care of for the present; their goats I have left them, as the milk is in requisition for the children.

8th.—I have sent for the duffedar of the party posted at Islam Deyra, for the purpose of inquiring into his conduct.

To Major Goldney,
Collector and Magistrate.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

23rd March, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that yesterday evening, at Shahpoor, I received a report from the Collector of Shikarpoor that the Boogtee chiefs, Islam Khan and Alum Khan, located near Larkhana, had fled from Scinde to the hills.

I immediately ordered all my posts to be on the alert to intercept them, and also sent other parties in such directions as I thought most likely to enable them to effect that object.

I have as yet heard no further particulars, but if it be true that these people have fled to the hills, of which I am as yet not certain, it appears to me that they will have in all probability gone *via* Shadeehur, and so through Western Cutchee, completely out of the reach of our posts, and endeavour to reach the hills by the Lharee river, or the Goree.

I have a party watching the latter road, and have warned the Kelat authorities (Mahomed Hussan, &c.) at Bhaugh to endeavour to apprehend the fugitives to the westward. However, as they are said to be but four persons in all, they may succeed in effecting their escape in spite of every precaution.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

24th March, 1848.

SIR,

For the information of the Government of Scinde, I have the honor to forward the accompanying letters, received by me at Shahpoor on the evening of the 22nd instant, reporting the flight of the Boogtee chiefs, Islam Khan and Alum Khan, from Scinde.

Immediately on the receipt of this information I made every arrangement in my power for the re-capture of the fugitives, but they must have been across the frontier before their departure was known to any one, and they have escaped to the hills. In consequence of the flight of these chiefs, the Boogtee tribe will, of course, endeavour to resume their marauding habits on the British frontier; and I beg leave to suggest the propriety of not allowing any of these people to reside at Ooch, Punnian, Goree Naree, &c., close on our border, and that if they persist in doing so, I be allowed to seize and imprison them. The Boogtee prisoners taken on the 1st October were, I am informed by the Collector of Shikarpoor, released from confinement and sent to Larkhana on the 25th instant, the day

before the flight of their chiefs. The whole business appears to have been deliberately arranged by Islam Khan with his son Goolam Moortuza, who was allowed to remain in the hills and be in constant communication with that part of the tribe settled in Scinde. Islam Khan, &c., were supposed to have brought their families with them into Scinde, but they did not do so; their wives remained in the hills, though, to induce the appearance of having them with them, the Boogtees were accompanied by some slave girls and old women.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Secretary to the Government of
Scinde, Kurrachee. Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

24th March, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 53, of the 24th March, to my address, and with reference to the subject thereof beg leave to forward the accompanying copy of statement made to me, from which, as well as from other sources of information, it now appears that Islam Khan, with his son, &c., were within the hills many hours before it was known to Mr. Richardson that they had left the Larkhana district.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Goldney, Collector, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Shikarpoor. Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

24th March, 1848.

Referring to my despatch of the 22nd instant, with a copy of Mr. Richardson's report attached, I beg to inform you, that from the best information I am able to collect, I am led to believe that Islam Khan has effected his escape, in company with the following persons (*viâ* Meerpoor, or in that direction), viz., Goolam Moortuza, his son; Kummund Khan, brother of Alum Khan; Bukshoo, Government horseman, and five other mounted men, who accompanied Goolam Moortuza to Shikarpoor, unarmed, on the 20th instant.

2nd.—Farther, that Alum Khan escaped *viâ* Rutnah Deyrah, further than which he could not be traced, with the following persons, the families being on camels:—

His wife and child;

His mother and a slave girl;

His brother-in-law, and perhaps one other horseman.

3rd.—Both these parties must have passed towards the frontier during the night of the 21st, or early in the morning of the 22nd instant.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Commanding Frontier. Collector and Magistrate.

SIR,

26th March, 1848.

I beg to acknowledge your letter, No. 79, and enclosure.

2nd.—The matter is of little import; but there is no doubt of Goolam Moortuza at least having been in the police lines at 9 P.M. on the 21st—indeed, he was sitting with me till past 2 P.M. on that day.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Commanding Frontier. Collector and Magistrate.

SIR,

31st March, 1848.

I am directed by the Commissioner in Scinde to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 76, dated the 24th instant, reporting that the Boogtee chiefs, Islam Khan and Alum Khan, had left the settlement at which they had been located, near Larkhana, and returned to the hills. In reply, I am to convey to you the following observations and instructions:—

2.—You are aware by my letter, No. 755, dated the 27th instant, that intelligence of this event had already been received direct from Major Goldney.

31st March, 1848.

3.—The event is to be regretted, as involving so far the failure of a measure in itself desirable, and which the previous reports had represented as progressing favourably. It is further to be regretted, from its possible tendency again to unsettle the affairs of the frontier.

4.—Any engagement which was entered into with these chiefs of course becomes void by a violation of its terms on their part.

5.—If, as you conjecture, the course they have adopted is the result of a deliberate design, it is matter of regret on their own account, but in the case of men so rude and uncivilized, hardly perhaps of surprise that they should have proceeded indirectly to frustrate a measure which was voluntarily entered into by themselves, and had no other object but kindness and conciliation to them and their people. As, however, they have been so unadvised, they must be left to the consequence of their own choice, for the measure is not one which it would be either possible or desirable to prosecute without the concurrence of those for whose benefit it is intended.

6.—It is not known under what circumstances the members of the Boogtee tribe you allude to as residing at Ooch, Punnian, Goree Naree, &c., came there; but if it is presumed they are only casual residents, there can be no objection to your causing them to be removed beyond our boundary, and seizing and detaining any of them found within it after having been warned to quit, if you consider that measure necessary for the security of the frontier.

7.—If the Boogtee tribe should, as you anticipate, resume marauding practices on the British frontier, they must be considered freebooters, and dealt with accordingly, but unless otherwise instructed, any measures you may undertake for this purpose should be of a defensive character and confined to the prevention and punishment of aggression, no active offensive operations being entered upon without a full report having been first made of their grounds and objects, and the orders of Government obtained upon it.

8.—Every reliance is placed in your vigilance being exercised to prevent, as far as possible, any ill effects from the abandonment by the Boogtee chiefs of the settlement to which they had given their consent.

9.—Copies of a letter from Major Goldney reporting further on the circumstances connected with this occurrence, and of my reply of this date, are herewith transmitted for your information.

•	I have the honor, &c.,
To Major Jacob,	(Signed) E. J. BROWN,
Political Agent on the Frontier.	Secretary to Government.

24th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report such particulars connected with the flight of the Boogtee chiefs as I have been able to collect; my information leaves little doubt of their having reached the hills in safety. Islam Khan, with his son, with eight other mounted men, *viâ* "Meerpoor," and Alum Khan, with his wife mounted on a camel, and perhaps one or two horsemen, *viâ* Rutna Deyra.

2.—On the 19th (Sunday), about 4 P.M., Goolam Moortuza, son of Islam Khan, with five horsemen, appeared at Shikarpoor; he stated that he had come in for aid against the Murrees and Muzzarees, who were assailing him on all sides, applied for leave to go on to Mehmood Deyrah to see his father, and asked whether the latter might not go back to Deyrah to manage the affairs in the hills, he, Goolam Moortuza, replacing him at the settlement.

3.—I informed him that such could not be allowed, and appointed him to come next morning, which he did, repeating the above requests; I informed him that all such matters now lay with Major Jacob, to whom I would furnish him with a letter; he then took leave, requesting permission to remain a day or two to rest his horses. On his quitting me for the police lines, where he had taken up his quarters, I addressed the Lieutenant of Police, informing him of the objection existing against his communicating with his father and tribe, and requested that he should be watched, so that he might not proceed to Mehmood Deyrah. I wrote a note also to Mr. Deputy-Collector Richardson, not to allow Islam Khan or others to come up here till Goolam Moortuza should be gone, for when I was at Mehmood Deyrah, on the 12th instant, Islam and Alum Khan had settled to come shortly to Shikarpoor, and arrange with me to get over plough oxen from

the hills to prepare their lands for the approaching sowing season. This note reached Mr. Richardson on the morning of the 21st, by which time it will be seen (Appendix A and B) that both the chiefs had already left Mehmood Deyrah, on pretence of having leave from that officer to do so. 24th March, 1848.

4.—About noon on the 21st, Goolam Moortuza came to me, attended by a non-commissioned officer of mounted police, to say that he wished to proceed to Khanghur at once, as he found his horses quite fit to travel; and, after some little conversation, I presented him with the packet for Major Jacob, directing two of the mounted police to accompany him as guides; he asked me whether I could not rather send Jekranee horse; I declined. Appendix D will show how he evaded taking these men with him.

Appendix C.

5.—I did not suspect Goolam Moortuza, but merely thought that it was not right to allow him to wander over the country at will, and especially since it was considered desirable that the refugee Boogtees should not communicate with those on the hills.

6.—Next day, 22nd, I received Mr. Richardson's despatch, No. 65, which I have already had the honor of forwarding for the Commissioner's information.

7.—Appendix E will show the state of affairs at Mehmood Deyrah up to yesterday; a guard of the Camel Corps having been sent thither immediately by Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw.

8.—It now remains for the Commissioner to intimate his pleasure as to the disposal of the Boogtee refugees; these now comprise all the prisoners of war, except "Dota." Should these men be again confined? Should the settlement continue located in Upper Scinde?—all stipulations being annulled by the flight of the chiefs.

9.—It seems a singular fact that the chiefs have fled so immediately on the release of the prisoners of war, the last of whom reached Mehmood Deyrah on the 18th instant; at the same time it appears most unlikely that they should place themselves in such jeopardy, merely with a view to effect the release of these prisoners; more especially since the result of the policy has been to leave in our hands thirty* mounted men, who never were prisoners at all, besides property and women of their own.

* Viz.:—The Boogtee horsemen.

10.—If, after what has occurred, my opinion be of any value, I beg to state that I think the whole tribe should be removed to Lower Scinde, the prisoners of war being placed in confinement, at least during the journey thither by land; they could reach Sehwan in twelve days, whence by boats they might be conveyed to any spot desired; if left in Upper Scinde, twos and threes would be perpetually attempting to cross the hills, to the extreme vexation of the frontier posts, and frequently involving loss of life to themselves. Their support in Lower Scinde need not be more costly than here, and there is yet sufficient time for immediate instructions to be issued, to have watercourses and land prepared for their location. The canal at Mehmood Deyrah I can dispose of; indeed the money it has cost (under 1,200 rupees) will be fully reimbursed by letting the land to the neighbouring farmers; though, perhaps, the Commissioner may take this opportunity of offering these lands to the settlers at Janeydeyra for a part of their number, as they are already beginning to complain of want of room where they now are.

11.—In conclusion, I beg to add that no communications between the refugees and their brethren in the hills have passed through my hands since the 20th December last, on which date Goolam Moortuza quitted Shikarpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Secretary to the
Scinde Government, Kurrachee.

(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(COPIES.)

A.

SIR,

On the evening of the 20th instant, Islam Khan, Boogtee, came to me here; I asked him where he was going; he said, My son is arrived to visit Major Goldney, and I am going to him also. He stayed with me all night, and

23rd March, 1848.

23rd March, 1848.

started at 9 next morning towards Shikarpoor. He had with him Jemadars of Boogtee horse, Khummund Khan Kulpur, brother of Alum Khan, and Bukshoo Kulpur, Government horsemen; also Nokhafa, Boogtee, horseman in Government employ; all armed with swords and matchlocks, stating that they were in Government employ.

(True translation.)
(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY,
Collector and Magistrate.

B.

TRANSLATION OF A PETITION of DOREE KHAN, Boogtee, to Mr. RICHARDSON, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Larkhana, received by him on the 22nd March, 1848.

SIR,

Alum Khan and Islam Khan, who took leave from you to visit Shikarpoor, I don't know whether they have gone towards Shikarpoor or fled elsewhere. During the night the wife of Alum Khan and her brother fled. The wife of Islam Khan immediately sent word to me, and I ascertained at once that all the rest of the people were all right, and informed Jooma Khan, Naick of Mounted Police, of the matter; he immediately got on his horse, and went after the fugitives. The remainder I secured, except his wife. They carried off all they could; but the camels, goats, and oxen, belonging to Alum Khan, are all left here and in safe custody.

Except Islam Khan and Alum Khan, all are at present here, and Alum Khan's brother's wife is here too.

(True translation.)
(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

C.

APPENDIX.

No. 44 of 1848.

From the COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE SHIKARPOOR, to the OFFICER IN POLITICAL CHARGE OF THE FRONTIER, Khanghur. Dated 24th March, 1848.

24th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to send to you Goolam Moortuza, Boogtee, son of Islam Khan; he has several requests to make respecting attacks upon him by Murrees and Muzzarees.

2.—Touching the former, I beg to forward an extract from a letter of the Secretary to Government of Scinde, No. 3,314, of 2nd November, 1847.

3.—I did write in accordance therewith to the Murree Chief; it now rests with you to decide whether any further communication should take place with him on the subject of refraining from assailing the Boogtees; of course, if he does vex them they will make reprisals; as also upon the Muzzarees, a matter with which, so long as their feuds are kept remote from our frontier, I presume we have no concern.

4.—Relating to this last point, I beg to forward copies of two letters for your information.

5.—In conclusion, and with reference to the fifth paragraph of your letter, No. 50, of 23rd ult., I have to add that Goolam Moortuza declares that no camels were carried off by his people, but were stolen by Murrees.

6.—I have informed Goolam Moortuza that in future all his applications must be made to you.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)
(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX.

21st March, 1848.

(COPY.)

No. 47 of 1848.

FROM THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE SHIKARPOOR, to Major JACOB, in Political Charge of the Frontier. Dated 21st March, 1848.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, that since writing my despatch of yesterday, Goolam Moortuza has applied to remain a few days to rest his cattle.

2.—He applied to proceed to see his father at Larkhana; this I have refused, pending your instructions; and I have requested Mr. Deputy-Collector Richardson to permit neither of the Boogtee chiefs to quit their settlement, to proceed hither, until further orders, regarding which I request your instructions.

3.—The two chiefs were to have waited on me here to concert measures for calling in their oxen from the hills, preparatory to ploughing their lands.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

D.

Magistrate's Court, Shikarpoor, 24th March, 1848.

AN INQUIRY into the Cause why two suwars, by name AMEER KHAN and POONOO KHAN, did not proceed with GOOLAM MOORTUZA, son of ISLAM KHAN, to Khanghur, according to orders. 24th March, 1848.

Duffedar Nubbee Shah called into court, and states that Major Goldney, Collector, ordered me to send two suwars with Goolam Moortuza to Khanghur. I ordered Ameer Khan and Poonoo Khan to go; they got ready, and Poonoo Khan, at 5 P.M., went to the lines and asked Goolam Moortuza when he would go; he answered, not now, but to-morrow morning come; then Poonoo Khan came and reported it to me; I then went and informed Major Goldney of the circumstance. Major Goldney said, when Goolam Moortuza wishes to go, let him have the suwars.

Kote Duffedar Hukeem Shah called into court, and states, that I went with Goolam Moortuza to Major Goldney's, after he had presented his petition; he then asked for a letter to Major Jacob. Major Goldney gave him one, and ordered me to give him two of his (Major Goldney's) suwar orderlies to take him to Khanghur; I then told the Duffedar Nubbee Shah to give Goolam Moortuza two suwars to take him to Khanghur, and I gave him (Goolam Moortuza) into the Duffedar's charge. Goolam Moortuza told the Duffedar that he would start at 4 P.M.; and after that he came with me to the lines, and I reported to Lieutenant J. W. Younghusband, officiating Captain of Police.

Suwar Suffur Khan called into court, and states, that at 7 P.M. on the 21st instant, Kote Duffedar Ali Mahomed Khan came to me, by order of the Russuldar, and told me to go to Duffedar Nubbee Shah, and ask him if the two suwars had gone with Goolam Moortuza, according to Major Goldney's order, or not; I went to Major Goldney's house, but the Duffedar was not there; but one of his bargheers told me that Goolam Moortuza had promised to go at 9 P.M., and that according to Major Goldney's order, two suwars were ready to go with him; and came and reported the same to the Russuldar.

Poonoo Khan, in his defence, states that Duffedar Nubbee Shah ordered Ameer Khan and me to go with Goolam Moortuza to Khanghur; we got ready, and at 5 P.M., I went to the lines and asked Goolam Moortuza when he would be ready; he answered, not now, but to-morrow morning come; then I came and reported the circumstance to the Duffedar; in the morning when I went to the lines Goolam was not to be found.

24th March, 1848.

Ameer Khan states that Poonoo Khan and I got orders to go to Khanghur with Goolam Moortuza, but the time of starting was not appointed ; I got ready and waited in my house, but Goolam Moortuza did not come or send for me.

(Signed) J. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant,
Magistrate and Acting Lieutenant of Police.

Duffedar Nubbee Shah appears to have acted with great carelessness and neglect of duty in not placing with Goolam Moortuza the two suwars ordered by Major Goldney when given into his charge by Duffedar Hukeem Shah. I consider that what culpability there is rests with Duffedar Nubbee Shah alone, as the suwars, Ameer Khan and Poonoo Khan, appear to me to have acted up to the orders they received.

(Signed) J. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant,
Officiating Captain of Police.

E.

(COPY.)

No. 68 of 1848.

From C. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, to Major GOLDNEY, Collector and Magistrate in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I visited the Boogtee location this morning; on mustering the tribe I found:—

Men	283
Women	318
Children	139
Boys	128

2.—Islam and Alum Khan were seen by a servant of mine who was returning from Shikarpoor on the morning of the 20th instant, about two miles on the Shikarpoor side of Nowshara at about 8 or 9 o'clock. On the evening of the same day, Alum Khan's wife fled with her companions. About 9.30 P.M. on the 21st, I received intimation of the flight of Alum Khan's family ; this news was brought in by a Boogtee horseman attached to Captain Dansey. The man appeared much excited, and said that Alum Khan and Islam Khan had fled and taken their wives with them. I wrote off immediately to you express, reporting the circumstance. I have since ascertained that Alum Khan and Islam Khan left Islam Deyra on the 20th, telling the suwars there that they were coming into Larkhana to see me, and ask for leave to go to Shikarpoor to see Goolam Moortuza ; by their not returning to the location, the horsemen supposed I had given them the permission they required.

3.—The party which left Islam Deyra on the evening of the 21st consisted of:—

- 1 Islam Khan's wife.
- 2 do. do. child.
- 3 do. do. brother-in-law.
- 4 do. do. mother.
- 5 A slave girl.

The wife of Alum Khan's brother-in-law also accompanied the party, but was caught and brought back, she and her child. Aliff Khan Bahadoor has returned from an unsuccessful pursuit of the fugitives.

A party of thirty men, under a native officer from the Scinde Camel Corps, are stationed at Islam Deyra. I have given orders that sentries are to be posted round the location day and night, and informed the native officer that no unnecessary trouble is to be given to the tribe. Directions have also been left that a small party of them be allowed to go out and cut wood daily for fuel, and to graze their goats and cattle ; this latter charge is confided to boys, the former generally to the women. Till the first wood party returns no other is to be allowed to leave camp.

I assembled the chief men amongst them, and informed them, that for the present they must remain on the location, and that so long as they remained quiet

and behaved properly, no unnecessary trouble would be given them, and I particularly directed them to explain to their people, that they must on no account whatever attempt to pass the line of sentries. That their rations would be served out to them as usual, and, in fact, everything be carried on as if Islam Khan and Alum Khan had not deserted them. 24th March, 1848.

Islam Khan's wives then sent and desired to see and speak with me; this request I, of course, complied with. They appeared much distressed, and fearful that they would be punished in consequence of Islam Khan's desertion. I endeavoured to pacify them, telling them that the Government would, I had no doubt, continue to extend its protection to them, and that in return I expected that they would use their influence, as wives of the chiefs, to keep their followers quiet.

6.—I may be mistaken, but it struck me this morning that the tribe was much incensed at the desertion of their chiefs; and I heard some of them abusing them in no measured terms. Encumbered as they are with so many women and children, and scarce a donkey amongst them for carriage, I consider it next to impossible for the tribe to desert the location. My impression has hitherto been that, although the chiefs may have found the slight restraint imposed on them somewhat irksome, the tribe is on the whole well contented. I observe a marked difference in them, comparing them with what they were when they first went to Islam Deyra; they are better clothed, and plenty of good food has had its effect in making them stout and strong.

7.—I have ordered Alum Khan's camels, together with those of Islam Khan, amounting together to thirty-two, to be brought into Larkhana to be taken care of for the present. Their goats I have left them, as the milk is in requisition for the children.

8.—I have sent for the duffadar of the party posted at Islam Deyra for the purpose of inquiring into his conduct.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

SIR,

1st April, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 755, of the 27th March, 1848, to my address, and in obedience to instructions therein contained, have the honor to report that I have every reason to believe that the peace of the British frontier under my charge will not be seriously disturbed by the flight of the Boogtee chiefs from Scinde. On his arrival at Deyrah, Islam Khan immediately sent wukkeels to the Murrees to arrange matters between the two tribes, but a short time before some men of the Murrees had been killed and a number of cattle stolen by Boogtees (as mentioned in my letter, No. 71, of the 21st March last, to your address). On hearing of the flight of the Boogtees, I had written at once to the Murree chiefs to inform them of it, and that Islam Khan, &c., were our enemies, as well as theirs, wherefore the Murrees would make no terms with them, but sent the wukkeels away, refusing all accommodation; since that some of the Murrees have attacked the Boogtees at Zuranee, killed many of them, and carried off some cattle; but I have not yet received accurate accounts of the number. At the same time I caused it to be made known that those of the Boogtee tribe who were peacefully inclined and did not wish to remain with their chiefs, in hostility to the British Government, would be allowed to come and live in safety in Scinde.

The fear of their enemies in the hills on the one side, and the prospect of peace and comfort on the other, have already within the last few days induced many of the tribe, with all their property, to come to Scinde; some of them have been sent on to the Collector at Shikarpoor, and there are now at Khanghur about 200 Boogtee men, women, and children, with a very great number of cattle, who came in from the hills yesterday, and are waiting to rest themselves before continuing their journey.

1st April, 1848.

If these people be comfortably provided for they may prove useful subjects, and I have little doubt but that the whole Boogtee tribe will gradually leave their fugitive chiefs and come to settle quietly in Scinde. The people who are now here do not care particularly what part of Scinde they may be located in, but have no wish to join the other part of the tribe near Larkhana. My own opinion is, that it would be best to send them to Lower Scinde, or to the other side of the river. Wherever they may be placed, they should, as well as all the rest of the tribe residing in the British territory, be entirely prevented from holding any communication whatever with the people in the hills.

The Boogtees who had taken up their abode at Ooch, Punnian, Hoodoo, Goree Naree, &c., have all departed into the hills beyond Deyrah. When the arrangements for the permanent settlement and protection of this frontier proposed by me, and approved of by the Officer Commanding the Troops in Scinde, and by the Commissioner, shall have been carried into effect, I have no doubt but that perfect quiet may be maintained within the British frontier, whatever may be the conduct of the predatory mountain tribes beyond it.

I beg leave to point out the advantage of a speedy settlement of this matter; our men and horses suffer dreadfully when exposed throughout the hot season here, without shelter; the weather is already excessively and unusually hot; and perhaps the Commissioner may, under the circumstances, authorize me at once to commence building lines at Khanghur and the various frontier posts, and sanction the necessary outlay.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Secretary to Government of Scinde. Commanding Frontier.

4th April, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 787, dated 29th March, 1848, to my address, and with reference to its subject beg leave to state that the chief ground of my opinion of the inexpediency of allowing the Nootanee prisoners in question to return to the Cutchee frontier is, that these people are notorious robbers, who, if allowed to return to this frontier, would certainly resume their old habits, cause disorder and bloodshed among their neighbours, and increase the difficulty of preserving peace on the border.

With deference and under submission, I have a strong opinion that it would be wisest and most humane policy never to allow any of the men of the predatory frontier tribes, who may come into our hands, to return to their former homes. If settled in Scinde with their families at such a distance as to preclude communication with their former associates, and to render them hopeless of being able to return to their wild state, they will in all probability become peaceable and useful members of society. If allowed to return to Cutchee, they cannot live without blood feuds with their neighbours, and the practice of plundering and murder. I would not keep the men prisoners, nor subject them to any unnecessary inconvenience; on the contrary, everything in reason should be done to make them comfortable, but I would remove them to a situation where they would be prevented from injuring themselves or their neighbours, and in the course of time forget their predatory habits and family death feuds.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Secretary to Government of Scinde. Commanding Frontier.

4th April, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a prisoner; the Boogtee Chief Kummund, who fled with Islam Khan to the hills, surrendered himself this morning unconditionally to me at Khanghur. It appears to me that Kummund has certainly come in for the sole purpose of carrying off, on the first convenient opportunity, his son and family, who remained in Scinde when the Chief fled. This Kummund was, he informs me, at the time he fled, in British pay, and employed as a Jemadar of Boogtee horsemen, and I have the honor to recommend that he be kept a prisoner until the pleasure of the Commissioner regarding him be known.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Goldney, Collector, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Shikarpoor. Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

7th April, 1848.

With reference to my letter, No. 225, of the 21st February last, I have the honor, by direction of the Brigadier Commanding the Division, to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a communication from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1,393, dated 24th ultimo, with enclosure from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the military department, authorizing the word Cutchee to be borne on the standards of the 1st Regiment only of the horse under your command.

I have the honor, &c.,
E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

(Signed)

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Horse.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

24th March, 1848.

No. 1,393.

Bombay Castle, 24th March, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated the 21st January last, No. 64, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 3rd instant, No. 19.

I have the honor, &c.,
A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(Signed)

To the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

3rd March, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 845, of the 10th ultimo, relative to an application from Major Jacob, that the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse under his command may be permitted to bear the word "Cutchee" on their standards, for services in that province during the years 1839 to 1842.

In reply, I am desired to state, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that in compliance with the recommendation of that Government, the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the conferment of the proposed distinction on the 1st Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse, but that the 2nd Regiment having only been raised in 1846, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that that corps could not with propriety have the honorary record of services, rendered in previous years by the original regiment, inscribed on its standards.

I have the honor, &c.,
R. WYLLIE, Major,
Deputy-Secretary to Government of India.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

F. DONELLY, Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

Sir,

13th April, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 913, of the 8th April, 1848, to my address, and with reference to the subject of its concluding paragraph, I beg leave to forward a copy of a letter, addressed by me to the Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan, the contents of which I supposed had been already made known to the Commissioner. You will perceive

13th April, 1848.

from this letter that the frontier arrangements alluded to by me in my letter, No. 95, of the 1st instant, to your address, as being necessary to the safe keeping of the British border side, but not yet carried into effect nor formally sanctioned, are:—

1st.—A pukka well at Tungwanee.

2nd.—A road from Hassan ke Ghurree to Kusmore, and roads from Tungwanee, Kunt Kote and Budanee, northward through the jungle into the desert, at a cost of about 1,200 rupees altogether.

3rd.—Lines for the detachments at all the frontier posts where they do not already exist.

4th.—One hundred Belooche horsemen for service on the frontier, the Khyheerees being retained in British pay, but allowed to live in their own country.

5th.—On the completion of the arrangements, the complete withdrawal of all British troops from Cutchee.

These arrangements have, I believe, met with the approbation of the military authorities, and of Government, but no authority has as yet been given me to carry them into effect.

With a view to prevent unnecessary loss of time, I beg leave herewith to forward an estimate of the lines, &c., required on the frontier, and referred to above.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

26th April, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 85, of the 25th April, 1848, to my address, and in reply, beg leave to state that I conceive that the safe custody of the Boogtees still at Mehmood Deyrah will be best ensured by making them feel that they are more comfortable in their present situation than they could ever be in the hills; this is, I believe, the case with them at present, but as I have not been informed as to the details of the treatment, &c., of these people, I cannot of course make any but general remarks.

I should also recommend that none of the Boogtees in question be allowed to keep horses or mares, or to bear or possess arms.

It appears to me, that the party of the Camel Corps posted as a guard over the people is not necessary, and that a clever policeman, with a few suwars, are all that it would be requisite to keep all the Boogtee settlement; not so much as a guard over the people as a watch on their proceedings.

If this party of policemen did their duty properly no movement could take place among the settlers without the police being aware of their intentions beforehand, and giving timely information to the proper authorities, when any precaution thought necessary might be adopted.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

25th April, 1848.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 18, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it has been forwarded to army head-quarters, with the strong recommendation of the Brigadier Commanding the Division.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

25th April, 1848.

SIR,

Referring to the tenth paragraph of the Secretary to Government's letter, No. 800, of the 31st ultimo, I beg that you will favor me with your suggestions as to the safe keeping of the Boogtees still at Mehmood Deyrah, Larkhana.

2nd.—The present guard amounts to thirty of the Camel Corps and six mounted police.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

SIR,

28th April, 1848.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that Moolla Mahomed Ameen, Naib of Cutchee, and Wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, has preferred a claim to certain lands in Scinde, now belonging to the British Government and His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

This claim has been made to me personally by Mahomed Ameen, at Khanghur; and the accompanying Persian papers on the subject were given him for the purpose of being forwarded with the representation of the claims of the Khan of Kelat, which he requested to make to Government.

I have the honor to forward a sheet of a map, with a red line roughly showing the tract of country in question; the lands claimed are described as follows:—

The lands about Moosa kee Musjed on the Noorwah. The lands called Moordoo Thurlee, about two or three miles west of Janeydeyra.

The lands and village of Neemajah.

The tract called Thurlee Solasiree, at the tail of the Biggaree Canal, about eight miles from Jagun.

The lands and village of Ahmedpoor, watered by the Lalpur Nullah.

The lands called Bunnee Oodur, close to Khanghur, and watered by the Khanghur Nullah, the Boodwah.

The lands and village of Sobaie ke Ghurree.

With regard to this claim of the Kelat Government, I beg leave to observe that the whole of the tract of country in question was completely deserted at the time when I first saw it in 1839, and had been so for many years before; there was not a single inhabitant at Mouladad, Neemajah, Janeydeyra, Khanghur, or Sobaie ke Ghurree; some of the lands were, however, cultivated by people who went from Jagun for that purpose, and returned to that place as soon as the harvest was over. These cultivators were the subjects of, and paid revenue to, the Ameers of Scinde. The only spots in Scinde which appeared to belong to Kelat were Rojaun and the Mamool Jungle, and these are now possessed by the Khan. On part of the lands now claimed by the Khan of Kelat, the Belooche settlers from the hills were placed by the British Government in 1845, yet the Khan of Kelat was silent as to any right or title he had to the land on that occasion, as he had also been at the time of the conquest of Scinde, and only now brings forward his claims after the country has been in the undisputed possession of the British Government for five years.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the Khan of Kelat has no title whatever to the lands he now claims in Scinde.

I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the inconvenience and injury to the country caused by the Khan of Kelat possessing sovereignty over Rojaun and Mamool, little patches of country in Scinde—completely disconnected as they are from the Kelat territory by geographical position—and the advantages which would accrue if these places could be by purchase, or other fair means, transferred to the British Government.

The annoyance to the traders and injury to the trade of Scinde to and from Cutchee and Affghanistan, caused by the present state of things, is considerable. Import and export duties being levied both at Rojaun and Mamool for the Khan of Kelat, and at the former place by the British authorities also.

The Mamool Jungle (an extensive hollow) and the country around it, as well as that about Rojaun, now scarcely produces anything but wood, yet it is all capable of being richly cultivated, if it belonged to the British Government, for a comparatively very trifling expense, quite within the means of the neighbouring Zumeendars, who would bring the Indus water to Rojaun and beyond it.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Brown,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

30th April, 1848.

I have the honor to report that on the 26th April, 1848, near Kusmore, three Boogtee plunderers, armed with sword and matchlock, attacked and attempted to plunder some Jutts, who escaped and fled to Kusmore, and informed the post of horse at that place. Jemadar Abdoola Khan, of the Scinde Irregular Horse, commanding the post, immediately proceeded with a party in the direction

30th April, 1848.

pointed out, in pursuit of the robbers; came on their tracks, and followed them up to a watering-place called Sewree, close to the hills, where he came on a party of about fifty Boogtees on foot, well armed. As the Jemadar and his party approached, the Boogtees drew their swords, whereupon the horsemen attacked them; a fight took place, in which two of the Boogtees were killed and two taken prisoners; the remainder escaped to the top of a hill inaccessible to cavalry. The Boogtees had a number of sheep and cattle with them, which the Jemadar brought back to Kusmore with his party. I am informed that great efforts are being made by emissaries from Mooltan to stir up all the hill tribes to commit hostilities on the British frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

2nd May, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that Futtoohull, Kulpur Chief, and six of his brethren, came to me yesterday to beg to be allowed to reside in Scinde and become British subjects. I received them kindly, told them their request would be granted, and gave them food, &c.

These people, to the number of forty families, with their cattle and household stuff, are to-day at Sunree, about twenty miles from this place, and are to be here to-morrow. As soon as all shall have arrived, I purpose forwarding them to the Collector of Shikarpoor. Futtoohull states that the Boogtee Chiefs, Islam Khan and Alum Khan, endeavoured to detain him and his people in the hills by force, but that they determined not to remain in want there when a comfortable residence was allowed them in Scinde.

These men who have now come in, describe the Boogtee tribe as completely broken and nearly powerless. Islam Khan and Alum Khan, with the few men who remain with them, are living with Meer Hadgee Ketranee at Barkoon. Having received intimation that the Mooltan people are making efforts to stir up the hill tribes and others to commit hostilities on the British Frontier to the eastward, I am now on my way to Kusmore, with a squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, so as to be prepared to repel any incursion which may take place or be attempted in that direction.

I have the honor &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

To Captain Brown, (Signed)
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

10th May, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 101, of the 8th May, 1848, to my address, and in reply beg leave to state, that in my opinion it would have been far preferable to have settled the Boogtee emigrants in the first instance at some place at a greater distance from the frontier than the spot now occupied by them in the Larkhana district.

With regard to the feasibility of removing these people to some other district at the present season of the year, my opinion entirely agrees with yours as expressed in the second paragraph of your letter under reply.

With regard to the propriety of removing the Boogtees to the other side of the river, you are in a position to be able to judge far more correctly than I can as to local difficulties and details, such as supervision, &c.; but in other respects it certainly appears to me that it would be advantageous to have the Indus between these people and their former homes.

On the whole it appears, that though it would have been better to have placed all the Boogtee emigrants, &c., on lands in Lower Scinde, in the first instance, yet that possibly now, after their having been once settled in the Larkhana district, it may be advisable to retain them there (always supposing the place to be suitable to the wants of the settlers, &c.), at least during good behaviour. In case of any attempt on their part to resume their predatory habits, I would remove the whole of the Boogtee settlers to Lower Scinde. Under any circumstances they cannot well be moved at this season, nor probably before the month of December next, by which time we shall, I should think, be able to judge from certain data of the propriety of retaining them in their present abode or otherwise.

With the frontier arrangements carried on as at present, the Boogtee settlers deprived of their arms and horses, and the small remnant of the tribe in such a miserable state as it now is in the hills, little chance exists of these people ever being able again to disturb the peace of the frontier; but nevertheless, it is well to bear in mind that, what with Doombkees, Jekranees, Rumdanees, and Boogtees, a considerable portion, inhabitants of the British border side, consists of men who lately were professed brigands, it is certainly a mistake on our part if we suppose that the feelings of these men with regard to a marauding life have changed in the least; they are prevented from pursuing their former courses of rapine and murder solely by fear of consequences, they still look on a successful raid as the summit of human happiness, and the life of a freebooter as the only one worth having. Some years hence there is every reason to hope that long disuse of the former habits of life may remove these feelings altogether; but so long as they exist they are to be restrained by the strong hand alone, and should any circumstances happen to relax our vigilance on the frontier, these men would speedily, as opportunity offered, resume their predatory habits, and disorder the whole country.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Goldney,
Collector, Shikarpoor.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

12th May, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,196, of 1848, to my address, with accompaniments, and in reply beg leave to state—

That I always intended the entertainment of a hundred Belooche horsemen, applied for by me for service on the frontier, to be submitted entirely as a new charge, the reasons for which I hoped I had fully expressed in several letters on the subject through both military and civil authorities, which letters I imagined had been laid before Government; for instance, I beg leave to refer you to my letter, No. 50, of 1848, to your address, regarding the Khyheerees, &c.

I alluded to the police horsemen, merely because it then appeared to me that the expense of the men required for service on the frontier might be met by a corresponding reduction in the numbers of the others, whether called Belooche horse or not, whose duties have certainly been considerably lessened by the withdrawal of a post of about sixty men from Kusmore, and some others from Janeydeyra and other places.

With regard to the political objects in view in the raising of the Chandia horsemen in the year 1845, and the circumstances mentioned in the third paragraph of your letter under reply, it should be borne in mind that these men were a year ago removed from the command of the Lieutenant of Police, and placed under my orders, by his Excellency the Governor, and those orders have never been countermanded. These men must also, therefore, be considered as an addition to the disposable police force. I beg leave to explain that, as formerly stated by me, one hundred Belooche horsemen are absolutely necessary for the service along the frontier posts, as guides, scouts, &c. That the pay allowed to the Khyheeree tribe, amounting to 1,215 rupees a month, was placed at my disposal by his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for the purpose of entertaining such men as I required for the purpose above-mentioned, *vide* instructions for the outposts, 2nd March, 1847, paragraph four: "I have left the disbursement for the Khyheerees in Captain Jacob's hands, to apply as he thinks fit."

That since that time I have had Kosahs, Jekranees, Doombkees, and men of various other tribes, employed on the frontier posts, &c., according to the directions of his Excellency the Governor. This method of drawing pay in the name of one set of men, and disbursing it to others, possesses many inconveniences; the pay being drawn by the police while the men are serving with me is also bad, and causes very great delay and injury to the men themselves, they being generally two months in arrears. But it was solely my duty to make the best I could of it, which I did by employing as many really good guides and trustworthy men as I could obtain, instead of the Khyheerees, the greater part of whom are quite useless for the work required.

The men employed by me are absolutely necessary to the proper carrying on the duty of guarding this frontier, which I could not have attempted with any hope of success had they not been allowed me. But the present arrangement

12th May 1848.

perverts the money granted to the Khyheeree tribe from the purpose for which it was intended, namely, of enabling them to maintain themselves against their enemies in their own villages, and, moreover, the amount allowed as their pay is not sufficient, even supposing that the whole were taken from the Khyheerees, to maintain the number of Belooche horsemen now required on this frontier, for it should be remembered that under the proposed permanent frontier arrangements there are five posts occupied, and 100 miles of frontier to be guarded, in addition to those which we had to protect when the amount of pay to the Khyheerees was placed at my disposal by his Excellency the Governor.

Keeping the facts above mentioned in view, when I was ordered to set forth my proposed arrangements for the permanent safe keeping of this frontier, and being also informed that it was the wish of Government to withdraw the post from Shahpoor, in Cutchee, I recommended that the Khyheerees should be allowed the full pay originally granted to them, which is still drawn on their account, but a great part of which is paid to others, and that they should be allowed to reside, in the enjoyment of this pay, at their own villages, according to the original arrangement, which existed until March, 1847. This I considered would in some degree compensate, as respected their safety in Cutchee, for the withdrawal of the Shahpoor post, which post it would, in all other respects, assuredly be of great advantage to withdraw, as it is far advanced beyond the British boundary of Scinde, and involves us in all manner of petty troubles with the subjects of foreign powers. My views of these matters met with the approbation of the Brigadier Commanding in Scinde, and of the Commissioner.

The Khyheerees, then, being replaced on full pay in Cutchee, the Shahpoor post withdrawn into Scinde, the whole line of outposts established along the frontier, and the arrangements carried out as mentioned in my letter, No. 53 of 1848, to Colonel Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde—which has, I am informed, been laid before the Government of Scinde—it becomes necessary, for the completion of those arrangements, and to make them of useful effect, that the 100 Belooche horsemen, the entertainment of whom formed one of the most important of those arrangements, should be granted. All the other arrangements regarding posts, lines, wells, roads, &c., I am already carrying into effect with all possible despatch, according to orders received from the Government of Scinde, and from the Brigadier Commanding.

But these arrangements will be comparatively useless, and my utmost efforts of little avail, in preserving peace on the frontier, and retaining the confidence of the people, if I be not allowed the use of the guides, whose establishment sometimes enables me to employ to advantage, and to withdraw from evil courses, the most restless spirits and most determined freebooters in the country, and who constitute, in regard to our disorderly neighbours, my feelers, my eyes, and my ears.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Secretary to Commissioner of Scinde, Commanding Frontier.
Kurrachee.

In the year 1844, a great number of poor people, peasantry residing in the villages on the frontier, British subjects, and those of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, were unfortunately killed and wounded by the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry, then stationed at Khanghur, on the frontier of Upper Scinde, who mistook them for enemies.

In the year 1847, some of the surviving sufferers complained to Major Jacob, who took their depositions (made on oath before him as magistrate), and brought the matter to the notice of Government, with a view to the grant of pensions to the poor people who had been wounded.

In May, 1848, the reply of Government was received, and the pensions applied for were granted.

The following papers show the details of this business:—

No. 166 of 1847.

Dated 16th September, 1847.

16th September, 1847. SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying petitions from Meerul and Yarroo, two Kosah suwars in British pay, begging for some compensation from

Government for a number of relations of theirs, who were disabled by wounds received from British troops, who mistook them for robbers. I also beg leave to forward herewith the statement of some of the parties concerned, as to what happened on that occasion. 16th September, 1847.

I beg leave to observe that I was very unwilling to have anything to say to this business; but as it appears to me that these people have a right to petition Government on the subject in question, I did not feel justified in refusing to receive their statement with regard to the matter, more especially as unless something be done for them before the departure of His Excellency our Governor, it is not likely that any provision will be made for them, or their claims attended to hereafter.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

STATEMENT of certain Kosah Husbandmen, claiming some compensation from Government for injuries received from men of the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry, when stationed at Khanghur; made on oath at the request of the Deponents at Khanghur, on the 13th September, 1847, before Major JACOB, Magistrate in Scinde:— 13th September, 1847.

Meerul Kosah, being duly sworn, states that about three years ago Captain Mackenzie, then commanding the Russala (6th Regiment) at Khanghur, sent for him, and ordered him to go out and get information about lootos. Witness went out and found a number of Doombkee and Jekranee robbers at Doodaika; this he immediately reported to Captain Mackenzie, who rode forth with his regiment, witness and Yarroo Kosah accompanying him as guides. Witness found the lootos on the Jamree and Bumbool Nullahs, and pointed them out to Captain Mackenzie. Abdoola Khan Khyheeree, with thirty Kosah friends and relations of witness, inhabitants of the villages of Goonia, &c., at this time had come near where the lootos were collected for the purpose of recovering their cattle which had been carried off by the robbers, and were firing at them; when Captain Mackenzie and the Sircar's horsemen approached, the robbers ran away. They, the robbers, were in number about 500, all mounted Jekranees, Doombkees, and Boogtees. Abdoola Khan Khyheeree left the Kosahs and went with Captain Mackenzie, who proceeded in pursuit of the robbers. Shortly afterwards Captain Mackenzie's rear-guard, consisting of forty or fifty suwars, came up, and charged the thirty Kosahs and thirty-one Jutts, sixty-one in all, who had come out to recover their cattle; the Kosahs, &c., called out that they were the Sircar's poor ryots, on which the suwars ordered them to throw away their arms, which they did; when every weapon had been thrown away the suwars ordered the men to sit down; they were then ordered by the suwars to lie down, which was also complied with, when the suwars began killing them all with swords, spears, and guns; when all were supposed to be dead the suwars came among the bodies and asked if anyone was alive, and called on them, if so, to speak, and they should be saved and taken care of; two or three men, hearing this, raised themselves up, but immediately had their throats cut by the suwars. Thirty-one men were killed outright; but thirty, who were all dreadfully wounded, lay still, were supposed to be dead, and are now alive, although crippled for life.

Witness did not see all this himself, having been on in advance with Captain Mackenzie. Twenty of the wounded men are relations of witness, living in his village; twelve of them are now present outside.

While this was going on all the lootos had fled out of sight; but Captain Mackenzie fell in with a body of about 150 Boordees and others, subjects of Meer Ali Morad, who, on hearing the alarm of lootos, had come out from Goolamee and other neighbouring villages, to assist in repelling the robbers; on seeing the Sircar's troops were out and the robbers gone, these Boordees, &c., were returning towards their homes; they had reached the village of Goolamee and had gone into their houses and huts, when Captain Mackenzie came up and ordered the suwars to kill them; the suwars fell on them in their huts and killed sixty-four men and wounded others. The suwars then carried off all the property they could find, and departed. Witness was present, and saw all that happened, with the party

13th September, 1847. which Captain Mackenzie commanded in person. When the killing of the Boordees was finished, some Khyheerees came up from the rear and told witness that the suwars had been killing his, witness's brethren, the Kosahs. Witness described what had been told him to Captain Mackenzie, who ordered him not to speak that way—that the men who were killed were lootoo. Witness replied, that not one lootoo had been killed, that they had fled long before, and that Captain Mackenzie and his men had been killing none but honest men, the Sircar's ryots. Witness then went back to the place where the Kosahs and Jutts had been killed, and removed the wounded men, who were still alive, to their homes, afterwards burying the dead. Witness withdraws.

Lall Bux . . . Has four severe sword cuts on his hand and body.

Baug Ali . . . { Wounded in eighteen places; quite disabled and crippled for life;
lost the use of one arm and one leg—both nearly cut off.

Neehall . . . Has nine severe wounds with sword and spear.

Jummiat . . . Wounded in three places.

Mullicdad . . . do. six do.

Summana . . . do. eight do.

Syad Khan . . . do. four do.

Beyda . . . do. two do.

Moreed . . . do. do. do.

Jarrod . . . do. do. do.

Mussoo . . . do. do. do.

These men are all Kosahs,
inhabitants of Meerul ke Gote,
near Meerpoor, and are British
subjects.

Hyroo Khan Has eleven bad wounds; some still open and very painful.

The men whose names are given above are those stated by Meerul Kosah to be waiting outside; they were examined each separately, on oath, by Major Jacob, at Khanghur, on the 13th September, 1847. All their depositions were alike, and agree with the statement of Meerul Kosah; they state that they belonged to the party of Kosahs and Jutts who were cut up by the rear-guard of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, and each man's narrative, given separately on oath, exactly agrees in substance with the statement made by Meerul Kosah given above. The men are wounded as mentioned opposite their respective names, and are all more or less crippled, some of them dreadfully so.

Deposed on oath, before me at Khanghur, on the 13th September, 1847.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Magistrate.

No. 2,158 of 1847.

27th September, 1847. From the SECRETARY SCINDE GOVERNMENT to the OFFICER COMMANDING IN UPPER SCINDE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 463, of the 18th instant, and enclosures, and in reply to inform you that His Excellency the Governor would wish you, after seeing the parties you refer to, to report what amount of subsistence or compensation with reference to the nature of the injuries received by them, you consider should be granted to them by Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

No. 1,164 of 1848.

3rd May, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioner, to transmit copy of a despatch from the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1,661, dated 24th ultimo, relative to the claim preferred on behalf of certain subjects of the British Government, who were wounded by a detachment of British troops, in the year 1844, under the wrong impression that they were enemies, and to request you will state what the scale laid down for irregular cavalry is, and whether that or the one recommended by you for these parties is the more liberal.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,
Secretary to Scinde Government.

No. 1,661 of 1848.

SIR,

24th April, 1848.

With reference to your letter dated the 17th January last, No. 109, relative to the grant of compensation to certain Kosahs, stated to have been disabled by wounds received in 1844, in an engagement with British troops, who mistook them for enemies, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance copy of my letter to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 17th ultimo, No. 51, together with that officer's reply, dated the 7th instant, No. 871, on the subject.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

A. MALET,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Chief Secretary.

No. 51 of 1848.

SIR,

17th March, 1848.

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 30th October last, No. 3,241, relative to a claim for compensation preferred on behalf of certain parties stated to have been disabled by wounds received in the year 1844, in an engagement with British troops, who mistook them for enemies.

2.—It having been considered that Major Jacob, Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, would, from his position and knowledge of the circumstances of this unfortunate case, be the party most competent to advise Government as to the nature and amount of compensations which it might be proper to afford to these claimants, the Commissioner in Scinde was requested to call upon that officer for his opinion on the question, and a copy of the statement submitted by Major Jacob, with reference to the above call, is herewith forwarded.

3.—In soliciting the instructions of His Lordship in Council on this application, I am directed to state that the grant of pensions to these Kosahs, according to the scale laid down for irregular cavalry, will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be sufficient.

To H. M. Elliot, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Fort William.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

No. 871 of 1848.

SIR,

7th April, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th ultimo, No. 51, relative to a claim for compensation preferred on behalf of certain subjects of the British Government, and of Ali Morad, who were wounded by a detachment of British troops in the year 1844, under the wrong impression that they were enemies, and with reference to the inquiry as to the scale of pensions to be granted to these men, I have the honor to inform you, that of two scales proposed, namely, Major Jacob's and the scale laid down for irregular cavalry, the Governor in Council sanctions the adoption of the most liberal.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bombay.

(Signed)

H. M. ELLIOT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

E. J. BROWN,

Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

No. 121 of 1848.

SIR,

10th May, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,164, of the 3rd May, 1848, to my address, with accompaniments. In reply, I have the honor to state that I am not aware of any scale of pension established for men of

10th May, 1848.

the irregular cavalry under the circumstances. In the regulations of the Bombay army there is no scale of pensions laid down for men of the irregular cavalry, with the exception of those who belonged to "Colonel Skinner's original Hindustanee Russala." For these, the pension allowed is 7 rupees a month for a private silidar, and 5 for a bhargheer.

Pensions for wounds hitherto granted to men of the irregular cavalry of the Bombay army have been, I believe, always granted as special cases. I am, therefore, quite unable to say whether the scale of pensions recommended by me for the wounded Kosahs be more liberal than that laid down for irregular cavalry.

From the allusion to pensions to irregular cavalry, it appears to me that possibly Government may have supposed that the Kosahs cut up by the 6th Irregulars, now petitioning for pensions, were horsemen of some kind in British employ; but if this impression exists, it is erroneous; the men were the common peasantry of the country, and the rates of pension recommended by me were proportioned to the degree in which the injuries received by each individual appeared to prevent him from earning his bread by daily labor, and to the price of the necessaries of life in the country.

To Captain Brown, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Secretary to Government of Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 1,350 of 1849.

28th March, 1849.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st January last, No. 253, and to inform you that under the authority of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Beyla Khan Khyheeree a life pension of 4 rupees per mensem, in consideration of the wounds received by him in 1844 from a detachment of British troops, under a wrong impression.

2.—The payment of the pension in question is to commence from the same date as the pensions granted to the Kosahs under the same circumstances, as recommended by Major Jacob.

To the Commissioner in Scinde. (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1,344 of 1848.

25th August, 1848.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose herewith a letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner, regarding an allowance to certain wounded Kosahs, as recommended by yourself.

2.—I should feel greatly obliged, as you are acquainted with the parties, if you would be kind enough to ascertain if all those mentioned in the original list are alive; and by your causing them to assemble at Khanghur in order that they may be identified by the Kardar, who has been directed to attend on you whenever you should require him to do so.

3.—After these men have been once identified it will be necessary for them to proceed, on the 5th of each month, to the Kardar, who has instructions to disburse to them on that date their allowance for the preceding month.

4.—Be good enough to return the enclosures now forwarded.

5.—The allowances of these pensioners will commence from the 1st instant.

To Major Jacob, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
In political charge of the Frontier. P. GOLDNEY, Major,
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 808 of 1849.

SIR,

11th April, 1849.

With advertence to your letter, No. 29, of the 28th January last, recommending the grant of a pension to Beyla Khan Khyheeree, in consideration of the wounds received by him in 1844, from a detachment of British troops, under a wrong impression, I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a letter, No. 1,350, of 28th March, 1849, from Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney, containing the sanction of Government to a life pension of 4 rupees per mensem to the party in question, to commence from the same date as the pensions granted to the Kosahs under the same circumstances.

You will be good enough to communicate to Beyla Khan the decision of Government in his favor.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 950 of 1849.

SIR,

24th April, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you, that as recommended in your letter, No. 102, of the 17th instant, the Collector of Shikarpoor has been directed to disburse the monthly amount of pension payable to Beyla Khan Khyheeree, from his treasury, and to forward the same regularly to you for transmission to the grantee.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

NAMES of certain Kosahs Wounded by mistake by a Detachment of the British Troops ; with a description of their wounds, and the Compensation recommended to be granted to the sufferers by Government.

Khanghur, 23rd December, 1849.

NAMES.	Number and Description of Wounds.	Compensation recommended by Major Jacob, commanding S. I. H.
Beeah	One sabre-cut on the head, and one on the thumb	Pension for life at 4 rupees per month.
Samanah	One do do and two on the left shoulder	do do do
Lall Bux	Two do do left shoulder, one on the nose, and one on the left knee	do do do
Malikaar	Four do do left part of the back, and on the right ankle	do do do
Nehall	Four do do right arm, one on the back, and one on the right temple	do do do
Moreed	One do do left shoulder, and one on the right arm	do do do
Suggah	One do do do three on the back, and one on the neck	do do do
Syedhoo	One do do back of the neck, and one on the left knee	do do do
Jamaul	Three do do left shoulder	do do do
Jaddah	One do do do on the wrist of left arm, which is entirely disabled and lost to the man	Pension of 7 rupees per month for life.
Jamoo	A very severe cut on the head, and one on the right shoulder	Pension of 4 rupees per month for life.
Dulleel	One gun-shot through the right shoulder, and sabre-cut on left shoulder, and on left wrist	do do do
Bagaw	One sabre-cut on the head, one on wrist, and one on right leg, rendered quite a crawling cripple	Pension of 7 rupees per month for life.
Shere Khan	One do on the left arm	Pension of 4 rupees per month for life.
Pandahee	One gun-shot through the side, one sabre-cut on the forehead, fingers of the left hand ruined	Pension of 7 rupees per month for life.
Musscoo	One sabre-cut on the left elbow, and one on the head	Pension of 4 rupees per month for life.
Kamroo	One gun-shot wound through the left knee	do do do
Joommoo	One sabre-cut on the left wrist, one slight cut on the head	do do do
Hyroo	Referred to in the annexed certificate (original herewith appended). Certificate that Hyroo Kosah is now under my charge for the cure of a severe gun-shot wound of a long standing ; he is not in a fit state to be moved from the hospital, and is, in fact, almost helpless from the effect of this and other wounds, said by him to have been received at the same time.	Pension of 10 rupees per month for life.

(Signed)

S. M. PELLY, Assistant-Surgeon,

1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 108 of 1850.

SIR,

28th January, 1850.

I have the honor to request that you will state, for the information of Government, from what date the pensions of the Khyheeree and Kosah husbandmen, who were cut up by the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry, near Khanghur, in 1844, have been paid; whether from the date of their receiving their wounds or from the date of the Government sanction to the payment.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Frontier.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 21 of 1850.

SIR,

2nd February, 1850.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 108, of the 28th January, 1850, to my address, and in reply to state that the payment of the pensions to the men in question commenced from the 1st August, 1848, after the receipt of the orders of Government on the subject by the Collector of Shikarpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(COPY.)

No. 1,242 of 1850.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

15th March, 1850.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to
R. K. PRINGLE, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 15th March, 1850.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 267, dated the 11th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council authorises payment of the pensions of the Kosah sufferers therein alluded to, from the 24th March, 1844, the date on which they became due.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)
Bombay Castle, 15th March, 1850.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)
(Signed)

JNO. INVERANTY,
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 568 of 1850.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

21st March, 1850.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, Upper Scinde, with reference to his letter, No. 21, dated 2nd ultimo.

(Signed)
Kurrachee, 21st March, 1850.

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner.

No. 230 of 1850.

SIR,

2nd April, 1850.

With reference to your letter, No. 48 of 1850, I do myself the honor to inform you that the arrears due to the Kosah pensioners have been paid up this day in my presence.

2.—The amount due to Beyla Khyheeree is still with me, he not having made his appearance; may I request the favor of your causing his attendance.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed)
Commanding Frontier.

FARRINGTON, Lieutenant,
Officiating Collector in Upper Scinde.

14th June, 1850.

No. 1,038 of 1850.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 88, dated the 7th instant, with accompaniments on the subject of a petition from certain persons who had been cut up by mistake by our troops, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to inform me whether this was on the same occasion as gave rise to the claim of those persons for whom pensions were sanctioned in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 2,575, dated 22nd June, 1848, and if so, that you will favor me with your opinion as to the amount of compensation which should be assigned to the present claimants.

It would also be desirable, to prevent a repetition of applications of this nature, that inquiries should be instituted as to the whole number of sufferers on the occasion referred to, in order that any cases which may still remain may receive consideration at the same time as these.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

7th June, 1850.

Sherma, wife of Seeram Boordee, formerly living near Goolamee, in the British territory.

Nummurdee, wife of Sungur Boordee, formerly living near Goolamee, in the British territory.

Domba	}	Living on the Pukka Nullah, near Goolamee.
Suddoorra		
Mehrab		
Kurram Khan		
Kahooree		
Saheedad		
Navaub		
Janee		

The persons above mentioned appeared before Major Jacob, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the frontier of Upper Scinde, at Khanghur, on the 7th June, 1850, and being examined, state that about six years ago, when Captain Mackenzie was at Khanghur with his Ressala (the 6th Bengal Irregular Cavalry), a large party of mounted robbers came and carried off much cattle from the neighbourhood of Pukka, Goolamee, &c.

The villagers took arms and pursued, to endeavour to recover their property; they (about twenty-eight in all, twenty-six men and two women) had proceeded accordingly about two coss from Goolamee, when Captain Mackenzie's horsemen, who were out in pursuit of the robbers, came up to them, and called out to them to throw down their arms, which they immediately did; the horsemen then fell on them, killed fifteen of the men, and severely wounded the eight men and two women now present; three men of the party not now present ran away, and escaped unhurt.

The women had accompanied the party to carry water for the men; all the persons above mentioned agree in this statement.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

No. 96 of 1850.

25th June, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 1,038, of the 14th June, 1850, to my address, I have the honor to report that I caused it to be notified through the district of Mobaruckpoor, &c., that all persons having claims on the British Government for compensation for wounds received from our troops on the occasion referred to in August, 1844, should appear before me to prefer their petitions.

The persons mentioned in the accompanying list came accordingly, and these comprise, as far as I can learn, the whole of the remaining sufferers on the occasion in question.

The statement of all these persons agree as to the circumstances, time and manner in which their wounds were received ; and these statements are exactly similar to those formerly made by the Kosahs and others now enjoying pensions from Government, wherefore it is, I presume, unnecessary to repeat them here. 25th June, 1850.

With regard to the amount of pensions to be granted to these poor people, I should recommend that they receive a monthly allowance, as specified opposite each man's name in the accompanying roll.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

25th June, 1850.

LIST of persons who appeared before Major Jacob, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, at Khanghur, on the 25th June, 1850, to petition for Pension from the British Government on account of wounds received in August, 1844, from men of the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry, who mistook them for enemies.

Khanghur, 25th June, 1850.

Names.	Residence.	Age about. Years.	Amount of Monthly Pension re- commended.	Nature of Injuries received.
Wullea	Mobaruckpoor ...	25	2 0 0	Presents several cicatrices as of several wounds ; no impairment of function.
Wurrea	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	3 0 0	Cicatrice as of sword wounds on right shoulder and arm, partial loss of the function of the limb.
Brahim.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	One wound on the right hand, no loss of motion, &c.
Sahibdad	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	4 0 0	Received severe sword cut over right shoulder and scalp ; partial loss of right upper extremity.
Pullea	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	Received slight flesh wound on right fore arm.
Izzut.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	35	2 0 0	Received a sword cut on the back of right thigh ; but slight impairment of function of the limb.
Dahim	Mobaruckpoor ...	25	1 0 0	Cicatrice of sword cut on the outside of right arm ; no loss of motion.
Suddeek	Mobaruckpoor ...	25	2 0 0	Wound of right hand ; partial loss of two fingers.
Datun	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	Wound of scalp and on the inside of the right leg ; no appreciable loss of motion, &c.
Hyat.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	50	4 0 0	Presents three deep cicatrices om the back of left shoulder ; partial loss of motion of the left upper extremity.
Kurruum	Mobaruckpoor ...	40	1 0 0	Cicatrice of gun-shot wound over right knee-joint ; suffers no impairment of motion of the limb.
Buksha.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	Cicatrice of sword cut over right fore arm ; no loss of motion.
Swally	Mobaruckpoor ...	35	1 0 0	Slight wound on scalp and left fore finger.
Noor.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	2 0 0	Gun-shot wound in left leg ; partial loss of the use of the limb.
Dinna	Mobaruckpoor ...	60	1 0 0	Slight wound on the neck and left upper extremity ; no lesion of function.
Wuzzeer	Meyah ke Gote...	40	1 0 0	Spear wound on right leg ; no loss of motion.
Saidoo	Mobaruckpoor ...	35	4 0 0	Wounds on right arm and hand ; function of wounded parts unimpaired.
Soda	Mobaruckpoor ...	60	4 0 0	Received severe wound on left shoulder and arm ; extremity of the right thumb amputated from sword cut ; partial loss of motion of left hand and right arm.
Azmut	Mobaruckpoor ...	45	2 0 0	Slight wounds on the chest and left fore arm ; partial lesion of function of the left hand.
Peer Mahomed	Mobaruckpoor ...	40	1 0 0	Slight wound on left leg.
Meerza	Mobaruckpoor ...	35	1 0 0	Received wound on left fore arm.
Pukkeea	Goonea	60	4 0 0	Severe wound on right fore arm ; loss of motion of the right hand.
Deenoo.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	50	2 0 0	Wound on left fore finger ; partial loss of motion.
Deengana	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	Wound on left fore arm.
Jam	Mobaruckpoor ...	45	4 0 0	Dislocation of left elbow joint ; arm useless.
Summa.....	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	3 0 0	Wound on left fore arm ; gun-shot wounds of both thighs ; partial loss of function.
Hoormut	Mobaruckpoor ...	30	1 0 0	Wounded over right arm ; gun-shot wound in right thigh ; no lesion of the function of the parts.
Sawun	Goonea	30	1 0 0	Slight wound over left arm and scalp.
Mahomed	Goonea	30	1 0 0	Very slight flesh wound on left fore finger and the right heel.

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

Certified that I have examined the Persons whose names are borne on this Roll, and find that they have been wounded as specified opposite their respective names.

(Signed)

G. J. McKENZIE, Assistant-Surgeon,
2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 4,525 of 1850.

SIR,

2nd October, 1850.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, 1,447, dated the 7th ultimo, and to inform you that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council sanctions the payment of the additional pensions to the Kosah sufferers enumerated in the list submitted with your previous communication, dated the 3rd ultimo, No. 1,282, from the 24th March, 1844, the date on which they became due, amounting in the aggregate to 1,140 rupees per mensem.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1850.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

COMMISSIONER in Scinde.

No. 1,612 of 1850.

12th October, 1850.

Transmitted for the information of Major Jacob, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject.

(Signed)

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

13th May, 1848.

As already reported in my letter to your address, of the 2nd May, 1848, I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to Kusmore with a squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, for the purpose of watching and guarding the frontier towards Mooltan. On the morning of the 11th instant I went to Mittree, a place about ten miles north-east of Kusmore, just within the British territory, and this morning I returned to Kusmore.

I have found the country profoundly quiet everywhere, and there does not appear to me to be the least probability of its being disturbed by anything happening at Mooltan. The Muzzarees, at Rojaun, &c., in the Mooltan territory, have positively refused to have anything to do with hostilities against the British Government, and their Chief, Dost Ali, has written to me to ask to be allowed to visit me and pay his respects. Six Boogtees (footmen) came during the night of the 10th instant quite close to Kusmore, and, in the jungle near that place, severely wounded a camel man, and carried off two camels. They were followed in the morning, but contrived to escape to the hills. Some of the Boogtees have, I am told, been taken into pay by Dewan Moolraj, and feeble attempts at plundering may still be made by the remains of this tribe; but seeing no chance of the peace of the border being seriously disturbed, and the tremendous heat of the weather, at this season, being very trying to man and horse, it does not appear to me advisable that I should remain here any longer; therefore, it is my intention to leave Kusmore, *en route* to Khanghur, on the morning of the 15th instant.

I have the honor, &c.

To Captain Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Secretary to Scinde Government. Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

19th May, 1848.

By direction of the Commissioner, I have the honor to transmit for your information and guidance, extract of the two concluding paragraphs of letter No. 153, dated 13th instant, from the Chief Secretary of Bombay, on the subject of affairs at Mooltan.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) E. J. BROWN, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde. Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, No. 153, dated 13th May, 1848, to the address
of the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.

" I am requested by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to desire
" you to direct all the officers on the frontier, and especially Major Jacob, to be
" on the alert, and prepared to repel any incursion of the hill tribes or others,
" which may possibly be undertaken, in consequence of the late events in
" Mooltan.

19th May, 1848.

“ Major Jacob should be instructed to submit weekly reports (oftener if necessary) of the state of the frontier under his charge, and of any information which may reach him of the state of affairs at Mooltan and the adjacent districts, especially on any points likely to affect the tranquillity of Scinde.”

(True extract.)

(Signed)

W. SURTEES,

Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

20th May, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,245, of 1848, to my address, with accompanying extract, and with reference to the subject thereof, have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to explain to the Commissioner that the reply to the wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat, dated 26th January, 1848, does not appear altogether to meet the question under reference; this is probably owing to my not having stated the matter with sufficient clearness.

I beg to explain that there are no defined boundaries at present existing between the lands of the Khan of Kelat, on the border of Scinde, and territories of the British Government and that of Khyrpoor, and that the want of any established boundary line gives rise to interminable disputes, and all manner of claims, just and unjust.

The Khan of Kelat possesses Rojaun and Mamool, but how far round these places the lands belonging to them extend there is nothing to show. The Khan of Kelat claims up to Janeydeyra, &c., and whatever may be thought of this claim, it appears necessary that the boundary should be fixed somewhere. The necessity for a defined boundary is becoming greater daily, inasmuch as the population in this part of the country is rapidly increasing, and cultivation is even now being extended near to the Mamool jungle. On my arrival at Khanghur, in January, 1847, there were at this place but two Buneah's shops, and ten or twelve wretched huts, the abode of as many families, and the country about was also nearly deserted. Since then a new village has sprung up near Khanghur, now containing about 3,000 inhabitants.

New canals have been dug, old ones cleared out by the Zumeendars, and a great deal of waste land prepared for cultivation. Already the canals, and the operations of the cultivators, either British or those of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, have been extended to the westward into the lands claimed by the Mamool Zemindar as belonging to him; and this man has made loud and frequent complaints to me on the subject; but, there being no boundary line established, nothing can be settled between the parties.

The evils caused by such a state of things will be continually increasing, and will in all probability cause serious breaches of the peace, or greater injustice to the weaker party. Wherefore, it will be for the advantage of all parties to have a boundary line established at once, while the greater part of the lands remain unappropriated and uncultivated, as it is certain that every day's delay adds to the difficulty of making an equitable and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Brown, (Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

23th May, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the accompanying papers, and with reference to their contents beg leave to state, that I am of opinion that it would not be judicious ever to allow the persons therein mentioned to return to reside near this frontier. It is possible that their being allowed to do so might not be attended, under the present arrangements, with any ill consequences; but it would not, it appears to me, be a prudent proceeding to replace these men, who were the very worst of all marauders formerly infesting this country, in a position where they might do mischief and give trouble.

It appears to me that it would be best to inform these people, once for all, that it had been finally determined that they should settle for good in Lower Scinde, and that they could not ever be allowed to return to the frontier; they would then, in all probability, make up their minds to be contented where they

are, which they cannot be so long as they are allowed to entertain the hope of a return to this part of the country, and to be continually petitioning to be allowed to do so. 28th May, 1848.

To Captain Brown, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Secretary to Commissioner in Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

11th June, 1848.

I have the honor to request that you will have the kindness again to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, that the 100 Belooche horsemen mentioned in my letter, No. 53, of the 25th February, 1848, to the address of Colonel Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde, and No. 106, of the 13th April, and No. 123, of the 12th May, 1848, to your address, are absolutely necessary to enable me to carry on the arrangements for the safe guarding of this frontier in a satisfactory manner and with success.

These men are now more than ever necessary, owing to the state of affairs in Mooltan; and I beg leave earnestly to solicit permission to engage their services forthwith, without waiting for the further sanction of Government. The establishment asked for will, I feel certain, be found permanently necessary on this frontier; but should Government at any time think it not required, the men can be got rid of in a day, and discharged at once without the least trouble.

To Captain Brown, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Secretary to Commissioner JOHN JACOB, Major,
in Scinde. Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

22nd June, 1848.

I have the honor to report that the frontier under my command has been undisturbed since the date of my last report on the subject. A few trifling cases of cattle-lifting have occurred at Ooch, and other places on the border, far beyond the British boundary.

On the 20th instant, a cossid from the hills was met by one of my patrols in the desert, and, on being questioned, the man stated that he had been sent by Islam Khan with a letter to me; he was brought to me at Khanghur, when he produced the letter herewith forwarded, sealed by both Islam Khan and Alum Khan. The man denied having any other letters in his possession, but on searching his person, the two Sindee letters, also sent herewith, were found on him.

The object of these letters from the Boogtee chiefs is, of course, to establish a communication with their friends in the police, and at the colony near Larkhana, which, it appears to me, would be likely to do mischief. I have acquainted the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor with the contents of these letters. To the cossid I gave no answer whatever, neither was he allowed to speak to any one; I had him escorted to the foot of the hills, and there let go. Great efforts are being made by the rebel, Dewan Moolraj, to get the Murree tribe to assist him, and to induce them to make inroads on the British frontier. Moolraj, I am informed, lately sent 40,000 rupees to Deen Mahomed Murree; and frequent messengers have gone to him from Mooltan to beg him to send men to join the Dewan. The Murrees report to me that they have positively refused all these offers, and that they are true to the British interest, but I am very doubtful about their good faith, at least so long as Moolraj may have the means of paying them well for their services. I have the honor to forward herewith letters received yesterday from the Murree chiefs.

I beg again to point out that, under the present frontier arrangements, it would be very advantageous to allow the Khyheerees in British pay to reside at their own villages, according to the original arrangement of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, continuing to enjoy their pay, to allow me to entertain 100 Belooche Guides for the frontier service, and to withdraw our troops entirely from Cutchee.

The necessity of maintaining the post at Shahpoor, in my opinion, no longer exists; the Khyheerees, now entirely freed from their most inveterate enemies, the Boogtees, and enjoying the advantage of regular pay to a body of their horsemen,

22nd June, 1848.

would be able to maintain, without further interference on our part; while by entirely withdrawing from Cutchee, we should place the desert between us and the disorderly tribes of hill and plain on the Cutchee border, having no further concern with all their petty feuds, quarrels, and plunderings.

I have the honor, &c.

To Captain Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Secretary to the Commissioner Political Superintendent and Commandant
in Scinde. on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

23rd June, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I have for some time past had reason to suspect the conduct of Azeem Khan Jagheerdar, of Budanee, and that I have to-day received from the Collector of Shikarpoor letters, of which the accompanying are copies.

Under the circumstances, I beg leave to suggest that His Highness Meer Ali Morad be moved immediately to cause Azeem Khan to be arrested, and to be removed from a position in which he is likely to do much injury both to His Highness the Meer and to the British Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Forbes, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Resident at Khyrpoor. Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

23rd June, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence connected with your application in favor of one Edul Khan, who was recommended by you to be pensioned as a Russuldar, I am directed by the Brigadier Commanding the Division to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Military Department, No. 2,458, dated the 5th instant, intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant a pension of six rupees per mensem to that individual for his services in the Military Department; also that his claim on account of services in the Political Department will be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

The original certificates of character are herewith returned, for the purpose of giving back to the owner.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.
(True copy.)

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5th June, 1848.

SIR,

Bombay Castle, 5th June, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th November, 1847, No. 1,139, with its enclosures, and, in reply, to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a pension of (6) six rupees per mensem to Edul Khan, for his services in the Military Department.

2.—I am further directed to state, for the information of His Excellency, that the claim of Edul Khan for his services in the Political Department will be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India from that department.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Adjutant-General (Signed) A. MALET,
of the Army. (True copy.) Chief Secretary.
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde and Beloochistan.
(True copy.)

(Signed) J. JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

28th June, 1848.

I have the honor to report that the frontier under my command has been undisturbed during the past week.

I have reason to believe that one Azeem Khan, the Jagheerdar of Budanee, on the Boordeeka frontier, in the territory of His Highness Ali Morad, has been in treasonable correspondence with the rebels of Mooltan, giving them information and sending them offers of assistance.

I reported this to the Resident at Khyrpoor, on the 22nd instant, with a view to his moving His Highness Meer Ali Morad to have the man's conduct inquired into, and if necessary, have him arrested.

This Azeem Khan has also lately been ill-treating some police horsemen who were at Budanee on duty.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that His Highness the Khan of Kelat has not as yet sent a wukkeel to remain with me at Khanghur.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Brown,
Secretary to the Commissioner
in Scinde.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

28th June, 1848.

Adverting to the remark opposite to letter No. 372, dated 26th April last, in the register of references, dated 1st May, to the effect that the arrangements for the protection of the north-west frontier of Scinde, proposed in Major Jacob's letter, No. 53/48, dated 25th February, 1848, which accompanied mine above noticed, had been sanctioned on the 23rd May, I have the honor to request you will be pleased to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that with the exception of that conveyed in the letter No. 2,064, dated 12th May, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Commissioner in Scinde, which accompanied your letter, No. 176, no sanction has yet been given to Major Jacob's proposals; and that consequently the withdrawal of the Shahpoor outpost, the retention of eighty Khyheeree horsemen on the terms suggested, and the entertainment of the 100 Belooche Guides for duty at the several posts along the frontier line, have not up to this date been carried into effect; I therefore would earnestly recommend the adjustment of these points, which Major Jacob considers of such essential importance to the success of his system—that owing to their sanction having been withheld he has had to contend with much difficulty, and been compelled to have recourse to all kinds of expedients to supply their place, in securing the general efficiency of the frontier arrangements.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Quarter-Master-General
of the Army.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS, Colonel,
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

(True copy.)
(Signed) R. PHAYRE, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General, S. D. A.

SIR,

4th July, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,064, of 1848, to my address, with accompaniment, and in reply beg leave to observe that it is necessary, if the road from Kusmore along the frontier is to be completed at all, that the laborers should proceed beyond British territory.

I beg leave also to state, that in the execution of the work above mentioned I have endeavoured to give as little trouble as possible to the country people, and that, so far from the work being attended with serious injury to the people, as well as to the revenue, its completion will in all probability be of the utmost permanent advantage to both.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter under reply, I beg leave to observe that the work in question is an extraordinary one, and therefore the ordinary routine of proceeding may not be applicable with advantage. I have been zealously laboring to break through the ancient custom of the practice of disorder, violence, robbery and murder, which existed on this frontier; the making

4th July, 1848.

of this road through the jungles of Boordeeka is one of the means towards that end, and in endeavouring to carry it into effect I think that I have a right to expect the co-operation and assistance of the civil officers, and that frivolous complaints tending to impede the work will not be listened to.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To Captain Brown, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
 Secretary to Commissioner Political Superintendent and Commandant
 in Scinde. on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

6th July, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the British frontier under my command has been undisturbed during the past week.

Two Boordee horsemen, a Fukkeer, and a woman, were killed at Sunree (twenty-five miles north-east of Hassan ke Ghurree), beyond the desert, and two other men desperately wounded, on the night of the 2nd instant, by Alum Khan, Kulpur, who attacked them with thirteen horsemen and twenty footmen, surprising them when asleep. The Boordees, however, beat off the robbers with some loss, and saved all their cattle except a few sheep, which the Boogtees carried off.

My patrols from Hussan ke Ghurree, Tungwanee and Kunt Kote, met at Sunree next morning, but the Boogtees had returned to the hills before daylight.

Another notorious marauder, Batel Mussooree, with a party of plundering horsemen, has left the hills, and is now marauding on the Naree; my posts are on the alert, but I think it very unlikely that the plunderers will venture to cross the desert into British territory.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
 Commanding in Upper Scinde. Political Superintendent and Commandant
 on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

17th July, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 57, of the 3rd March last, I am directed by the Brigadier Commanding the Division to transmit to you the accompanying transcript of a communication from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, under date the 29th ultimo, with copy of its annexment from Secretary to the Government of India, intimating that the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council declines to sanction any change in the organization or establishment of the regiments under your command.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
 To Major Jacob, (Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
 Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Assistant Adjutant-General,
 Khanghur. Scinde and Beloochistan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 2,779.

Bombay Castle, 29th June, 1848.

29th June, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 326, dated 25th March last, I am directed to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 210, dated 10th instant, declining to sanction any change in the organization or establishment of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To the Adjutant-General. (Signed) A. MALET,
 Chief Secretary.

SIR,

10th June, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,946, under date the 4th ultimo, with its various annexments, and to state in reply, for the information of the Bombay Government, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council declines to lend his sanction to any change in the organization or establishment of the Scinde Irregular Cavalry, or to authorize any increase to the pay at present received by the native officers or privates of that corps.

To the Secretary to
Government of Bombay.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

J. STUART, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

17th July, 1848.

In reply to your letter, No. 138, dated 1st July, 1848, I have the honor to inform you that the stars and certificates of the Order of Merit were this morning presented to the native officers and men of your regiment, as per margin, in due form, and in presence of the troops of this station.

Russaidar Shaik Ali.
Naib Russuldar
Azum Khan.
Suware Bujjo Khan.
Do. Bahadoor Khan.
Do. Nahar Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) LE MESSURIER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. Commanding at Hyderabad.

SIR,

20th July, 1848.

With reference to your letter, No. 490, dated 6th May last, I am directed to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 503, dated 24th ultimo, conveying the sanction of that Government to the 2nd Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse bearing the word Cutchee on their standards and appointments.

I have the honor, &c.

To the Adjutant-General. (Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

SIR,

24th June, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,244, of the 23rd ultimo, submitting with reference to my No. 19, of the 3rd March last, copy of a further despatch from the Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, recommending that the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse may also be permitted to bear the word "Cutchee" on their standards and appointments, on the grounds that on its formation that corps received from the 1st Regiment half of its native officers and men, as well as four of its eight standards, on which are inscribed Meeanee and Hyderabad, although the 2nd Regiment, as a separate corps, did not exist at the time those battles were fought.

In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that in consideration of the above circumstances, and in compliance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the extension to the 2nd Regiment of the privilege of bearing Cutchee on its standard and appointments, as already accorded in the case of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. STUART, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

8th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information transcript of a communication from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, under date the 20th July, 1848 (No. 3,031), with copies of its accompaniments from the Secretary to the Government, conveying the sanction of that Government to the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse bearing the word Cutchee on its standards and appointments.

I have the honor, &c.,
EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

(Signed)

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

24th July 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I still meet with great obstruction in carrying on my duties on the frontier, on the part of the people of Budanee, and beg leave to point out the necessity of some measures being taken to enforce obedience to authority on the part of their people in Boordeeka; the purwanahs of His Highness Meer Ali Morad appear to be treated by the men complained of with supreme contempt, and it appears to me that such will continue to be the case until the refractory persons meet with condign punishment.

I have the honor to forward herewith Persian letters concerning the matter in question.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

30th June, 1848.

MY LORD,

Dated 5th March,
1848, and Reply No.
1,128, dated 15th inst.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of your Lordship in Council, copy of a letter, No. 144, dated the 22nd instant, from Major Jacob, in political charge of the frontier, reporting that the state of affairs in that quarter continues undisturbed.

Dated 26th March,
1848.
Dated 19th June,
1848.

2.—The subjects alluded to in the concluding paragraph of Major Jacob's letter were brought to the notice of Government in my letters of dates noted in the margin.

I have the honor, &c.,
R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Right Honorable Viscount Falkland,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

18th July, 1848.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,778, dated the 30th ultimo, and to inform you that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested, with reference to the arrangements considered necessary by Colonel Dundas, to make such arrangements for the distribution of troops on the Scinde frontier as may appear to His Excellency to be advisable.

I have the honor, &c.,
A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(Signed)

To R. K. Pringle, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde.

2nd August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter, No. 1,602, of the 12th June, 1848, to my address, I have been employed in communication with the Collector of Shikarpoor, resident at Khyrpoor, and wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, settling the boundary lines between the Kelat territory where it meets Scinde to the north.

I have the honor to annex certain papers, containing evidence on the subject, received from the Collector of Shikarpoor; the contents of these were fully explained to the wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, Moollah Ahmed, who took off the Persian documents. Moollah Ahmed's written reply is annexed.

2nd August, 1848.

The evidence of hundreds of other persons might be brought forward in the matter, but this is not necessary, as, somewhat to my surprise, I find that every man, far and near, on both sides, agrees as to the facts of the case. The claims of the Kelat Government, as stated to me in full by Moollah Ahmed, when set forth in plain language, amount solely to this—"The lands of Rojaun, &c., were given to the Kelat Sircar by the great Timoor, and the grant was confirmed by Nadir Shah. The present Khan of Kelat having been restored to all his possessions in full, is entitled to those lands extending to Janeydeyra and Khanghur." In his written reply, the wukkeel merely states that the Khan of Kelat was placed in possession of Rojaun, &c., by Colonel Outram; and he tells me that Captain Postans, then Assistant Political Agent at Shikarpoor, gave the Khan's wukkeel a letter to that effect; but the letter is not forthcoming, though I have repeatedly requested that if such a paper existed it might be produced. The statement of Moollah Ahmed on this point is certainly not borne out by the facts of the case. He further states, that it is true the lands were in possession of the Meers of Scinde before A.D. 1843, but that the Khan of Kelat recovered them, as they had been taken from him formerly by force. The clear and undisputed facts of the case appear to me quite sufficient to enable Government to arrive at a just and equitable decision on the subject. They are as follows:—At the time of the conquest of Scinde, and for some years previous to that time, the lands of Rojaun, Mamool, &c., were in the undisputed possession of Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad, and whatever revenue was collected at these places was paid to the Scinde Ameers. After the conquest of Scinde by the British, and during the confusion necessarily caused by the overthrow of the former Princes, the officers of Kelat unjustifiably took possession of Rojaun, &c., which had then clearly become British territory, thereby destroying the distinct and natural boundary which previously existed between Cutchee and Scinde. With regard to the claim to extend the territory of Kelat to Khanghur and Janeydeyra, it is still more groundless than the other, for the Kelat Government does not appear ever, within the memory of man, to have rightly or wrongly any part of the land in question. From these facts, it appears to me certain that the Khan of Kelat has no just title whatever to any territory in Scinde to the south of the desert; that Rojaun and Mamool, with the lands thereabouts, are British territory; and that the just political boundary between Scinde and Cutchee is the same as the natural geographical one, "The Desert."

The claims of His Highness Meer Ali Morad to the lands of Janeydeyra, Khanghur, &c., have no connection with the above, and form quite a distinct question; but as they are discussed in the accompanying letter from the Collector of Shikarpoor, it may be proper for me to notice them here. My opinions as to the justice of these claims coincide generally with those of Major Goldney, and it appears to me that the Government of Khyrpoor has no just title to the portion of territory in question. Whether the lands of Janeydeyra, &c., did formerly, before the accession of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, belong to Khyrpoor or to Hyderabad, they certainly now are British territories, inasmuch as they were appropriated as such not long after the conquest of Scinde by His Excellency Sir C. J. Napier, Governor of Scinde, with the full knowledge and consent of His Highness Meer Ali Morad. The lands and villages were, to my personal knowledge, completely deserted when the British first came to this country in 1838-39. There was not, and had not been for a long period before that time, a single inhabitant at either Khanghur or Janeydeyra; these places, then worth nothing, have since been occupied and peopled by British troops and subjects; since the conquest of Scinde, the lands have been treated and disposed of as British territory, and have remained so unchallenged until now, when, after a silence of three years (the country meanwhile having become peopled and rich, instead of a barren, worthless, and deserted waste), His Excellency Meer Ali Morad claims them as his territory.

To Captain Brown,
Secretary to the Commissioner
in Scinde.

I have the honor &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

11th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I still meet with the greatest opposition and insolence in carrying on my public duties on the frontier of Boordeeka, from one Ranjah Mull and his agents.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from the Moonshee of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, attached to me by order of His Highness, and a letter from the son of Ranjah Mull, which you will see is written in a most insolent tone, and the contents of which are as disrespectful to His Highness Meer Ali Morad as to myself, inasmuch as the purwanah of His Highness the Meer, directing all his officers and subjects in Boordeeka to obey me and afford me assistance, accompanied my purwanahs, and was shown to this man, Lall Dass, and all the other Kardars, &c., by Moonshee Shumboo Dyal.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will be kind enough to make His Highness the Meer at once take effective measures to remedy the evils I complain of; and it would be as well if he were to give me full authority to take into custody, and send prisoners to Khyrpoor, all refractory persons who may refuse to obey the orders of their Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

27th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,048, of the 22nd August, 1848, to my address, and with reference to the subjects thereof beg leave to explain, that there are now belonging to the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse three native doctors, and to the 2nd Regiment one native doctor; besides these men, who are part of the regiment, there are attached to the 1st Regiment one, and in the 2nd Regiment two hospital assistants belonging to the regular service. I am not certain which of these persons are alluded to in your letter under reply. The men attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse come under the rules and regulations of the regular medical service, and are only temporarily serving with us, by an arrangement of the superintending surgeons. The regimental native doctors were engaged by me in the same manner as the men of the corps are enlisted, without any particular terms being specified. But one of them, a very respectable man, was hospital assistant, and resigned the regular service for the purpose of joining the Scinde Irregular Horse as native doctor; and it would hardly be fair now to discharge him without fault on his part.

I beg leave to observe that it is found by experience that the regimental medical subordinates, forming, as now, part of our establishment, are far better adapted to the duties of a Silidar corps, and perform those duties in a more satisfactory manner than the hospital assistants of the regular service not forming part of the regiment they are attached to, and being frequently changed. With the complement of regimental native doctors allowed in the establishment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, no medical subordinates from the regular service are required to be attached to the corps, which would be better without them.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To Major Green,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

17th August, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, No. 235, of the 23rd February last, to your address, I have the honor, by direction of the Brigadier Commanding the Division, to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of one from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, under date the 31st ultimo (No. 3,167), with copy of its accompaniment, conveying the satisfaction of the Honorable the Court of Directors with respect to the highly favorable report on the state of efficiency to which your exertions have brought the Scinde Irregular Horse, and intimating that your claim to receive the honor of "Companion of the Bath" will be brought to notice in the proper quarter.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

Bombay Castle, 31st July, 1848.

SIR,

31st July, 1848.

With reference to the letter from this department, No. 841, dated the 9th February last, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying extract, paragraph 36 of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 27, dated the 7th June last.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Adjutant-General
of the Army.

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT OF PARAGRAPH 36 of a Despatch from the Honorable the COURT OF DIRECTORS, No. 27. Dated the 7th June, 1848. 15th February, 1848.

LETTER. Dated 15th February, 1848. No. 21.

REPORT of the high state of efficiency to which the Scinde Irregular Horse has been brought by the exertions of Major JACOB, adverts to Major JACOB'S claim to the honor of C.B.

"36.—This report is very satisfactory and highly creditable to Major Jacob. His claim to receive the honor of Companion of the Bath will be brought to notice in the proper quarter."

(True extract.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

SIR,

14th September, 1848

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred within the frontier under my command during the past week.

The whole province of Cutchee is being overrun by the Murrees and other plunderers from the hills, and the peaceable inhabitants are fast leaving the country, with their families and property, to reside in Scinde. The tract of country on the Nara is almost wholly deserted, as also is the Lharee River.

The Kelat authorities do nothing whatever to protect the people; in fact, the Brahooees plunder as much as the others; and it appears to me that the whole province, with the exception of that part about Gundava, will soon be reduced to a desert.

The remainder of the Boogtees, with the Khetranees and other mountain marauders, have twice lately been plundering the Muzzarees north of Rojaun, and carried off a large number of camels.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier.

SIR,

21st September, 1848.

I have the honor to forward herewith the return called for in your letter, No. 1,090, of the 9th September, 1848, to my address.

With reference to the instruction contained in that letter, I have the honor to state that the men received with the squadron of the Poona Horse, transferred to the Scinde Irregular Horse on the raising of the corps—were originally enlisted in Colonel Skinner's Hindoostanee Horse—are entitled to the rate of pension, &c., laid down in the military code for men so enlisted. The remainder of the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were enlisted to obey the orders of their commandant, and serve as cavalry soldiers in Scinde (or wherever Government might think proper to employ them) for an unlimited period, receiving from Government as an equivalent for their services Company's rupees (30) thirty a month for man and horse of the private suwars, and according to the rates published in the G. O.

21st September, 1848.

on the subject of the higher ranks, being also entitled to pension for wounds and service, as laid down for the irregular cavalry of Bengal.

The men of the Scinde Irregular Horse receive nothing whatever from the State in the shape of arms, accoutrements, saddlery, clothing, &c.; they provide themselves with everything out of their monthly pay. They receive no extra allowance whatever, under any circumstances, but when supplies are not otherwise procurable, are supplied with rations on the same terms as the men of the regular army, and with grain for their horses from the Commissariat stores, for payment at the fixed rate of 37½ lbs. per rupee. Ammunition and medicines are supplied to the corps by the Government, as also boats when required for passage by water. The duties required from the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse are military duties, similar to those of light cavalry in general.

To Major Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

GENERAL RETURN of the Age, Size, Caste, Country, and Service, of the Native Ranks of the
1st and 2nd Regiments Scinde Irregular Horse.

AGE.					CASTE.				
	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.		Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.
55 and upwards ...	4	6	0	0	Christians	0	1	1	0
50 " "	6	7	0	0	Mussulmans	44	137	15	1163
45 " "	18	25	0	0	Brahmins and Raj-				
40 " "	6	18	0	0	poots.....	5	12	0	123
35 " "	7	40	0	103	Maharattas	0	4	0	30
30 " "	6	47	0	314	Tellinga or Gentoo	0	0	0	0
25 " "	2	16	2	487	Tamil	0	0	0	0
20 " "	1	1	4	403	Other Castes	1	6	0	6
18 " "	0	0	0	69	Indo Britons	0	0	0	0
Under	0	0	10	0	&c.	0	0	0	0
	50	160	16	1376		50	160	16	1376
					COUNTRY.				
					Hindustan	37	141	15	1343
					Northern Circar ...	0	1	0	0
					Central Carnatic				
					(Madras, &c.) ...	0	0	0	0
					Southern Carnatic				
					Trichinopoly ...	0	0	0	0
					Deccan	11	14	0	27
					Concan	0	2	1	0
					Mysore	0	1	0	0
					Tanjore, Madura,				
					Tinevelly	0	0	0	0
					Scinde.....	0	0	0	0
					Beloochistan	2	1	0	6
	60	160	16	1376		50	160	16	1376
					SERVICE.				
					35 years & upwards	0	0	0	0
					30 " "	13	7	0	0
					25 " "	6	6	0	0
					20 " "	9	10	0	0
					15 " "	5	8	0	0
					10 " "	7	24	0	0
					5 " "	6	76	0	27
					Under	4	19	16	11

SIR,

23rd September, 1848.

I had the honor to hand over a letter from the Assistant-Resident, who is with the troops at Mooltan, to the Collector at Shikarpoor (to whom it ought to have been addressed), in order that he might take such steps in the matter as might appear proper to him. Should that authority address you upon the subject of the force which can be spared from the frontier, I have to request that you will not consider it necessary to make any delay in the departure of the troops awaiting an order from me.

You yourself, of course, cannot accompany the men who march.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Frontier. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

24th September, 1848.

I have the honor to transmit the purwanah forwarded by the Assistant-Resident, in case you may deem the route suggested by that authority to be entirely safe. I have had some hesitation in respect to it, but I find that the Collector of Shikarpoor does not coincide with me. Your information and prolonged acquaintance entitles your opinion to weight, and you are at liberty to choose the route, should you consider that troops can be spared from the frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Frontier. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

24th September, 1848.

With reference to my letter of this day's date, sent by express to you, I beg to make you aware of the fact that the Dewan Moolraj is sending 2,000 men to each place, detachments to Deyra Ghazee Khan and Leia.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Frontier. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

24th September, 1848.

In supersession of all letters from me upon the following subject, I have the honor to request that you will direct the march of a detachment of your regiment upon Bhawalpoor, instructing the officer in command of it to place himself in communication with the Major-General Commanding the Mooltan Field Force.

I have to request that the strength of the above detachment may (if possible) amount to 500 sabres, in consequence of which, from eighty to one hundred sabres of the mounted police of this district will be placed at your disposal.

I have the honor to request that the above detachment may be crossed to the Bhawalpoor side, at the most convenient point from Khanghur.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Frontier. Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

24th September, 1848.

I have the honor to observe that your important position upon the frontier precludes the possibility of your moving with the detachment proceeding to Bhawalpoor.

(Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

25th September, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 23rd and 24th September, 1848, superseding the instructions contained in former letters, and conveying other orders. In compliance therewith I have the honor to report that a detachment, of the strength mentioned in the accompanying marching state, will march from Khanghur to-night, *en route* for Kusmore, at which place I purpose that the detachment should cross the Indus.

25th September, 1848.

I shall be obliged by your ordering arrangements to be made for having boats in readiness at Kusmore for the detachment. Major Goldney has sent me a purwanah on the Kardar of Kusmore to provide boats; but from my personal knowledge of that Kardar, I fear that unless other means be employed few boats will be forthcoming.

I beg leave to bring to your notice that my 1st Regiment being without its medical officer, none can be sent with the detachment from this place, wherefore you perhaps may think proper to order a medical officer to be sent to join it *en route*.

It appears right to me that I should observe that the withdrawal of so large a detachment from the frontier may possibly be attended with danger to the peace of the frontier. The predatory hill tribes appear to be recovering their activity. The Murrees have been plundering all Cutchee, and have now made friends with the remains of the Boogtee tribe. Several parties of plunderers have within the last few days been fallen in with by my patrols in the desert, not very far from the British border; on one of these occasions—the 21st instant—one of these robbers, a brother of the notorious Sunjur Rind, was overtaken by the patrol, and, offering resistance, was killed. On the 22nd, another party of marauders, headed by Alum Khan, Kulpur, was seen by a patrol beyond Hoodoo, and pursued so closely that the marauding chief was fully recognised, and had to throw away his saddle-bags and everything else he had about him, in his flight, escaping to the hills at last by the speed of his mare.

The miserably disordered state of Cutchee, and state of affairs at Mooltan, have certainly produced some effect already, and will probably render the attempts of these plunderers on the British border more bold and frequent than they have been of late; wherefore it may perhaps be thought proper (if it can be spared from Lower Scinde) to order the squadron at Hyderabad to proceed to the frontier.

I beg leave also to request that the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, now on duty with the canal department at Shikarpoor, be ordered to join me.

At the same time that I feel it my duty to report to you as above, with regard to the state of this frontier, I beg to state that I am of opinion that (with the assistance of the party of mounted police, mentioned by you as having been ordered to join me) the force remaining on the frontier will be sufficient to preserve peace and quiet in the country.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier.

20th September, 1848. SIR,

The sudden defection of the Sikh force, under Rajah Shere Singh, and the general insurrection of the Khalsa soldiery, which will naturally follow, having obliged Major-General Whish, C.B., to raise the siege of Mooltan at the very moment when he had thrust forward a parallel and heavy battery to within 600 yards of the city, the British force has been compelled to assume a dignified attitude of defence west of the city, wherein to wait for reinforcements.

2.—I have felt it my duty to call on the Government of Scinde for such assistance as it can render, and in like manner I now write to acquaint you that the majority of the revolted Sikh force which joined Moolraj were cavalry—an arm in which the British force (equipped with reference to siege operations alone) came to Mooltan most ill provided.

3.—The evil of this is so serious that I have no hesitation in applying to you for the services of Major Jacob's Irregular Horse, now, I understand, at Kusmore, on the frontier of Scinde, and the Sikh Trans-Indus territory.

4.—The considerate promptitude with which you sent up steamers on the first outbreak of the Mooltan rebellion, encourages me to believe that should the state of the frontier permit it, you will readily render this assistance, which I assure you is much wanted and will be highly valued.

5.—I enclose a purwanah on all the Kardars between Kusmore and Deyra Ghazee Khan, and the Indus and Mooltan, to supply everything which may be required by the cavalry on their march.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) HERBERT B. EDWARDES,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Assistant-Resident.

(Signed) (True copy.)

F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Brigade-Major in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

23rd September, 1848.

I have the honor to forward a copy of a requisition from the Assistant-Resident with the Mooltan Field Force.

Were the Scinde Horse immediately under the control of the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, I should not hesitate to request immediate compliance with Captain Edwardes' request; but under the circumstances of your being in an independent political charge of the frontier, for the protection of which these cavalry are especially stationed in Upper Scinde, I have the honor to refer the movement of these, the only horse in this part of the province, to you.

To Major Jacob, I have the honor, &c.,
In Political Charge Frontier (Signed) P. GOLDNEY, Major,
of Upper Scinde. Collector and Magistrate.

Lieutenant Malcolm proceeds on leave to Bombay, with the intention of resigning his appointment in the Scinde Irregular Horse, and proceeding to England on sick certificate. 3rd September, 1848.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

3rd September, 1848.

It is with much sorrow that the C. O. publishes to the regiment, that long-continued residence in this country, and consequent ill health, have compelled Lieutenant Malcolm to leave the corps for the purpose of proceeding to his native land. 3rd September, 1848.

Lieutenant Malcolm has served with the Scinde Irregular Horse from the earliest infancy of the corps, through all the stages of its existence, till now, when its reputation is established among the most distinguished corps in the army.

During the last eight years Lieutenant Malcolm has borne a large share of the labor, and performed a brilliant part in those services whereby the Scinde Irregular Horse has been enabled to attain to its present reputation and high state of efficiency.

He has performed every duty in a manner to command the respect and admiration of all, and the C. O. gladly and gratefully thus publicly acknowledges how much he is indebted to Lieutenant Malcolm for the hearty support and able assistance he has at all times received from him in his endeavours to make the Scinde Irregular Horse what it now is.

The success which has attended these endeavours has been chiefly owing to the fact, that the officers of the corps have worked together under the C. O., and ably seconded him with one heart and soul, putting forth their energies with untiring determination, steadily laboring, day by day, until the task (by no means an easy one) was accomplished, and the labor by habit became light.

It is but doing justice to Lieutenant Malcolm publicly to acknowledge that his zeal, intelligence and experience, have mainly contributed to bring the Scinde Irregular Horse into that state of discipline and general efficiency which has earned for the corps so much praise from its superiors, and given it so high a character in the world.

Lieutenant Malcolm may never return to the regiment—possibly never see it again; but his departure from among us will be long and deeply regretted, and he will leave the Scinde Irregular Horse, carrying with him the respect, admiration, and affectionate good wishes of us all.

By order,
(Signed) JAMES A. COLLIER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse.

2.—The C. O. has much pleasure in publishing to the regiment the following observations, made on the parade of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde:— 15th September, 1848.

Major Jacob—your two regiments are, in my opinion, in the same state of preparedness to do good service which won for them the high approbation of the Brigadier Commanding the Division at the last inspection.

If there be change at all, it is simply that they now act more readily together than they did at the review, having then been but recently united.

15th September, 1848.

The fine animated appearance and soldier-like bearing of the men, their quiet and truly correct demeanour when not upon parade (of which I have not been an unobservant spectator, when they come into Shikarpoor), and the fact that such a thing as a complaint against any one belonging to the Scinde Irregular Horse is a thing unknown in the command of Upper Scinde, all show that the men are contented and happy in the highest degree; indeed, military duties, which are life's labors to other soldiers, appear to be to them a pastime; hence their devoted attachment to their profession, and their loyalty to the Government which they serve.

The noble working condition of the horses, and their spirit at this trying season of the year, and in the midst of frontier duties, show what the animal can do when cherished and judiciously treated.

But, indeed, your whole command appears instinct with a system which is in the highest degree successful.

I beg you will tell your men that their performance has filled me with admiration, and is of a piece with their valour in war, which has filled not India only, but the world with their renown.

Tell them that I had very bad fever upon me yesterday, but the sight of them has made me well, and I will praise them in the highest terms to the Brigadier Commanding in Scinde.

By order,
(Signed) JAMES A. COLLIER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse.

24th September, 1848. SIR,

In anticipation of the immediate assembly of a field force at Roree, to co-operate with the British troops now in Mooltan, I have the honor, by direction, to request you will be pleased to call upon Major Jacob, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse on the north-west frontier, to state, for Colonel Dundas' information, whether he could spare three, or, if possible, four squadrons of his horse, to compose part of that force; and, if so, whether he considers any alteration in the present disposition of his troops on the frontier posts would be necessary.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) R. PHAYRE, Lieutenant,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

To the Officer Commanding
in Upper Scinde.

28th September, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to report, that with the exceptions already reported, nothing worth mentioning has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week. Small parties of plunderers are moving about the desert, but their attempts on the British border are invariably frustrated by the vigilance of the patrols. The state of Cutchee is as reported in my letter of the 25th instant; the state of that country appears to be getting worse daily, although a little rain has now fallen in the province.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

28th September, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Assistant Quarter-Master-General in Scinde, No. 861, dated 24th September, and to request your replies thereto.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding the Frontier.

29th September, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 550, of the 28th September, 1848, to my address, with accompaniment from the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and in reply have the honor to state that unless arrangements can be made to replace them by other troops, it would not, I think, be advisable to withdraw from the frontier under my command any men in addition

to the detachment 500 strong, which proceeded, under command of Lieutenant Merewether, *en route* to Bhawalpoor, on the 26th instant. I am of opinion that an alteration in the disposition of the troops on this frontier might be made so as with safety to allow of about 1,000 men altogether of the Scinde Irregular Horse being, as a temporary measure, withdrawn for other service. The arrangements I should propose are as follow :—

The Scinde Camel Corps to move from Larkhana to Khanghur—making the latter place its temporary head-quarters—and relieving the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse from the various outposts along the frontier line ; 200 men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and the 100 Belooche Guides, lately entertained by me, also remaining on the frontier.

The latter disposed of as at present—a small party at each post—and the former kept chiefly in hand at Khanghur, so as to be ready to move instantly upon any point threatened. The police horsemen, from 80 to 100, which you have informed me will be available for service on this frontier, would also be very useful. The road lately completed by me along the whole frontier line, with the posts established at regular distances on it, and the other arrangements lately carried into effect, have so simplified the business of guarding this frontier generally, that I have no doubt whatever but the above-mentioned force and arrangements would be found quite sufficient for the effective temporary protection of this frontier.

I have the honor to append a memorandum, showing roughly how the troops might be disposed of along the frontier under the arrangements above-mentioned.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)
To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

MEMORANDUM, showing how the Outposts along the North-West Frontier of Upper Scinde might be occupied, under the temporary arrangements proposed by Major Jacob.

Khanghur, 29th September, 1848.

STATION.	Scinde Camel Corps, Rank & File.	Scinde Irregular Horse.	Police Horse.	Belooche Mounted Guides.
Kusmore	30	...	20	10
Komree	...	...	30	5
Kunt Kote	30	...	...	10
Tungwanee	...	...	30	5
Hassan ke Ghurree	...	50	...	15
Dil Morad ke Ghurree	12	...	...	5
Khanghur	Head Quarters	150	...	25
Rojaun	12	...	...	5
Khyree Ghurree	30	...	...	10
Shahdadpoor	20	...	...	5
Dost Ali	20	...	...	5
Kumbur	None	...	...	...
Larkhana	A Company			
Total.....		200	80	100

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR, 2nd October, 1848.

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter, with enclosures, No. 170, dated the 25th ultimo, and in reply to refer you to the instructions forwarded by express to Major Goldney, countermanding the advance of a detachment of your horse, copy of which will doubtless have been communicated to you by that officer before this can reach.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. SURTEES,
Assistant-Secretary to the Commissioner.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding the Frontier.

4th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that Azeem Khan, the Jagheerdar of Budanee, who there is every reason to believe has been holding treasonable intercourse with the enemies of the British Government in the province of Mooltan, as brought to your notice by me in former letters, is now residing at Budanee, although I understood from a communication from you that he had been deprived of his Jagheer at that place by His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

It appears to me that this man being allowed to reside on the frontier of Boordeeka during the present state of affairs at Mooltan is likely to be attended with evil consequences, and I have to suggest the propriety of your moving His Highness the Meer to have him removed from this part of the country—at least so long as hostilities may exist in the Punjaub.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

To Captain Forbes, . (Signed)
Resident at Khyrpoor.

4th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 563, of 1848, directing me to march on Sukkur, and in reply to state that nearly the whole of my detachment being now on this side of the river, to do so it will be necessary first of all to proceed to Ahmedpoor, a short distance above Subzulkote on the Bhawulpoor road, to which place a road has been cut through dense jungle by Major Goldney for that purpose, and, except by this road, there is no other possible means of getting into the high road to Sukkur, in consequence of the quantity of water still remaining from the inundation about the country.

Having got so much further on my road than was probably contemplated by the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, when he ordered the recall of the detachment; and having, according to my former instructions, already placed myself in communication with General Whish, I think I would not be justified in returning until I had received the orders of General Whish—the more especially as from the reports made by me to him he would calculate on my arrival at Bhawulpoor on the 15th of this month—wherefore, I shall feel it my duty to halt at Ahmedpoor, and hope in so doing I shall meet with the approbation of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment Scinde Irregular Horse.

To the Brigade-Major (Signed)
in Upper Scinde.

5th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I reached Kusmore on the morning of the 1st October, 1848, and on making inquiries found that the boats—46 in number—which had been collected by the Subadar of the Shikarpoor Police to cross the detachment, had by some mistake been kept on the left bank of the Indus; wherefore I was unable to commence crossing the men on that day. I also found that the point of disembarkation on the other side was some 16 miles by water up the river, as it was impossible to make a road to join the main one at Ahmedpoor from any other place on that bank nearer to Kusmore, in consequence of the quantity of water still remaining in that part of the country from the last inundation. For the same reason a road to Subzulkote, which is nearer to this place (Koondree) than Ahmedpoor, was found impracticable.

As I foresaw great delay must take place by sending all the men, horses, &c., up the river thus in boats, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 1st, with the Subadar of Police, who had come from the other side, along the right bank of the Indus, to see if it was not possible to discover a road by which the detachment could be marched up to opposite the bunder on the left bank, and after much difficulty succeeded in finding a narrow pathway, through dense jungle and grass, leading to a part of the river which, though not immediately opposite, was only a little above the landing place at Koondree; and when the ground was sufficiently firm to admit of bunders to embark the horses being constructed—which could not be done at any other point nearer Koondree, in consequence of the quantity of mud and quicksand—I at once, therefore, on returning to Kusmore, set

5th October, 1848.

laborers to work to widen the above-mentioned pathway, so as to allow the baggage to pass, and to make three bunders at the new place of embarkation. This work, from the density of the jungle, and occasional spots where it was necessary to lay down bushes &c., to carry the road over small quicksands, was not completed till the night of the 3rd; but in the meantime I had been sending as many men and horses, &c., as the boats would hold up the river by water—a most tedious process; indeed, boats that left the Kusmore bunder at 10 A.M., and afterwards did not arrive at the Koondree bunder till after nightfall—sailing as long as the wind served, and then having to track up the rest of the way; wherefore the boats could only make one trip per diem each. By the night of the 3rd, however, all but some two hundred men and the stores had gone up the river; and the road by the right bank being completed, I on the morning of the 4th marched the remainder of the detachment up by it to the new bunder, a distance of ten miles, having to proceed the whole way by single file, in consequence of the dangerous nature of the ground on either side. As it was, some few horses, camels, &c., disregarding the injunctions not to go on one side or the other of the path, sunk in some of the numerous quicksands, and were with difficulty extricated by people left by me for that purpose at different parts of the road. Being now so close to Koondree, the remainder of the detachment was quickly crossed, and by 4 P.M., the whole were on the left bank of the Indus. Notwithstanding the extreme difficulty encountered in crossing the detachment, I am happy to say that only one accident occurred, that of a horse belonging to Suwar Shaik Allum having his leg broken by a very severe kick, and having therefore to be shot.

I have the honor further to state, from all I can learn from the people about, that at no period of the year can troops be crossed from Kusmore with less trouble than has been met with on this occasion. There is another village, about seven miles from this place, lower down the river, called Matehka, where troops might be landed, and later in the season a road made from thence to Subzulkote; but even to reach that point they would have to proceed nine miles by water in boats.

Subadar Sabur Ali Shah, of the Shikarpoor Police, made himself exceedingly useful in the construction of the road on the right bank of the river from Kusmore, and he has also had a road cut from this place to Ahmedpoor, according to instructions he received from Major Goldney.

Since my arrival here, and on making full inquiries, it appears that Ahmedpoor is much farther off than was at first reported to me, wherefore it is my intention to halt at Ahmedpoor, as you will have learned from the copy of my letter to the Brigade-Major in Upper Scinde, forwarded to you yesterday, I intend making two marches to that place.

I have the honor to forward herewith a contingent bill for expenditure in cutting the road from Kusmore to opposite Koondree.

I have the honor, &c.,

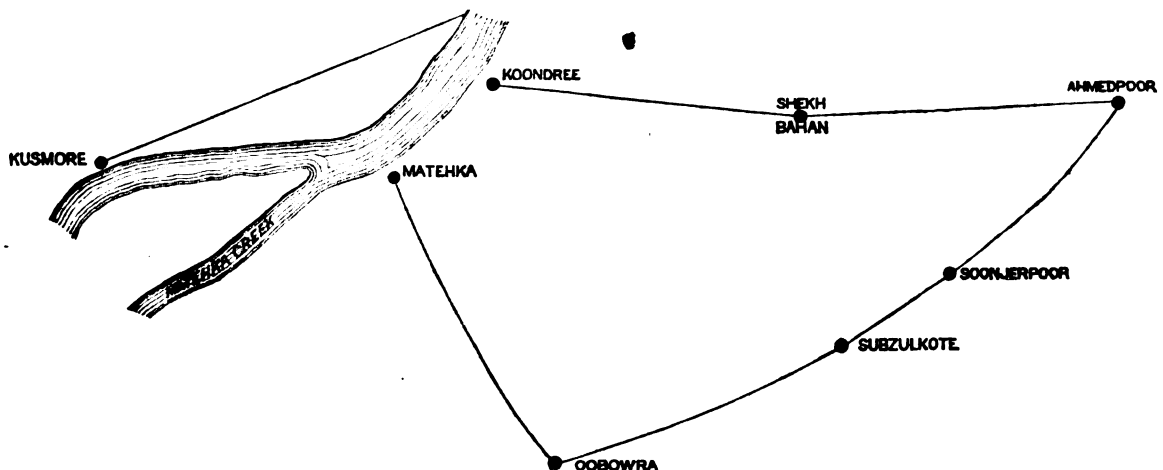
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment Scinde Irregular Horse.

(True copy.)

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.



5th October, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of letter No. 861, of 1848, from Lieutenant Phayre, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, forwarded to me with your letter, No. 558, of 1848, to my address, and in continuation of my reply thereto, I have the honor to state that the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse having been relieved by mounted police at the posts of Khyree Ghurree and Rojaun, I find that sufficient men can be spared, without danger to the safety of the frontier, to complete the detachment under Lieutenant Merewether to the strength of three full squadrons, which arrangement I request that I may be allowed to make.

This will in no way affect the arrangement proposed by me in my reply to your letter of the 28th September, which may be carried into effect or not, as higher authorities shall determine; but I beg leave also to request that, in any case, I may myself be allowed to proceed at once in command of this detachment, giving over temporary command of the frontier to Lieutenant Collier—I having been informed by the Brigadier commanding that he leaves it to me to go on or to stay, as I think best for the good of the service.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

6th October, 1848.

SIR,

A strong detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse having marched to join the troops proceeding to Mooltan on field service, I hope that the Commissioner will not object to my proceeding in command of the party; and I have the honor to request that I may be allowed to do so at once, handing over temporary command of this frontier to Lieutenant Collier, Scinde Irregular Horse. The military arrangements for the safe keeping of the frontier during my absence, for which a sufficient force will, in my opinion, still remain, will, I presume, be communicated to the Commissioner by the officer commanding the troops in Scinde.

Having permission from the military authorities to proceed in command of the detachment above mentioned, it is my intention to proceed to join it at Roree, in anticipation of the Commissioner's sanctioning the arrangement; as, if my going be disapproved of—orders for my remaining will reach me at Sukkur—I can return at once; while, on the other hand, much time would be lost by my remaining here.

To the Secretary
to the Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

7th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have had the honor of submitting your letter, No. 562, of 1848, dated 13th September, and accompaniments from Major Jacob, Commanding the North-west Frontier, to Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding the Scinde Division, and in reply am to acquaint you that Colonel Dundas having personally communicated with the Commissioner in Scinde on the advisability of completing to 1,000 sabres the 500 that have been already withdrawn from the frontier for field service in Mooltan, has decided that, with the force at present allowed by Government for the occupation of Scinde, that measure, however much to be wished for, is not practicable, inasmuch as the squadron of that regiment now in Central Scinde cannot be withdrawn for the purpose indicated by Major Jacob to the officer commanding Upper Scinde; nor is the Scinde Camel Corps sufficiently strong to undertake the duties proposed for it at Khanghur and the outposts, in addition to those at present performed by it at Larkhana.

The project, therefore, of taking so strong a body of cavalry as proposed by Major Jacob in his letter, No. 173, of 1848, has been reluctantly abandoned, not only from the want of means to replace them as above adverted to, but from the tenor of paragraphs 4, 5, 6, & 7 of Major Jacob's letter, No. 179, of 1848, of 25th ultimo (forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and a copy of which was transferred to this office), which proves that the north-west frontier arrangements should at the present juncture remain as much as possible unaltered.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

R. PHAYRE, Lieutenant,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER from the QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, No. 636, 2nd October, 1848.
dated 2nd October, 1848, to the BRIGADIER COMMANDING SCINDE DIVISION.

With reference to that part of the 1st paragraph of your letter of the 21st ultimo, to the Commissioner in Scinde, proposing to employ three or perhaps four squadrons of the Scinde Horse with the force ordered to assemble at Roree, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to observe, that this arrangement has His Excellency's entire approval, provided the Commissioner in Scinde offers no objection to this measure; and if so many men can be spared from the frontier under Major Jacob's control, the Commander-in-Chief requests that as this number must comprise nearly an entire corps, that the head-quarters of one of the Scinde Horse be detached, to be commanded by Lieutenant Malcolm.

The Commander-in-Chief only proposed one Russala being sent, as he supposed no more could be spared; and Lieutenant Malcolm has been named, as Major Jacob having, under the orders of Government, the Political and Military control of the Frontier of Upper Scinde, his services are far too valuable in that situation for His Excellency to suggest his employment elsewhere.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

R. PHAYRE, Lieutenant,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

SIR,

7th October, 1848.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying report from Lieutenant Merewether, Commanding Detachment Scinde Irregular Horse. I was not, previous to the crossing of this detachment, aware of the excessive difficulty in the passage of the Indus at Kusmore.

The chief causes of this difficulty appear to me to be, first, a low muddy island in the river, some 16 or 18 miles in length, the middle of which is about opposite to the village Kusmore; secondly, the low swampy nature of the ground, covered with dense jungle, on the bank of the river, rendering it excessively difficult to reach the most favorable point for embarkation. Notwithstanding that there is an excellent road from Khanghur to Kusmore, it would be a saving of considerable time and labor in moving troops from this place to Bhawulpoor, to send them *via* Sukkur and Roree.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying bill, which I shall be obliged by your forwarding to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General for sanction payment.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

SIR,

8th October, 1848.

With reference to the subject of my letter, No. 180, of the 6th October, 1848, to your address, I have the honor to report that I find that the prospect of my leaving this frontier is unsettling the minds of the people on the border; and the state of the country also beyond the British boundary not being satisfactory, that I shall not, under any circumstances, quit my post on this frontier until I receive the full permission of the Commissioner to do so.

I should only be deceiving myself and my superiors did I attempt, after what I have observed during the last three days, to persuade them that the peace of this frontier can be preserved at present without the most constant care and watchful labor; but I trust that if the Commissioner can make any satisfactory arrangement to set me free to take command of the squadrons of my regiment proceeding on service to the Punjaub, that he will do so, as it is a source of unspeakable mortification to me, as well as of injury to the corps, that, for the first time during the seven years I have had the honor to command the Scinde Irregular Horse, my men should proceed to active warfare without their Commandant at their head.

To the Secretary
to the Commissioner in Scinde,

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier,

26th September, 1848. A detachment, consisting of Lieutenants Merewether and Green, with five hundred men of all ranks of the Scinde Irregular Horse, marched from Khanghur *en route* to Mooltan, for the purpose of reinforcing General Whish, who had been compelled to raise the siege of that fortress.

Lieutenant Malcolm, instead of proceeding to England, returned from Bombay, and on the 15th November, 1848, arrived at Subzulkote, assumed command of the detachment, and proceeded with it to Mooltan. The after proceedings of the detachment are shown in the following memoranda, despatches, &c:—

26th September. **MEMORANDUM of Proceedings of a Detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on service in the Punjaub.**

Under orders from the officer commanding in Upper Scinde, a detachment of 500 sabres, from both regiments of Scinde Horse (two troops from the 1st and three from the 2nd regiment), under Lieutenant Merewether, with Lieutenant Green, marched this day from Khanghur, *en route* to Mooltan, to reinforce General Whish.

3rd October. The detachment had all crossed the Indus at Kusmore, when fresh instructions were received to return forthwith to Roree, the movement not being approved of. The detachment was halted at Ahmedpoor and Subzulkote, on the road to Bhawulpoor, several days pending references, until at the latter place it was joined by Major Hallet, with the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Turnbull's Battery, when the whole were halted till further orders, and remained so till the 7th November, when an emergent requisition having been received from Mooltan, Major Hallet, on his own responsibility, moved on the whole force. In consequence of Lieutenant Malcolm's return from sick certificate, and an expected attack on Kusmore, Lieutenant Merewether was recalled, handing over charge of the detachment to Lieutenant Green until Lieutenant Malcolm's arrival. Two days afterwards Lieutenant Merewether, by order of Major Jacob, rejoined the detachment. Lieutenant Malcolm rejoined the detachment, and assumed command.

12th November. Major Hallet was ordered to halt wherever he might be until further orders. Accordingly, the whole detachment remained at Cham Khar ke Gote till the 25th, when it marched to Ahmedpoor, and halted there till the 1st December.

15th November. It then again advanced, and crossing the Gharra river in boats at Phyladpoor Ghat, without any further opposition, on the 11th December joined General Whish's force at Mooltan, then encamped four miles south-west of the city.

11th December. The detachment of Scinde Irregular Horse took its first tour of duty, proceeding with the Major-General to reconnoitre the fort; were fired on, but received no injury.

13th December. Major Hallet's detachment, consisting of 500 Scinde Irregular Horse, Captain Turnbull's Battery, and the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, was inspected by Major-General Whish, who expressed great approbation of the appearance of the whole.

15th December. Major Hallet's detachment was ordered to Shere Shah ke Puttun, on the Chenab, 13 miles south-west of Mooltan, to escort the Bombay siege train into camp.

16th December. The detachment of Scinde Horse, in accordance with orders received from General Whish, to proceed to the north side of the fort of Mooltan, for the purpose of intercepting a Chief, Narian Sing, who was about to try to enter it, marched from Shere Shah ke Puttun at daybreak, by the westward, to the north side of fort, but finding the Chief had changed his intentions, was proceeding to camp, when on the east side of Mooltan a large body of the enemy showed themselves, and engaged with the skirmishers of the detachment for some time, until Lieutenant Malcolm charging with a squadron, caused them to fly precipitately within the cover of the suburbs, and the Scinde Irregular Horse returned to camp, with the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, who had joined them just before. On this occasion the Scinde Horse had one horse killed and two suwars wounded. Report gave the loss of the enemy as six killed and seven wounded. The remainder of the Bombay column, under Colonel the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., arrived, and on the 26th the Bombay troops followed the Bengal force to new ground south-east of the town of Mooltan.

21st December. At 11½ A.M., one squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Malcolm, with Lieutenants Merewether and Green, and Doctor Ballantyne, accompanied the left column of the Bombay force in the attack and storm of the

26th December.
27th December.

suburbs; the skirmishers of this party, under Jemadar Khyrattee Khan, penetrating at one time up to the walls of the town; the remainder being instructed to guard the left flank of the column, and were mentioned accordingly in Colonel Dundas' despatch of the 27th December, 1848. From this time to the 5th January, the detachment furnished a troop under an European officer every other day, for the protection of the rear of the batteries on the Mundeé Ava. On the day of the storm of the town, the Scinde Irregular Horse were posted at Bukrabad, on the north-east side of the fort, to intercept any fugitives, but saw none. 27th December, 1848.

The detachment, with Captain Turnbull's Light Field Battery, marched *en route* to Tolumbah to expel the Kardars of the rebel Moolraj, and take possession of the fort of that and other places. 4th January, 1849.

Reached Tolumbah on the 9th, finding it evacuated, as were also the other places passed *en route*. On the 16th returned to Mooltan, from which time up to the surrender of Moolraj, on the 22nd January, the detachment assisted in the close investure of the fort, and on several occasions captured bodies of men attempting to escape therefrom. 9th January.

The detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse formed part of the Bombay force ordered to advance to join Lord Gough, left Mooltan. 2nd February.

Crossed the river Ravee, and on the 18th arrived at Ramnuggar, where a squadron, under Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbee, was left for the purpose of escorting Moolraj into Lahore. 4th February.

Crossed the Chenab, and joined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Tinia the same evening; the whole force having within the last thirty-six hours marched fifty miles. Formed part of a brigade of Irregular Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hearsay, in the advance in battle array of the army towards the Sikh position at Goojerat. 19th February.

Colonel Hearsay having been moved to the right, the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse formed part of the Cavalry force under Colonel White, on the left of the army, when it advanced to attack the Sikh force, and in line were in position on the left of the whole. During the action a large body of Affghan Horse threatening to turn the left of the British army, Sir Joseph Thackwell, commanding the left wing of the army, ordered Lieutenant Malcolm to advance, supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and charge them, which was accordingly done. The body of the enemy was completely broken, and driven from the field, with considerable slaughter and in utter confusion, a chief of note, a relative of Dhost Mahomed Khan, being amongst the slain. The Scinde Irregular Horse captured two standards, losing one Duffedar, one Suwar, and twenty-four horses, killed; one Naib Russuldar, one Duffedar, ten Suwars, and eleven horses, wounded. The brilliancy of this charge drew forth the warmest approbation and admiration of Sir J. Thackwell, who addressed Lieutenant Malcolm on the spot in the highest terms of praise, having himself seen the whole, and the General immediately afterwards made an especial report of it to the Commander-in-Chief. 20th February.

During the remainder of the day the Scinde Irregular Horse followed with the other cavalry in pursuit of the enemy till dark, obtaining possession of several guns, &c., abandoned by them in their flight. Returned to camp at 10 P.M.

The detachment Scinde Irregular Horse, with the remainder of the Bombay column, marched at 11 A.M., forming part of the force, under Sir W. Gilbert, despatched in pursuit of the enemy flying across the Jhelum. 22nd February.

Russuldar Abdool Nubbee, with his squadron, rejoined the detachment. On the 4th March passed the river Jhelum, and on the 10th joined the Bengal column, then moving one march in advance, at Marickya, 12 miles from Rawul Pindee, where the remains of the insurgent Sikh army had made their stand. 2nd March.

On the morning of the 11th, the Scinde Irregular Horse, with the 3rd troop Bombay H. A., and Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, formed the advanced guard of the army when it moved on Rawul Pindee; and were halted that day at Hoormuck, in consequence of the expected surrender of the Sikhs; an advanced picket of the Scinde Irregular Horse received and conducted into camp the Sikh Chiefs when they came to yield themselves up to Sir W. Gilbert. 4th March.

The detachment and whole army remained at Hoormuck, while the guns and arms of the infantry portion were being given up, and on the 14th marched to Rawul Pindee, and was present at the surrender of the remainder of the Sikh army. Marched from Rawul Pindee and crossed the Indus at Attok on the 20th 14th March.

22nd March, 1849.

March, and arrived at Peshawur on the 22nd, the Affghan force, under Dhost Mahomed Khan, which had taken possession of that valley, having on the approach of Sir W. Gilbert's force, evacuated it and retired through the Kyber Pass to Cabul; on the 28th March, to near Jumrood, 7 miles from the Pass, where the detachment remained till the 6th May, when the whole Bombay force moved into cantonments near Peshawur for the hot weather. While encamped near Jumrood, parties from the Scinde Irregular Horse had several skirmishes with the hill plunderers, when the latter attempted to carry off cattle while grazing, in which the thieves were never once successful.

Russaidar Meerza Ahmed Ali Beg was presented with the 3rd class of the Order of Merit for distinguished conduct at the battle of Goojerat, and on the 27th August that officer was invested with the Order on a Parade of all the native troops of the west division of the Peshawur force, by Brigadier the Honorable Sir H. Dundas, K.C.B., who made the following speech on the occasion :—

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

7th August.

2.—Captain Malcolm has much pleasure in publishing to the detachment the following address of Brigadier the Honorable Sir H. Dundas, K.C.B., to Russaidar Ahmed Ali Beg, and Havildar Khooseal Sing, on his presenting them with the Order of Merit, for their distinguished conduct in the late campaign :—

“ A most pleasing duty has this day devolved upon me, in having the honor to present you, Russaidar Ali Beg, and Havildar Khooseal Sing, with the Star of the Order of Merit, and I regret extremely that ignorance of your language precludes me from personally expressing to you the gratification I experience in being the organ to convey to you this mark of distinction, and of the favor of the Government of India. Long known as you were, Russaidar Ali Beg, to every officer who had served in Scinde, as the faithful attendant of His Excellency Sir C. Napier, it is most pleasing to me to see that you have been selected for advancement by that justly discriminating and admirable officer, Major Jacob, the Commandant of the Scinde Horse, and that in the position you now occupy you have shown how worthily promotion has been bestowed on you, by the intelligence, fidelity, and bravery, you have manifested in the discharge of your duties during the last campaign, and in which the Scinde Horse bore no undistinguished part. Equally pleasing is it to me to find that you, Havildar Khooseal Sing, should have been thus selected, for conspicuous good conduct, by your commanding officer, as worthy to receive this mark of distinction. Proud as I feel of having had the honor to command the Bombay column in the last campaign, and of the service which that division performed, in which the 19th Regiment had its full share of the arduous duties which devolved upon the different regiments, and was in every respect conspicuous for discipline and good conduct, I trust that, should the services of the Bombay troops be still further actively required, others may have the opportunity, in imitation of the example you have shown, of earning for themselves that distinction now so honorably conferred on you; and I sincerely wish you both long life to enjoy your well-earned honors and the esteem and regard of your companions in arms.”



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in republishing for general information the following Notification, issued on the 17th instant, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, announcing the entire defeat, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, of the Sikh Army under Rajah Shere Singh. 26th January, 1849.

2.—His Lordship in Council directs that, in commemoration of this event, a salute of 21 guns be fired this morning at sunrise, from the saluting battery, and that a similar salute be fired on receipt of this order, at all the principal military stations under this Presidency.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 26th January, 1849.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mukkoo, 17th January, 1849.

1.—The Governor-General has much satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a demi-official letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which His Excellency announces to the Governor-General, that on the afternoon of the 13th instant the troops under his command attacked and entirely defeated the Sikh Army under Rajah Shere Singh, in its position near the river Jhelum. 17th January, 1848.

2.—The action was obstinately and severely contested. The enemy was in great force, and occupied very strong positions. They were driven back at every point, with the loss of many of their guns, and had, by the latest intelligence, relinquished all the positions in which they had been entrenched.

3.—The details of these operations have not yet reached the Governor-General; as soon as they are received they will be published for general information.

4.—The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every principal station of the army, as soon as this Notification shall be received.

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.

(True copy.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February, 1849.

2nd February, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in republishing for general information the following Notification, issued on the 25th ultimo, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, announcing that on the morning of the 22nd idem, Dewan Moolraj surrendered himself, with his whole garrison, unconditionally to the British Government.

2.—His Lordship in Council directs that in honor of this event, a salute of 21 guns be fired tomorrow at noon, from the saluting battery, and that a similar salute be fired, on receipt of this order, at all the principal military stations under this Presidency.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 2nd February, 1849.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mukkoo, 25th January, 1849.

25th January, 1849.

The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received intelligence, that on the morning of the 22nd instant, when practicable breaches having been effected, the troops were about to storm the citadel of Mooltan, the Dewan Moolraj surrendered himself, with his whole garrison, unconditionally to the British Government.

2.—The Governor-General directs that a salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal station of the army, as soon as this Notification shall be received.

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.

(True copy.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1849.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th February, 1849.

In continuation of the notification dated the 26th ultimo, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following General Order, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, on the 24th ultimo, together with the despatch therein alluded to, from the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, detailing the particulars of the victory obtained on the 13th ultimo by the British forces over the Sikh army, under the command of Rajah Shere Singh. 5th February, 1849.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
Bombay Castle, 5th February, 1849. A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL ORDER,

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mukkoo, 24th January, 1849.

The Governor-General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India a despatch, dated the 16th instant, directs that it shall be published for the information of the army and of the people of India. 24th January, 1849.

In this despatch His Excellency reports the successful operation of the troops under his immediate command, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, when they attacked and defeated the Sikh army under the command of Rajah Shere Singh.

Notwithstanding great superiority in numbers, and the formidable position which he occupied, the enemy, after a severe and obstinate resistance, was driven back, and retreated from every part of his position in great disorder, with much slaughter, and with the loss of twelve pieces of artillery.

The Governor-General congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the victory thus obtained by the army under his command; and on behalf of the Government of India, he desires cordially to acknowledge the gallant services which have been rendered on this occasion by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the army in the field.

The Governor-General offers his thanks to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., for his services, and to Brigadier White for his conduct of the Brigade of Cavalry on the left.

Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., and Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B., are entitled to the special thanks of the Governor-General for the admirable manner in which they directed the divisions under their orders.

To Brigadier Mountain, C.B., and to Brigadier Hoggan, the Governor-General tenders his acknowledgments for the gallant example they offered in the lead of their men; and to them, to Brigadier Godby, C.B., and Brigadier Pennycuik, C.B., for their able conduct of their respective brigades.

The warm thanks of the Governor-General are due to Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding the Artillery division, to Brigadier Brooke, C.B., and Brigadier Huthwaite, C.B., for their direction of the operations of that distinguished arm, and for the effective service which it rendered.

To the heads of the various departments, and to the officers of the general and personal staff, whose services are acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General offers his thanks.

The Governor-General deeply regrets the loss of Brigadier Pennycuik, C.B., and of the gallant officers and men who have honorably fallen in the service of their country.

It has afforded the Governor-General the highest gratification to observe that the conduct of the troops generally was worthy of all praise.

The Governor-General, indeed, is concerned to think that any order, or misapprehension of an order, could have produced the movements by the right brigade of Cavalry which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reports.

To the Artillery, European and Native, to the Cavalry on the left, and to the European and Native Infantry, the Governor-General offers his hearty thanks, especially to those corps, European and Native, which His Excellency reports to have acted, under trying circumstances, with a gallantry worthy of the greatest admiration.

24th January, 1849.

The Governor-General will have sincere satisfaction in bringing the services of this army under the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government and the Honorable East India Company.

A salute of 21 guns has been ordered to be fired from every principal station of the army in India.

The Governor-General repeats to the Commander-in-Chief and to the army the assurance of his cordial thanks; and expresses his confident belief that the victory which, under Divine Providence, they have won, will exercise a most important influence on the successful progress of the war in which they are engaged.

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.

From His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Chilianwallah, 16th January, 1849.

16th January, 1849. MY LORD,

Major Mackeson, your Lordship's Political Agent with my Camp, officially communicated to me on the 10th instant the fall of Attock, and the advance of Sirdar Chuttur Singh, in order to concentrate his force with the army in front, under Shere Singh, already amounting to from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with sixty-two guns, concluding his letter thus:—"I would urge, in the event of your Lordship's finding yourself strong enough with the army under your command to strike an effectual blow at the enemy in our front, that the blow should be struck with the least possible delay."

Concurring entirely with Major Mackeson, and feeling that I was perfectly competent effectually to overthrow Shere Singh's army, I moved from Loah Tibbah, at daylight, on the 12th, to Dingee, about twelve miles. Having learnt from my spies, and from other sources of information, that Shere Singh still held with his right the villages of Lukhneewalla and Futteh Shah ke Chuck, having the great body of his force at the village of Lollianwalla, with his left at Russool, on the Jhelum, strongly occupying the southern extremity of a low range of difficult hills, intersected by ravines, which extended nearly to that village; I made my arrangements accordingly that evening, and communicated them to the commanders of the several divisions; but to ensure correct information as to the nature of the country, which I believed to be excessively difficult, and ill adapted to the advance of a regular army, I determined upon moving on this village, with a view to reconnoitre.

On the morning of the 13th the force advanced. I made a considerable detour to my right, partly in order to distract the enemy's attention, but principally to get as clear as I could of the jungle, on which it appeared that the enemy mainly relied.

We approached this village about 12 o'clock, and I found, on a mound close to it, a strong piquet of the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry, which we at once dispersed, obtaining from the mound a very extended view of the country before us, and the enemy drawn up in battle array, he having, either during the night or that morning, moved out of his several positions, and occupied the ground in our front, which, though not a dense, was still a difficult jungle; his right in advance of Futteh Shah ke Chuck, and his left on the furrowed hills before described.

The day being so far advanced, I decided upon taking up a position in rear of the village, in order to reconnoitre my front, finding that I could not turn the enemy's flanks, which rested upon a dense jungle extending nearly to Hailah, which I had previously occupied for some time, and the neighbourhood of which I knew, and upon the raviny hills near Russool, without detaching a force to a distance; this I considered both inexpedient and dangerous.

The Engineer department had been ordered to examine the country before us, and the Quarter-Master-General was in the act of taking up ground for the encampment, when the enemy advanced some Horse Artillery, and opened a fire on the skirmishers in front of the village.

I immediately ordered them to be silenced by a few rounds from heavy guns which advanced to an open space in front of the village. Their fire was instantly returned by that of nearly the whole of the enemy's Field Artillery; thus exposing the position of his guns, which the jungle had hitherto concealed.

It was now evident that the enemy intended to fight, and would probably advance his guns so as to reach the encampment during the night.

I therefore drew up in order of battle, Sir Walter Gilbert's division on the right, flanked by Brigadier Pope's brigade of Cavalry, which I strengthened by the 14th Dragoons, well aware that the enemy was strong in Cavalry upon his left. To this were attached three troops of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant.

The heavy guns were in the centre.

Brigadier-General Campbell's division formed the left, flanked by Brigadier White's brigade of Cavalry, and three troops of Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind.

The field batteries were with the Infantry divisions.

Thus formed, the troops were ordered to lie down whilst the heavy guns under Major Horsford, ably seconded by Brevet-Majors Ludlow and Sir Richmond Shakespear, opened a well-directed and powerful fire upon the enemy's centre, where his guns appeared principally to be placed; and this fire was ably supported on the flanks by the field batteries of the Infantry divisions.

After about an hour's fire, that of the enemy appeared to be, if not silenced, sufficiently disabled to justify an advance upon his position and guns.

I then ordered my left division to advance, which had to move over a greater extent of ground, and in front of which the enemy seemed not to have many guns. Soon after I directed Sir Walter Gilbert to advance, and sent orders to Brigadier Pope to protect the flank and support the movement.

Brigadier Penny's brigade was held in reserve, while the Irregular Cavalry under Brigadier Hearsay, with the 20th Native Infantry, was ordered to protect the enormous amount of provision and baggage that so hampers the movement of an Indian army.

Some time after the advance I found that Brigadier Pennycuik's brigade had failed in maintaining the position it had carried, and immediately ordered Brigadier Penny's reserve to its support; but Brigadier-General Campbell, with that steady coolness and military decision for which he is so remarkable, having pushed on his left brigade and formed line to his right, carried everything before him, and soon overthrew that portion of the enemy which had obtained a temporary advantage over his right brigade.

This last brigade, I am informed, mistook for the signal to move in double time, the action of their brave leaders, Brigadier Pennycuik and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes (two officers not surpassed for sound judgment and military daring in this or any other army), who waved their swords over their heads as they cheered on their gallant comrades. This unhappy mistake led to the Europeans outstripping the Native Corps, which could not keep pace, and arriving completely blown at a belt of thicker jungle, where they got into some confusion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, leading the 24th, was killed between the enemy's guns. At this moment, a large body of Infantry which supported their guns, opened upon them so destructive a fire that the brigade was forced to retire, having lost their gallant and lamented leader, Brigadier Pennycuik, and the three other field officers of the 24th, and nearly half the regiment, before it gave way. The Native Regiment, when it came up, also suffered severely. In justice to this brigade, I must be allowed to state, that they behaved heroically, and, but for their too hasty, and consequently disorderly advance, would have emulated the conduct of their left brigade, which, left unsupported for a time, had to charge to their front and right, wherever an enemy appeared. The brigade of Horse Artillery on their left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, judiciously and gallantly aiding, maintained an effective fire.

Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, on the extreme left and rear, charged the enemy's Cavalry wherever they showed themselves.

The right attack of Infantry, under that able officer, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, was most praiseworthy and successful. The left brigade, under Brigadier Mountain, advanced under a heavy fire upon the enemy's guns, in a manner that did credit to the Brigadier and his gallant brigade, which came first into action and suffered severely; the right brigade, under Brigadier Godby, ably supported the advance.

This division nobly maintained the character of the Indian army, taking and spiking the whole of the enemy's guns in their front, and dispersing the Sikhs wherever they were seen.

The Major-General reports most favorably of the fire of his field battery.

The right brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier Pope, was not, I regret to say, so successful. Either by some order, or misapprehension of an order, they got into much confusion, hampered the fine brigade of Horse Artillery, which, while getting into action against the body of the enemy's Cavalry that was coming down upon them, had their horses separated from their guns by the false movements of our Cavalry, and, notwithstanding the heroic conduct of the gunners, four of those guns were disabled to an extent which rendered their withdrawal, at the moment, impossible. The moment the Artillery was extricated, and the Cavalry re-formed, a few rounds put to flight the enemy that had occasioned this confusion.

With this exception, the conduct of the troops generally was most exemplary. Some corps, both European and Native, acted under most trying circumstances (from the temporary failure on our left centre and right, and the cover which the jungle afforded to the enemy's movements), and with a gallantry worthy of the highest admiration.

Although the enemy, who defended not only his guns, but his position, with desperation, was driven in much confusion and with heavy loss from every part of it, and the greater part of his Field Artillery was actually captured, the march of brigades to their flanks to repel parties that had rallied, and the want of numbers, and consequent support to our right flank, aided by the cover of the jungle and the close of the day, enabled him, upon our further advance in pursuit, to return and carry off unobserved the greater portion of the guns we had thus gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet.

I remained with Brigadier-General Campbell's division, which had been reinforced by Brigadier Mountain's brigade, until near 8 o'clock, in order to effect the bringing in of the captured ordnance and of the wounded, and I hoped to bring in the rest of the guns next morning. But I did not feel justified in remaining longer out. The night was very dark; I knew not how far I had advanced. There were no wells nearer than the line of this village. The troops had been arduously employed all day, and there was every appearance of a wet night: rain did fall before morning.

I should have felt great satisfaction if I were enabled to state that my expectations in regard to the guns had been realized, but although a brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier White, with a troop of Horse Artillery, were on the ground soon after daylight, we found that the enemy, assisted by the neighbouring villagers, had carried off their guns, excepting twelve which we had brought in the night before. Most of the captured waggons I had caused to be blown up before leaving the ground.

The victory was complete as to the total overthrow of the enemy; and his sense of utter discomfiture and defeat will, I trust, soon be made apparent, unless, indeed, the rumours prevalent this day of his having been joined by Chuttur Singh prove correct.

I am informed that the loss of the Sikhs has been very great, and chiefly amongst their old and tried soldiers. In no action do I remember seeing so many of an enemy's slain upon the same space—Sobraon, perhaps, only excepted.

I have now, my Lord, stated the general movements of this army previous to, and during the action of Chilianwallah, and as that action was characterized by peculiar features which rendered it impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to witness all the operations of the force, I shall beg leave to bring prominently to your Lordship's notice the names of the several officers and corps particularly mentioned by the Divisional Commanders.

I have already stated the obligations I am under to Major-Generals Sir Joseph Thackwell and Sir Walter Gilbert, and to Brigadier-General Campbell, for their most valuable services. I warmly concur with them in the thanks which they have expressed to the several brigadiers and officers commanding corps, and to the troops generally.

Sir Joseph Thackwell names with much satisfaction Brigadier White's conduct of his brigade; Major Yerbury, commanding 3rd Light Dragoons; the gallant charge of Captain Unett, in command of a squadron of that corps; Major Mackenzie, commanding the 8th, and Captain Wheatley, commanding

16th January, 1849.

the 5th Light Cavalry; and the conduct of Captain Moore, of the 8th, with a squadron detached in support of the Artillery. He further notices the assistance he derived from the zeal and activity of Captain Pratt, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Tucker, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of his division; of Captain Cautley, Major of Brigade; of his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Thackwell; and of Lieutenant Simpson, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Brigadier-General Campbell speaks in terms of admiration of the 5th Brigade, led on by that distinguished officer, Brigadier Pennycuik, and particularly of the gallant exertions of Her Majesty's 24th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes; and the good and steady advance of the 25th and 45th Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett and Major Williams. He particularizes the undaunted example set his brigade by Hoggan: the continued steadiness and gallantry of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, under the most trying circumstances; the distinguished conduct of Major Flemyng and the officers of the 36th Native Infantry; and of the 46th Native Infantry, under Major Tudor; as also the able and zealous exertions of the Brigade-Major, Captain Keiller. The Brigadier-General also brings to notice his obligations to Major Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; and to Captain Goldie and Lieutenant Irwin, of the Engineers, who were sent to his assistance; and the cordial and able support which he received from Major Ponsonby, his Assistant Adjutant-General; and particularly mentions the conduct of Ensign Garden, his Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and of Captain Haythorne, his Aide-de-Camp; further naming Lieutenant Grant, of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Powys, of Her Majesty's 61st, who attended him as orderly officers; and of Lieutenant and Adjutant Shadwell, of Her Majesty's 98th, who was with him as a volunteer.

Sir Walter Gilbert speaks warmly of the charge led by Brigadier Mountain against a large battery of the enemy, and followed up on his right by Brigadier Godby, and of the subsequent conduct of these officers; also of the conduct of Major Chester, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Galloway, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the division; of Lieutenant Colt, his Aide-de-Camp; of Captain Sherwill and Lieutenant Macdonell, Majors of Brigade, and of Captain Glasfurd, and Lieutenant W. E. Morton, of the Engineers.

The Major-General further mentions the undaunted bravery on this occasion of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Congrave; the distinguished conduct of the 2nd European Regiment, under Major Steel; and the manner in which Majors Smith and Way, of the 29th, and Major Talbot, of the 2nd Europeans, seconded their able commanders. He also expresses his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, commanding the 30th Native Infantry; Major Bamfield, commanding the 56th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded; and Major McCausland, commanding the 70th Native Infantry; for the manner in which they led their regiments into action: naming, likewise, Captain Nembhard, of the 56th, who succeeded to the command of that corps; Captain Dawes, commanding the field battery of the division; and Captain Robbins, of the 15th, who acted as his Aide-de-Camp.

The reserve, consisting of the 15th Native Infantry, and eight companies of the 69th Native Infantry, was ably handled by Brigadier Penny, well seconded by Lieutenant-Colonels Sibbald and Mercer, commanding the corps. The Brigadier particularly mentions the steady conduct of the rifle company of the 69th, under Captain Sissmore; and acknowledges the services of Captain Macpherson, his Major of Brigade; and Brevet-Captain Morris, of the 20th Native Infantry, who attended him as orderly officer.

Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding the Artillery division, rendered me every aid, and presided over the noble arm of which he is the head, most creditably to himself and most beneficially to the service. The Brigadier-General particularly mentions Brigadier J. Brooke, who commanded the whole of the Horse Artillery; Brigadier Huthwaite, commanding the Foot Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonels C. Grant and F. Brind, Major R. Horsford, and Major Mowatt, all of whom were in important commands. He further brings to notice Captain J. Abercrombie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Tombs, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Olpherts; Captain Hogge, Commissary of Ordnance, and Lieutenant De Tessier, who attended him as orderly officer.

I have in the beginning of this despatch noticed the services of Brevet-Major Sir Richmond Shakespear, and Brevet-Major Ludlow, in command of the heavy batteries, under the general superintendence of Major Horsford; and it only remains for me to add, that the conduct of Major Fordyce, Captains Warner and Duncan, Lieutenants Robinson and Walker, commanding troops and field batteries, as well as the officers and men of the Artillery generally, have been named in terms of praise by the Divisional Commander.

Lieutenants C. V. Cox and E. Kaye, Brigade Majors of this arm, have been also named by their respective Brigadiers.

From the Engineer department, under Major Tremenheere, I received active assistance, ably aided by Captain Durand, Lieutenants R. Baird, Smith, and Goodwyn.

To the General Staff I am greatly indebted; Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C.B., Quarter-Master-General; and Major Lugard, Acting Adjutant-General; and Captain C. Otter, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's forces; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Grant, C.B., Adjutant-General of the army; Major C. Ekins (killed—a valued and much-regretted officer), Deputy Adjutant-General; and Major Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Garden, C.B., Quarter-Master-General of the army; Lieutenant W. F. Tytler, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and Lieutenant Paton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the army; Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General; and Lieutenant G. B. Johnson, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Major G. Thomson, Assistant Commissary-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. W. Curtes, Assistant Commissary-General; Captain C. Campbell, Paymaster to the army; Captain Lang, Postmaster; and H. Franklyn, Esq., Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals.

To my Personal Staff I am also much indebted; Captain F. P. Haines, Military Secretary; Major H. Bates, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant A. Bagot, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant S. J. Hire, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Gabbett, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant G. N. Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant W. G. Prendergast, Persian Interpreter.

The unwearied exertions of Dr. Renny, Superintending Surgeon, and of Dr. MacRae, the Field Surgeon, in the care of the wounded, have been beyond all praise.

The Earl of Gifford kindly accompanied me throughout the operations, and was most useful in conveying my orders to the several divisions and brigades. I had also the advantage through the day of the active services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry M. Lawrence, Major Mackeson, Mr. Cocks, C.S., Captain Nicholson, and Lieutenant Robinson, as well as of Major Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain Ramsay, Joint Deputy Commissary-General, with the several officers of that department, has been most indefatigable, and has hitherto kept the army well supplied.

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

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army of the Punjaub, under the personal command of the Right Honorable Lord GOUGH, G.C.B., in the Action with the Sikh Forces, under Rajah Shere Singh, at Chilianwallah, on the 13th January, 1849.

GENERAL STAFF.

Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 horse. Wounded, 2 European Officers.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Horse Artillery Brigade.

1st Troop, 2nd Brigade.—Killed, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar. Wounded, 1 rank and file, 4 lascars, 2 horses. Missing, 1 rank and file, 22 horses.

2nd Troop, ditto.—Wounded, 4 rank and file, 1 lascar. Missing, 2 horses.

3rd Troop, ditto.—Killed, 1 Sergeant, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 2 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce. Missing, 1 rank and file, 6 syces, 31 horses.

4th Troop, ditto.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 syce, 6 horses. Wounded, 2 rank and file, 2 horses. Missing 4 horses.

1st Troop, 3rd Brigade.—Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 horse. Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 horse.

2nd Troop, ditto.—Wounded 1 rank and file.

Foot Artillery Brigade.

1st Company, 1st Battalion, No. 10 Battery.—Wounded, 1 horse.

3rd Company, ditto, No. 17 Battery.—Killed, 3 horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 1 Trumpeter, 2 rank and file. Missing, 1 horse.

1st Company, 4th Battalion.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 7 rank and file.

2nd Company, ditto.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file.

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

6th Company, 7th ditto, No. 5 Battery.—Killed, 1 horse. Wounded, 5 rank and file, 1 horse. Missing, 1 horse.

Park Establishment.—Killed, 1 Sergeant.

Total.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 2 Sergeants, 14 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 syce, 11 horses. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 1 Sergeant, 1 Trumpeter, 28 rank and file, 8 lascars, 1 syce, 7 horses. Missing, 2 rank and file, 6 syces, 61 horses.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

6th Company of Pioneers.—Wounded, 3 rank and file.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 Sergeant, 23 rank and file, 26 horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 14 rank and file, 14 horses.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 rank and file, 2 horses. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 2 Sergeants, 12 rank and file, 2 horses. Missing, 2 rank and file, 4 horses.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, 2 Sergeants, 1 Trumpeter, 3 rank and file, 7 horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 2 Sergeants, 11 rank and file, 7 horses.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 horse. Missing, 2 horses.

2nd Brigade.

Brigade Staff.—Wounded, 1 European Officer.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.—Killed, 4 rank and file. Wounded, 8 rank and file, 5 horses. Missing, 4 horses.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, 3 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 horse. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file, 1 syce, 7 horses. Missing, 3 horses.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 2 Native ditto, 4 rank and file, 2 horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 1 Sergeant, 6 rank and file. Missing, 6 horses.

Total.—Killed, 2 European Officers, 2 Native ditto, 3 Sergeants, 1 Trumpeter, 39 rank and file, 1 syce, 38 horses. Wounded, 8 European Officers, 2 Native ditto, 1 Warrant Officer, 6 Sergeants, 55 rank and file, 1 syce, 36 horses. Missing, 2 rank and file, 19 horses.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

3rd Brigade.

2nd European Regiment.—Killed, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 5 Sergeants, 54 rank and file.

13th January, 1849.

81st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Havildar, 2 rank and file. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 2 Havildars, 12 rank and file.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 4 Havildars, 13 rank and file. Wounded, 4 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 1 Havildar, 53 rank and file. Missing, 3 rank and file.

70th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 2 Native Officers, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 20 rank and file.

4th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot.—Killed, 2 Sergeants, 29 rank and file. Wounded, 4 European Officers, 5 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 194 rank and file. Missing, 3 rank and file.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 2 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 10 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 53 rank and file. Wounded, 9 European Officers, 9 Native ditto, 12 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 187 rank and file.

56th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 2 European Officers, 4 Native ditto, 7 Havildars, 32 rank and file. Wounded, 6 European Officers, 6 Native ditto, 18 Havildars, 4 Drummers, 205 rank and file. Missing, 2 Havildars, 36 rank and file.

Total.—Killed, 4 European Officers, 7 Native ditto, 24 Sergeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 138 rank and file. Wounded, 26 European Officers, 16 Native ditto, 43 Sergeants or Havildars, 9 Drummers, 725 rank and file. Missing, 2 Havildars, 42 rank and file.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff.—Killed, 2 European Officers. Wounded, 2 European Officers.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 24th Foot.—Killed, 11 European Officers, 4 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 188 rank and file, 2 horses. Wounded, 10 European Officers, 8 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 256 rank and file. Missing, 38 rank and file.

25th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 6 Native ditto, 13 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 78 rank and file. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 3 Native ditto, 3 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 82 rank and file, 1 horse. Missing, 2 Havildars, 10 rank and file.

6th Brigade.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 4 Havildars, 4 rank and file. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 7 Havildars, 37 rank and file.

69th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Havildar, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 8 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 51 rank and file.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 61st Foot.—Killed, 11 rank and file. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 7 Sergeants, 93 rank and file.

36th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Native Officer, 2 Havildars, 25 rank and file. Wounded, 6 European Officers, 2 Native ditto, 3 Havildars, 66 rank and file.

46th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 8 Native Officers, 4 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 43 rank and file.

Total.—Killed, 14 European Officers, 7 Native ditto, 24 Sergeants or Havildars, 3 Drummers, 312 rank and file, 2 horses. Wounded, 28 European Officers, 9 Native ditto, 40 Sergeants or Havildars, 7 Drummers, 628 rank and file, 1 horse. Missing, 2 Havildars, 48 rank and file.

Grand Total.—Killed, 22 European Officers, 16 Native ditto, 53 Sergeants or Havildars, 5 Trumpeters or Drummers, 503 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, 52 horses. Wounded, 67 European Officers, 27 Native ditto, 1 Warrant Officer, 90 Sergeants or Havildars, 17 Trumpeters or Drummers, 1,439 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syces, 44 horses. Missing, 4 Sergeants or Havildars, 94 rank and file, 6 syces, 80 horses.

NOMINAL ROLL of European Officers Killed or Wounded.

GENERAL STAFF.

Killed, Brevet-Major C. Ekins, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army. Wounded, Brevet-Major H. T. Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, contusion; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, severely.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

4th Troop, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Killed, Lieutenant J. A. Manson.

3rd Troop, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Wounded, Brevet-Major E. Christie, very dangerously, since dead.

3rd Company, 1st Brigade Artillery.—Wounded, Captain M. Dawes, slightly; 1st Lieutenant C. S. Dundas, severely.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brigade Staff.—Wounded, Brigadier A. Pope, C.B., Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade, severely.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons.—Wounded, Captain W. Unett, severely; Lieutenant T. H. Stisted.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Wounded, Lieutenant R. Christie, dangerously; Lieutenant A. P. C. Elliot, severely.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.—Killed, Lieutenant A. J. Cureton. Wounded, Major C. Steuart.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, Lieutenant A. M. Shepherd. Wounded, Captain W. J. E. Boys; Lieutenant H. R. Grindlay.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

2nd European Regiment.—Wounded, Lieutenant M. R. Nightingale, very severely; Lieutenant J. Bleamire, slightly.

31st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Wounded, Captain W. R. Dunmore, slightly.
Her Majesty's 29th Foot.—Wounded, Major M. Smith, slight contusion; Lieutenant the Honorable H. M. Monckton, severely; Lieutenant H. T. Metge, very severely; Ensign G. H. Nevill, slightly.
30th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, Captain W. H. Ross, Ensign A. C. de Morel. Wounded, Brevet-Major M. E. Loftie, severely; Captain W. C. Campbell, slightly; Captain R. T. Ewart, ditto; Captain C. F. Fenwick, very severely; Captain J. Morrieson, slightly; Lieutenant H. Swinhoe, severely; Ensign T. Pierce, slightly; Ensign J. C. Wood, very severely; Ensign W. T. Leicester, ditto.
56th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Killed, Lieutenant W. W. Warde; Ensign F. W. Robinson. Wounded, Major D. Bamfield, very severely, since dead; Lieutenant W. C. Gott, slightly; Lieutenant L. B. Jones, severely; Lieutenant T. V. R. Jervis, ditto; Lieutenant J. H. Bacon, slightly; Lieutenant J. W. Delamain, severely, arm since amputated.
45th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Captain R. Haldane, severely; Lieutenant J. Palmer, ditto; Ensign W. H. Coomb, slightly; Ensign W. L. Trotter, badly.

13th January, 1849.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff.—Wounded, Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B., slightly.
Brigade Staff.—Killed, Brigadier J. Pennycuik, C.B. and K.H.; Captain C. R. Harris, Major of Brigade. Wounded, Brevet-Captain A. B. Morris, Officiating Brigade-Major, slightly.
Her Majesty's 24th Foot.—Killed, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brookes; Major H. W. Harris; Captain C. Lee; Captain J. S. Shore; Captain R. W. Travers; Lieutenant G. Phillips; Lieutenant O. B. Payne; Lieutenant J. A. Woodgate; Lieutenant W. Phillips; Ensign H. E. B. Collis; Ensign A. Pennycuik. Wounded, Major H. Paynter, dangerously; Captain W. G. Brown, slightly; Captain L. H. Bazalgette, severely; Lieutenant G. E. L. Williams, dangerously; Lieutenant R. A. Croker, severely; Lieutenant G. F. Berry, slightly; Lieutenant J. B. Theliwall, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Hartshorn, slightly; Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson, severely; Lieutenant J. H. Archer (Her Majesty's 96th), slightly.
25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, Lieutenant A. Money. Wounded, Lieutenant A. G. C. Sutherland, slightly; Lieutenant F. A. Jeune, ditto.
15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. G. Anderson, severely; Lieutenant H. R. Shawe, slightly; Lieutenant W. G. Ellice, ditto.
69th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Captain J. A. James, severely; Lieutenant Nisbett, ditto.
Her Majesty's 61st Foot.—Wounded, Captain J. Massey, severely; Ensign J. Nagel, ditto; Ensign J. H. H. Parks, slightly.
86th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Captain F. A. Careton, severely; Lieutenant, Intr. and Quarter-Master A. N. Thompson, since dead; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. Weston, severely; Lieutenant J. D. Magnay, slightly; Ensign F. J. S. Bagshaw, severely; Ensign C. J. Godby, dangerously.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, (Signed) P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Camp, Chilianwallah, 17th January, 1849. Adjutant-General of the Army.

LIST of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores captured from the Enemy in the action of the 13th January. 15th January, 1849.

Camp, Chilianwallah, 15th January, 1849.

Number.	Calibre.	Nature.	Remarks.
1.....	3 84	7-pounder	Six of these guns have carriages and limbers, and six are without limbers, all of the pattern nearly in use with our field-pieces.
2.....	3 80	7 do	
3.....	3 79	7 do	
4.....	3 40	5½ do	
5.....	3 67	6 do	
6.....	3 80	7 do	
7.....	3 76	7 do	
8.....	3 75	7 do	
9.....	2 90	3 do	
10.....	3 94	7½ do	
11.....	3 74	6½ do	
12.....	3 60	6 do	

Two ammunition carriages (one partly destroyed by explosion), one platform cart, 144 cartridge liners fixed to shot, sixteen cartridges unfixed, and eighteen port-fires, have also been brought into park.
(Signed) J. ABERCROMBIE, Captain,
Deputy Assistant-General Artillery, Army of the Punjaub.
(Signed) J. TENNANT, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Artillery Division.
(Signed) (True copy.) P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.
(Signed) (True copies.) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.
(True copies.) A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February, 1849.

23rd February, 1849. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish, for general information, the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, dated Camp, Ferozepore, the 1st February, 1849.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 1st February, 1849.

1st February, 1849.

The Governor-General having received a despatch, reporting the surrender on the morning of the 22nd instant of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan, directs that, together with other despatches relating to the operations against the city and fort, it shall be published for the information of the army, and of the people of India.

The capture of this important fortress, which during a protracted period has resisted the powerful armament brought against it, and has been defended with gallantry and endurance, is a just subject of congratulation to the Government of India and to the army.

The Governor-General desires to convey to Major-General Whish, C.B., his warmest thanks for the valuable service which has thus, under Providence, been rendered to the Government by the united forces which he commands,—for the steady and skilful and successful prosecution of a siege, which, at comparatively small loss to ourselves, has inflicted most heavy loss upon the enemy, and has utterly destroyed his strongest fortress.

Brigadier Cheape, C.B., the Chief Engineer of the army, is entitled to the best thanks of the Governor-General for the zeal and ability with which he has fulfilled the important duty entrusted to him, and in the discharge of which he has been well supported by Major Napier, Chief Engineer of the Bengal Division, and Major Scott, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Division of the force.

To Brigadier Markham, whose services have been conspicuous; to Brigadier Salter, and to Brigadier Harvey, the Governor-General tenders his warm acknowledgments.

To Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay Division; to Brigadier Capon, and Brigadier Stalker, the best thanks of the Governor-General are due for the ready and effective assistance they have rendered upon all occasions, as well in the attack upon the suburbs on 27th December, as in the assault of the city, which their troops were the first to enter, and in all the subsequent operations of the siege.

To Major Garbett, and to Major Leeson, commanding the Artillery of the Bengal and Bombay Divisions; to Commander Powell, of the Indian Navy, and to the heads of the various departments, the Governor-General offers his thanks.

And to all the troops of each division, European and Native, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the Governor-General tenders his hearty thanks for the gallantry, perseverance, skill, and discipline which they have displayed throughout the service on which they have been employed.

With equal cordiality the Governor-General offers his best thanks to Major Edwardes, C.B., with the irregular force under his orders, and to Lieutenant Lake, who has commanded the forces of our ally, the Nawab of Bhawalpore. The Governor-General congratulates these officers on their having been enabled, with their native troops, to witness, in the capture of Mooltan, the complete vindication of the supremacy of British power, which during the past summer their own gallantry and enterprise so materially contributed to sustain.

The Governor-General will have the utmost satisfaction in bringing the services of the force at Mooltan under the favorable consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the Honorable 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,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

No. 894.

From the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, with the Right Honorable the Governor-General. 5th January, 1849.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No 863, of the 1st instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, copy of a despatch, No. 857, of the 28th ultimo, from Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force, furnishing a more detailed report of the troops employed on the 27th ultimo, and of the various positions of the enemy captured and retained by the combined force on that date,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp, Januk, 5th January, 1849.

No. 857.

From Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dated Camp, Mooltan, 28th December, 1848.

SIR,

In furtherance of the letter I had the gratification of forwarding to you yesterday by express, I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that the force employed performed the duty assigned to it in the best spirit and style.

The portion on the extreme left was under the immediate commands of Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., who appointed Brigadier Capon to the charge of the 2nd column of the Bombay division, next to which was a detail under Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, C.B., 72nd Native Infantry, and on the extreme right (to reach its destination three quarters of an hour later) was a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Her Majesty's 10th Foot.

The latter was under any circumstances to make a real attack upon the enemy's position, as stated in my letter of yesterday, and in the margin I have specified separately the troops employed under the gallant leaders above named, to whom, as well as to the troops respectively under their command, who so steadily effected the duty assigned to them, I feel much indebted.

It was intended that a portion of the irregular force under Major Edwardes, C.B., and Lieutenant Lake, should make a demonstration to the west of the town and grand canal at noon. A little delay, however, ensued, but without detriment to the object in view; and I propose to-morrow availing myself of the services of those officers and their troops, to relieve the details of the Bombay division in charge of the Seede-lall-ke-Beyd, which had been with their usual zeal tendered simultaneously, with a requisition I had made in a private note to Major Edwardes.

The course to be pursued by the two centre columns came more particularly under my observation; but the gratifying result of all was the acquisition, with but little loss, of the very strong positions designated "Seede-lall-ke-Beyd;" "Mun-dee Ava;" the suburbs east of it, and to the north-east angle of the citadel; the "Amkhass," "Sawun Mull's Tomb," the "Brick Kilns," with strong entrenchments; the "Shamstobreeze," or Blue Mosque; the village, or rather fort of Wuzeerabad, all of which the enemy had evidently determined to defend manfully, but were deterred, when the time came, by previously witnessing the discomfiture of their friends from the triple and earlier attack on the left.

I hope to-morrow morning to have an 8-inch mortar battery of 6 pieces playing on the citadel (at 500 or 600 yards' distance), from the north of the Shamstobreeze.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 165.

From Major HERBERT B. EDWARDES, C.B., Assistant-Resident, to Major-General WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Sooruj Koond, 28th December, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for your information, that having received your orders to open fire from the "Sheesh Muhul" at 12 o'clock yesterday and retire at half-past one, Lieutenant Lake's force and my own left this camp at 10 A.M., but I regret to say that from the delay of getting the Bullock Artillery over the nullahs, the length of the road, and the difficulty of preserving the formation of irregular troops, it was a quarter to one before we had occupied the line of suburbs in advance of the "Sheesh Muhul" and "Fyz Bagh." The diversion, however, was effectually made at half-past twelve, from which time the guns of the enemy played upon us. At one o'clock we opened our guns upon the "Bohur Gate" and "Shevala." The enemy in no great force came out, but were driven in immediately by the guns. At half-past three we withdrew our guns, at four the infantry, and the cavalry at half-past four.

28th December, 1848.

28th December, 1848.

2nd.—About 4 o'clock Lieutenant Lake, whose force reached nearly to the nullah, had got into communication with Brigadier Dundas at Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd, and the Brigadier sent word that he should be glad if we could remain on his flank a little longer to prevent the enemy from turning it. We accordingly halted again for half an hour in rear of "Sheesh Muhul," where I wrote a note to Brigadier Dundas, informing him that as my camp was distant two hours' march, and my men had made no preparations for remaining out all night, it was necessary that I should retire. It was quite dusk when we reached camp again.

3rd.—As the operations of the British troops have, from accidental circumstances, taken a turn more to the southward than was expected, and thus almost of themselves cover the Bhawulpore communication and overlap my camp, I have the honor to solicit your orders to take up any new position, either at the "Ruttee Bairagee," or to the west of the nullah, which in your opinion will enable the irregular force to render you more efficient assistance.

4th.—Both my own and Lieutenant Lake's men are most anxious to share more actively in your operations, and though I am fully aware of the difficulties in the way of irregulars co-operating with regulars, I believe Brigadier Dundas himself would be glad if "Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd" and the posts near it were made over to us, so as to enable him to advance against the city, without any fear of his left flank being turned.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
HERBERT B. EDWARDES,
Assistant-Resident.

No. 166.

From Major HERBERT B. EDWARDES, C.B., Assistant-Resident, to Major-General WHISH, C.B.,
Commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Beygee Bagh, Night, 29th December, 1848.

29th December, 1848. SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your demi-official note and public letter, No. 854, of yesterday's date, the forces of Lieutenant Lake and myself relieved the Bombay Division of the charge of "Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd," and all the posts on the left of it (including "Beygee Bagh," the village of Daira, Jog, Mayuh, &c., &c.) at 3 P.M., yesterday evening.

2nd.—We remained undisturbed during the night, but were attacked about 1 P.M. to-day by 2,000 of the enemy, almost all foot, and chiefly regulars, among whom the Kuthar Mookhee deserters were conspicuous.

3rd.—They issued from the Delhi Gate, filed behind the suburbs in front of the "Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd," and made their appearance suddenly on the left front, pushing boldly on into the gardens, which were unoccupied, and opening a heavy musketry fire from behind the walls, a position however from which they were rapidly dislodged by our Rohillas and other irregulars, aided by two companies of General Cortland's regiments, who expelled them and followed them up to the city walls.

4th.—Lieutenant Lake at the head of his own men, Lieutenant Pollock with mine, Lieutenant Pearse of the Madras Artillery, foremost with the Daoodpootras, and Lieutenant Young of the Engineers, wherever the presence of a European officer could be useful, were all actively and most gallantly engaged in this little affair, as was also Mr. Quin with the Sooruj Mookhee Company, and a new volunteer, Mr. Mc Mahon, who earned his title to be brought specially to your notice by encountering in single combat the leader of the enemy's Infantry, a powerful Sikh, whom he killed with one blow, which divided his head.

5th.—The attack and repulse occupied an hour and a half (P.S. 30th December.)

6th.—At half past four P.M., the enemy renewed their attack on the right, and opened a sharp fire on the Daoodpootras from a village which in the morning had been occupied by the Bombay Troop, but evacuated during the day without our being aware of it. This might have led to the turning of our right flank, and the left of the Bombay Division, had not Lieutenant Lake brought up the whole of his reserve, and himself cleared the village with considerable difficulty and some loss; Lieutenant Lake then occupied the village, and passed the night there; but I have the honor to represent that everything to the east of the "Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd," by the terms of your instructions, falls to the charge of Brigadier Dundas' Division, as everything to the left or west of Seedee-lall falls to ours. I have communicated this to the Brigadier, who says he cannot hold the village in question, as he has only two reliefs in camp; Lieutenant Lake and I have only one, half of our whole force being on duty for 24 hours, and relieve at noon each day from a camp distant three miles.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
HERBERT B. EDWARDES,
Assistant-Resident.

No. 999 A.

From the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department, with the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Dated Camp, Chilianwallah, 23rd January, 1849.

23rd January, 1849. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, copy of a despatch, No. 876, of the 7th instant, from Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding the Mooltan Field Force, and of the detailed reports which accompanied it of the assault upon that city on the 2nd instant; and I am to add that His Excellency has instructed me to communicate to the Major-General his cordial approval of the arrangements ordered for the attack, which appears to have been made with a spirit and gallantry highly creditable to the officers and troops of every arm employed.

*Head Quarters, Camp Chilianwallah,
23rd January, 1849.*

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

From Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dated, Camp, Mooltan, 7th January, 1849.

SIR,

Having now received the report of the proceedings of the Bombay column during the assault of the city on the 2nd instant, I have the honor of forwarding that received from Brigadier Markham on the 3rd instant, and associating with it the letter of this date received from Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay Division of the Field Force, both of which I shall be obliged by your submitting to the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief.

The steady advance of both columns under their respective commanders, Brigadier Stalker, C.B., and Brigadier Markham (which as regarded that under the latter was but temporarily checked from the necessity of entering the city by the left breach), ensured the early realization of what each had been directed to aim at; and by sunset the city was in complete possession of our gallant troops, whose conduct throughout was remarkable for humanity to the unarmed inhabitants they occasionally met; and not less so for the severity with which the opposition of the enemy was overcome, from street to street, many of which were narrow and intricate, and several barricaded.

In the letters accompanying, the gallantry and good services of various officers are particularized, and on the fall of the citadel it will be my pleasing duty to take up that strain regarding many. It will, however, be better timed now to mention the spirited proposition, on the 1st instant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, C.B., to escalate the citadel during the assault of the city, provided I placed 500 of each regiment of the 1st brigade under his command. After due consideration of this suggestion, I deemed it most eligible to forego it, as I had not time to examine into the difficulties that might have attended it; nor would the hour fixed for the assault have been auspicious, unless I had deferred it till dawn of the 3rd.

Brigadier Stalker has brought to Brigadier Dundas's notice the conduct of Color-Sergeant John Bennett, 1st Fusiliers, on the 2nd instant, and I cannot forbear my testimony to the joyful feelings which it excited in myself and officers of the staff around me, when noticing his planting the British standard on the crest of the breach, and maintaining it there, in the midst of the musketry fire of the enemy, until the troops had passed.

The troops of the Bombay column suffered much from an explosion during the night of a magazine in the city.

I beg to enclose casualty lists, of which the total of each column is as follows:—

BENGAL DIVISION.

Killed: European Rank and File 3, Native ditto 1.—Wounded: European Officers 3, Sergeant 1, Rank and File 17, Native Rank and File 6.—Total 31.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

Killed: European Rank and File 4, Native ditto 22.—Wounded: European Officers 8, Sergeants 4, Rank and File 51, Native ditto 2, ditto 5, ditto 121.—Missing: Native 1.—Total 218.

Total.—Killed 30; Wounded 218; Missing 1.—Total 249.

NAMES of Officers Wounded.

BENGAL COLUMN.

Captain J. D. C. Smyth, Her Majesty's 32nd, slightly; and Captain C. T. King, ditto, ditto. Lieutenant Garforth, M. B., Engineers, dangerously.

BOMBAY COLUMN.

Captain R. W. Leith. Lieutenants W. Gray, E. Dansey, G. E. Herne. 2nd Lieutenant E. A. Law, 1st Fusiliers, dangerously. Lieutenant T. S. Warden, 4th Rifles; Ensign J. Gordon, 19th Native Infantry; Lieutenant J. A. Fuller, Engineers.

From Brigadier F. MARKHAM, Commanding 2nd Brigade of Infantry, Mooltan Field Force, to Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding the Mooltan Field Force.

Dated, Camp, Mooltan, 3rd January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for your information that, according to division orders at 1 o'clock on the 2nd, I proceeded with the brigade under my command to the Mundee Ava—the point of rendezvous with the left column; at 2 o'clock we received orders to move to the Delhi Gate, from whence the assault was to be made. At a quarter past 3 o'clock a salvo being fired from the Delhi Gate Battery (the signal agreed upon for the assault), the leading companies of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment under Captain Smyth, commanding the Grenadier company, moved on to storm the breach; upon passing the broken ground and ruined outworks of the gate under a heavy fire of matchlocks, they descended a deep hollow, and found to their surprise the city wall in front, about 30 feet in height, unbreached, and totally impracticable, being fairly concealed from view, from the nature of the ground, until directly upon it.

3rd January 1849.

3rd January, 1849.

Captain Smyth immediately—and with great judgment and promptitude—decided upon retiring, and rejoined the column with the loss of several men, which loss, however, would have been very seriously increased, both to the leading companies and the column, had there been any hesitation on his part.

I proceeded at once to the breach at the Khoonee Boorj, which I found had already been entered by the left column, and made our way down the ramparts and streets on our right to the Delhi Gate, and from thence to that part of the city close to the Dowlut Gate, and directly in front of the fort.

The enemy offered considerable opposition in the narrow streets and on the ramparts, which were strongly barricaded; but the troops carried all before them, and before dark that part of the city was in our possession, and we connected our posts with those thrown out from the left column.

To Colonel Brooke, Major Lloyd, and Captain Lloyd, in command of regiments, and to all under my command, both officers and men, I have to return my thanks for their steadiness and prompt obedience throughout to my orders.

To Major Napier, of the Engineers, who accompanied me, I am deeply indebted for the very valuable services he rendered me throughout the afternoon.

3rd January, 1849.

RETURN of Casualties, &c., in 2nd Infantry Brigade (Bengal Division) on the 2nd January, 1849.

Camp, Mooltan, 3rd January, 1849.

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND REGIMENT.

Killed: 3 Rank and File.—Wounded: 2 European Officers, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Drummer, 16 Rank and File, and Captain J. D. C. King, Her Majesty's 32nd.

49TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded: 1 Rank and File.

72ND NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed: 3 Rank and File.—Wounded: 5 Rank and File.

Total.—Killed, 4.—Wounded, 26.

(Signed)

F. MARKHAM, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Brigade.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

GEO. WHISH, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

From Brevet-Major HERBERT B. EDWARDES, C.B., Assistant Resident, to Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, Beyghee Bagh, 3rd January, 1849.

3rd January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, in conformity with your instructions to create a diversion on the south and west of the city preparatory to the storm of the breaches by the regular force, Lieutenant Lake threw out a large skirmishing party directly in his front, and close up to the Pak Gate, General Cortlandt another on the left of the Dawoodpootras, and I a third on the left of General Cortlandt, thus opening a smart fire nearly down to the Bohur Gate, and securing the attention of a large portion of the enemy's soldiers on the walls. In front of the village of Daira I also moved out a large body of Cavalry, and a troop of Horse Artillery, while the remainder and main body of the Infantry were in reserve at the Beyghee Bagh and Seedee-lall-ke-Beyd.

2.—At about half-past 1 P.M., the Dawoodpootras, under direction of Lieutenant Lake, and my own and General Cortlandt's, under direction of Lieutenant Young, of the Engineers, Mr. Hugh James, and Mr. Quin, opened their fire from the most advanced suburbs, and drew a smart return from the ramparts and the gun on the Mootee Bastion. This was kept up until the advance of the British to the breach, and was, I trust, of service in distracting the enemy's attention.

3.—When the city was completely in your possession, Lieutenant Lake and I withdrew our men to their respective posts; but subsequently, on being applied to by Major Scott, of Bombay Engineers, Lieutenant Lake occupied the Pak Gate with Dawoodpootras and a small party from the company of 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, which was on duty at Seedee-lall. The vigilance of this detachment of Dawoodpootras while in charge of the gate I was myself a witness to, at night, when I visited the post with Lieutenant Lake, and it did great credit to Irregular troops.

4.—After withdrawing our skirmishers, I ordered the Cavalry from Daira to make a patrol to the westward, and they succeeded in intercepting a party of the enemy's Infantry who had escaped from the city, 20 of whom they killed, when the rest surrendered, and were disarmed.

5.—I cannot conclude this report without bringing to your notice the zeal of Lieutenant Pollock, Assistant Resident, and Mr. McMahon, volunteer; the former joined his corps hearing it was in the storming party at the Delhi Gate breach, and the latter volunteered to accompany Captain Smyth, who led the right assault.

From Brigadier the Honorable H. DUNDAS, C.B., H. M. 60th Rifles, Commanding Bombay Column Mooltan Field Force, to Brevet-Captain G. P. WHISH, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Bengal Column.

Camp, Mooltan, 7th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the report of Brigadier Stalker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade Bombay Division, which was engaged in storming the city of Mooltan on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Brigade formed in three columns, as directed in the instructions from the Assistant Adjutant-General, assembled in rear of the Mundee Ava, and about 3 P.M. moved down to storm the left trench at the angle of the Khoonee Boorj.

The storming party, headed by Captain Leith, of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, speedily mounted the breach, but on arriving at the summit found some difficulty in descending, the enemy having retrenched the breach, and dug deep ditches, into which several of the leading men and officers fell. The obstacles to the advance of the party having been overcome, and the column having succeeded in passing the breach, pushed on to the ramparts and streets of the town, through a very narrow passage, and by the aid of some scaling ladders placed against a house by a party of Bengal Sappers, under Lieutenant Oliphant. I regret to state that soon after mounting the breach Captain Leith was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Gray taking command of the party, moved to the right towards the Delhi Gate, to clear away obstacles between the breach and that point at which it was intended the Bengal column should enter.

Major Mignon, with the 1st column, moved to the left, clearing the ramparts, while the columns under Major Mant and Major Honner, pushing for the centre of the town, established themselves in the grain market.

The narrowness of the streets rendering the preservation of regular formation impossible, the enemy was followed up by the troops in the best mode in which they could move, and without giving him time to halt, until the town was completely carried, and the several columns established, the left having succeeded on reaching the Lahore Gate.

Brigadier Stalker speaks most highly of the conduct of the troops, and nothing can be more honorable to their character than the humanity and kind treatment shown by them towards the unoffending inhabitants.

I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conduct of Major Mignon, commanding 1st Fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment; and Brevet-Major Honner, commanding the 4th Native Infantry (Rifles). Brigadier Stalker also reports most favorably of the conduct of Major Hobson, 1st Fusiliers, and of the assistance he received from Captain Tapp, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately wounded in capturing a gun; Captain Hart, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant Pollexfen, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Henry, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Postmaster to the division. To the commanding Engineer, Major Scott, every praise is due for his untiring exertions during the operation, as well as to the several officers of that corps employed with the Bombay Division. The conduct of Captain Leith, Lieutenants Dansey, Daly, Gray and Mules, is particularly noticed by Brigadier Stalker; I am sorry to add that Lieutenant Gray was severely wounded after entering the town, and has lost his right arm. Lieutenants Dansey, Herne, and Law, are also among the wounded, as also Lieutenant Warden, of the 4th Rifles, and Ensign Gordon, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Several acts of gallantry have been brought to my notice, particularly on the part of Color-Sergeant Bennett, of the 1st Fusiliers, which I shall take an opportunity of reporting to the proper quarter.

The suburbs between the Delhi Gate and the left breach were occupied by pickets from the 1st brigade, under Major Dennis, 60th Rifles, a company of the 60th Rifles, under Captain Douglas, being stationed in the houses opposite the breach, in the "Khoonee Boorj," to cover the advance of the storming party, and two companies under Captains George and Sibthorpe, to cover the advance of the Bengal column. Returns of casualties are herewith enclosed.

From Brigadier F. STALKER, C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Bombay Column, to the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force.

Camp, before Mooltan, January, 1849.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force, that on the afternoon of the 2nd of January, the Brigade under my command was formed in the order laid down for them (*vide* instructions A and B), under cover, within about two hundred yards of the breach, the approach to which was fully exposed to a fire from musketry Zumbooruks.

The column gained the top of the breach at about half-past 3 P.M., with much regularity, under a very galling fire; but when they reached the summit found themselves in a sort of enclosure, from which there was only one regular exit by a narrow lane on the right, and over a low house into the "Khoonee Boorj."

The enemy had excavated a trench parallel to the breach, which contracted the space still more; the nature of the ground therefore rendered it utterly impossible to preserve any regular formation, and the officers pushed on with the men nearest them to carry out, as far as possible, the instructions to advance in three columns. The column was detained nearly twenty minutes by the obstacles at the

January, 1849.

January, 1849.

top of the breach. The leading column of three companies of the Fusiliers having lost their commander, Captain Leith, who was dangerously wounded soon after crossing the breach, pushed down the lane to the right, under Lieutenant Gray, and was in part the cause of the enemy abandoning the "Khoonee Boorj." It fortunately happened that two short ladders were procured and placed by Bengal Sappers, under Lieutenant Oliphant, against the house on the left, just as the enemy found their communication with the town threatened; they were therefore obliged to defend both the lane and the tower, and their resistance was consequently less energetic. As soon as the ladders were placed, the column which had to advance by the ramparts to the south pushed its way along for some distance, but fortunately followed the retreating enemy along one of the streets, which eventually led them to the end of the town near the Lahore Gate. A company being left at this point, the column returned along the streets nearest the ramparts to the Bohur Gate, where it remained during the night, as it was known that the Pak Gate was in possession of the Bengal 72nd, and a company of the 4th Rifles was sent back to the Hurn Gate. During the night one of the enemy's powder-magazines close to the gateway blew up, burying several of our men in the ruins; it was impossible to guard against such an accident; indeed, it is only surprising it was the only one on the south side, for the enemy's ammunition was lying about in great quantities, and there was nothing to distinguish their magazines from the other houses. In the morning Lieutenants Pollard and Maxwell, with the Bengal Sappers, removed a considerable quantity of powder from another magazine close to a burning house, and threw it over the wall, where it exploded without doing any mischief.

The proceedings of the other column were similar; they all pushed quite through the town, left parties in advance posts, and retired to more open ground in the centre of the town.

When the left column—which was intended to go by the ramparts, and leave guards at the gates—had struck into the town, an application was made to Colonel Dundas, who sent two companies Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, to hold the gates.

The other columns had, however, exceeded their instructions, for a company of the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry had crossed the town, and obtained possession of the Pak, and the road to the Hurn Gate, before the 60th Rifles arrived.

The Pak Gate was cleared during the night by the Bengal Sappers, the Hurn Gate by the Bombay Sappers, and the Bohur Gate was nearly opened when the explosion took place, which rendered it impossible to go on. It was opened next morning by the Bengal Sappers.

It is quite impossible to say where the Engineer officers were; the troops were so scattered by the narrow lanes that there were no distinct columns. The only real guide was to follow the retreating enemy, which was done; not only are the ramparts so incomplete as to render a passage round them by a column of men quite impracticable, but the parts which are complete were, at the time of the assault, crossed by traverses and cut up by small trenches.

The night closed before the communication between the different bodies could be effected, but by morning the troops were in communication with each other.

It is to be regretted that we had not a couple of hours' daylight, as we should then have probably avoided the explosion of the magazine; but the town was as completely cleared of the enemy by dark as it is at the present moment.

The steady and well-directed fire of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles kept down that of the enemy very considerably while the troops were approaching the breach, and a discharge of grape thrown on the top of the breach by Lieutenant Keir, Bombay Artillery, just over the heads of the Fusiliers as they advanced, was of the utmost advantage to us; but when the top was gained, and our men became mingled with the enemy, the fate of the day depended on the steadiness and courage of the Fusiliers: both men and officers answered nobly to the call.

Where all behaved so well, and the operations were on such an extended scale, it would be impossible for me to particularize each act of gallantry. I would therefore beg to refer the Brigadier commanding the Division to the reports of officers commanding Regiments and posts, and merely mention such as came under my notice.

The gallantry of the following officers was conspicuous:—Captain Tapp, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General attached to my staff, who was wounded in capturing a gun on our first entering the town, whereby I was early deprived of his valuable assistance; Captain Leith, 1st Fusiliers, commanding the storming party, who was very severely wounded; Lieutenants Daly and Mules, 1st Fusiliers. I would also bring to special notice the conduct of Color-Sergeant John Bennett, 1st Fusiliers, who volunteered to accompany the storming party, and rushing up the breach planted the Union Jack on its crest, standing beside it until the whole brigade had passed. The color and staff are riddled with balls.

I beg to mention the names of Major Mignon, commanding 1st Fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Honner, commanding 4th Rifles; and Major Hobson, 1st Fusiliers, all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost, and were most successful in their different arrangements.

To Major Scott, commanding Engineers, I am particularly indebted for his able assistance and untiring zeal throughout the operations.

My best thanks are also due to the following Engineer officers for the zeal and activity they displayed in the different duties on which they were employed:—

Captain Abercrombie and Lieutenant Taylor, and other officers of the Bengal Engineers, whose names I am unfortunately unable to give; Lieutenants Kendall and Berthon, of the Bombay Sappers, and 2nd Lieutenants Playfair and Fuller, of the same corps.

To the following officers temporarily attached to my staff my best thanks are due:—

Lieutenant Pollexfen, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant Henry, Postmaster to the Force.

I am much indebted to my Major of Brigade, Captain Hart, for the able and zealous assistance he afforded me in his arduous office throughout the operation.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the humanity and forbearance of the troops under my command; not a single instance of wanton cruelty or ill-treatment of the peaceable inhabitants of the town has been brought to my notice.

LIST of Killed and Wounded in the 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 2nd January, 1849.

2nd January. 1849.

Camp, Mooltan, 3rd January, 1849.

1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT AND FUSILIERS.

Killed : 4 Rank and File.—Wounded : 5 European Officers, 4 Sergeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, Fifer, and Bugler, and 49 Rank and File.

4TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY (RIFLES.)

Killed : 8 Rank and File.—Wounded : 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 2 Sergeants or Havildars, 4 Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers, and 35 Rank and File.

19TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed : 4 Rank and File.—Wounded : 1 European Officer, 3 Sergeants or Havildars, and 33 Rank and File.

Total of all Ranks : Killed, 16 ; Wounded, 139 ; Missing, none.

LIST of European Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 2nd January, 2nd January, 1849.

Camp, Mooltan, 3rd January, 1849.

1ST FUSILIER REGIMENT.

Capt. R. W. D. Leith, Lieutenant W. Gray, dangerously (suffered amputation of an arm each). Lieutenants E. Dansey, O. E. Herne, and 2nd Lieutenant E. A. Law, slightly.

4TH RIFLES.

Lieutenant T. S. Warden, wounded by a bullet in the shoulder.

19TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign J. Gordon, severely.

(Signed) FOSTER STALKER, Brigadier,
Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Bombay Column, Mooltan Field Force.

(True copy.)
(Signed)

EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASUALTY RETURN of the Engineer Staff and Bombay Sappers and Miners, at the Storm of the City of Mooltan, on the 2nd January, 1849.

Camp, near Mooltan, 4th January, 1849.

ENGINEER STAFF.

Wounded, 1 Lieutenant.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Killed, 10 Privates.—Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Native Officer, 2 Havildars, 3 Naiques, 1 Bugler, and 43 Privates—Missing, 1 Private.

TOTAL.—Killed : 10 Privates.—Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Corporal, 1 Native Officer, 2 Havildars, 3 Naiques, 1 Bugler, and 43 Privates.—Missing, 1 Private.

European Officer Wounded since last return.

ENGINEER STAFF.

Wounded, 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Fuller.

(Signed)

W. KENDALL, Lieutenant,
Brigade Major, Engineers.

(True copy.)
(Signed)

EDWARD GREEN, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Column.

(True copy.)
(Signed)

P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

21st January, 1849.

From Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dated, Camp, Mooltan, 21st January, 1849.

SIR,

In my letter of 19th instant (No. 898), I mentioned having had another messenger from Dewan Moolraj, with a note requesting permission to send a confidential agent to me. In reply I desired his unconditional surrender at 8 A.M. next day; and when I received the answer from Major Edwardes to sign and send, I took occasion to notice emphatically to the messenger that I should confine to the guard any man that brought any documents or message from the Dewan who were not authorized to the above effect. Nothing transpired regarding it yesterday, and I issued the orders for making the assault at both breaches at daylight this morning. The counterscarp on the city side not having, however, been blown in as was calculated upon, I postponed the attack till 6 A.M. to-morrow. However, at 11 A.M. to-day, just as Major Edwardes had called to speak on matters connected with our march hence, the Vakeel who had waited on me on the 9th instant, Dia Bux, came under a guard from our pickets, with a letter from the Dewan to each of us, the purport of which was, that he required assurance of his life, and that the females of his family should not be disgraced. I said in reply, that regarding the former I had only authority to require the Dewan's unconditional submission to the justice of the British Government, and that no stipulation was necessary regarding the latter, for women and children, as a matter of course, would not be molested. Dia Bux then said his master would certainly come in, and suggested 9 A.M. to-morrow for the time of his doing so, but I could not agree to so late an hour. I told him the fire of all my batteries would continue until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the Dewan must at latest present himself and garrison at the Dowlut Gate of the city at sunrise, where arrangements would be ready to facilitate their surrender, and to afford protection to their families.

I will, in conclusion, venture my opinion that the Dewan is now sincere in his desire to submit. His followers are leaving him in large numbers, and our cavalry took prisoners about 300, who stole from the citadel last night; but if it prove otherwise, I shall have nothing to regret in having attended to a third reference from him, for the sake of humanity and for the welfare of my troops; and the only difference it will make in my arrangements will be, that the assault on the citadel will commence an hour later, and be equally attended, under Providence, with, I trust, complete success.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 1,059.

From the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, with the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Camp, Chilianwallah, the 28th January, 1849.

28th January, 1849. SIR,

By direction of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, copy of a despatch, No. 902, of the 22nd instant, from Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., commanding the Mooltan Field Force, reporting the surrender, on the morning of that day, of the garrison and citadel of Mooltan.

I am further to add, for communication to his Lordship, that on the receipt of this despatch, His Excellency was pleased to issue to the army of the Punjaub an order (copy of which is herewith transmitted), expressive of his sense of the great services thus brought to a brilliant and successful termination by the Major-General and the admirable troops under his command.

I have, &c.,

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Chilianwallah,
28th January, 1849.*

(Signed)

P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 902.

From Major-General W. S. WHISH, C.B., Commanding Mooltan Field Force, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dated, Camp, Mooltan 22nd January, 1849.

22nd January, 1849. SIR,

I have the satisfaction of reporting to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that in accordance with the expectation I expressed in my letter, No. 701, of yesterday, Dewan Moolraj came into my camp this morning under charge of Major Becher, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; the garrison at the same time, between 3,000 and 4,000, surrendering and laying down their arms to the columns under Brigadiers Hervey and Capon, that had been in orders for the assault of the citadel. This successful termination to our siege operations, after the laborious and gallant exertions of the troops since the 27th ultimo, will, I have no doubt, be very gratifying to His Lordship and to the Government; and I am grateful to Divine Providence for having permitted in this way the accomplishment of such an important result.

On the 1st instant, with my letter, No. 860, I had the satisfaction of forwarding Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas' report of the conduct of the troops of his division engaged in the attack on the suburbs on the 27th ultimo, of the left column of which he took personal command, particularizing many officers in command of corps of departments, or on the staff, whose services had been valuable; also on the 7th instant, with my letter No. 876, I transmitted similar reports of the proceedings of the two columns under Brigadiers Stalker and Markham, that had taken the city by assault on the 2nd instant, and which will, I trust, meet with the favorable consideration of His Lordship; but not having hitherto availed myself of any occasion to notice in just terms of commendation various officers of the Bengal Division, who have been with me for the last six months, I beg permission to do so now.

To Brigadier Cheape, C.B., Chief Engineer of the Army of the Punjab, and Major Napier, Chief Engineer of the Bengal Division; to Captains Abercrombie, Western and Siddons; to Lieutenant Garforth, Brigade-Major of Engineers, dangerously wounded on the 2nd instant; to all the officers of the Engineer Department, and of the corps of Sappers and Pioneers, I am much indebted for their zealous, scientific, and persevering exertions; as also to Major Scott, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Division, and to the officers under him.

The practice of the Artillery was the theme of admiration with all: my thanks are particularly due to Majors Garbett and Leeson, respectively commanding the Artillery of the Bengal and Bombay Divisions, and to the officers under them; Major Day and Brevet-Major Blood, and Captains Turnbull, Daniell, Anderson, Master, and Mackenzie. Lieutenant Mill, Brigade-Major of the Artillery, Bengal Division, since July, has been particularly brought to my notice by Major Garbett for his useful services, and as contributing essentially to the advance of our operations. I must particularly commend those of Captain Hicks, Bombay Artillery, and Lieutenant P. Christie, Bengal Artillery, Commissaries of Ordnance, who were unremitting in attention to their important duties.

The services of Brigadiers Hervey and Markham, commanding Infantry Brigades, and of Brigadier Salter, commanding the Cavalry, as also of their Brigade-Majors, Captains Wiggins and Balfour, and Lieutenant Warner, have been very valuable; and it will be in the recollection of His Lordship that Brigadier Markham had the good fortune, on the 7th November last, and on the 2nd instant, to command columns of attack that were eminently successful. In my letter of the 7th instant, No. 876, I noticed the gallant proposition of Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, for a party being given him to escalate the citadel on the 2nd instant, and I am much indebted to this officer on other accounts.

It is also proper for me to notice, in terms of commendation, the other officers commanding corps in the Bengal Division, and under canvas the last six months, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; Major Farquharson, commanding 8th Native Infantry; Major Lloyd, commanding the 49th Regiment; Major Finnis, commanding 51st Native Infantry; Captain Jamieson, commanding 52nd Native Infantry; Captain Lloyd, commanding 72nd Native Infantry, relieved on 30th November by Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, C.B., who was severely wounded in the attack of the 27th ult.; Captain Inglis, commanding 11th Regiment Light Cavalry; Major Wheeler, commanding 7th Irregular Cavalry; Captain Master, commanding 11th Irregular Cavalry; and Lieutenant Robarts, commanding squadron 14th Irregular Cavalry, who relieved from that charge, on the 30th November, Lieutenant Plowden, 50th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Major Becher, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, have uniformly given me the most efficient aid, and with a willingness that much enhanced it; and the Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet-Captain Whish, has performed his laborious duties with a promptness, intelligence and zeal that much lessened mine.

Captain Lloyd, in charge of the Commissariat Department, assisted by Captains Cooper and Turner, Lieutenants Tombs, Robertson, and Willes, has uniformly made such excellent arrangements that the troops have never been inconvenienced for want of supplies, and that department has in every respect been conducted most satisfactorily.

Mr. Superintending-Surgeon Dempster, has uniformly and successfully applied his talents and assiduity to the promotion of the health and comfort of our sick and wounded, and been ably supported by the medical officers of every corps and department.

The officers of my personal Staff, Captain Clark Kennedy, H. M. 18th Regiment, and Lieutenant Need, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, Aides-de-Camp, have been so unremitting in their exertions to promote the service, that I cannot convey correct ideas of the grateful feeling their conduct has impressed on me. They both merit my warmest commendation and thanks.

I have written this despatch in much haste, and fear I have omitted the names of some to whom I feel much indebted, in which case I shall not fail to repair the omission.

It is very satisfactory to me to add, in conclusion, that I have always experienced from Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay Division, and from the Brigadiers and officers in command under him, the most willing assistance.

The services of Commander Powell, Indian Navy, with the steamers under his orders, have been of much value to the objects of the expedition, and a detail of seamen from the vessels have afforded material relief at the batteries on several occasions.

I have had the greatest satisfaction in directing a royal salute to be fired from the citadel at noon in honor of His Lordship's victory over the Sikhs on the 13th instant, and shall order another to be fired at sunset for the happy termination of military operations in this quarter.

Thirty-nine guns and mortars taken.

GENERAL ORDERS to the Army of the Punjab.

26th January, 1849.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Chilianwallah, 26th January, 1849.

The officer commanding the Artillery will be so good as to direct a royal salute to be immediately fired from the heavy guns in honor of the capture of Mooltan by the British force under command of Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief most heartily congratulates Major-General Whish and the brave officers and troops under his command, on the very important success their intrepidity, valour, and exemplary discipline have thus achieved.

(Signed) (True copies.)

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

From Major-General W. S. WHISH to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Head-Quarters.

Camp, Mooltan, January 23rd, 1849.

23rd January, 1849. SIR,

Although I have in due course taken leave to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, from time to time, the services rendered by the allied troops, under Major Edwardes, C.B., Assistant Resident, as I am about to part with that officer, whose willing and valuable aid I have frequently experienced since our first encamping before Mooltan, I will venture upon a brief recapitulation of what has been done by the forces under him, and Lieutenant Lake, Engineers, respectively, the latter officer having had unassisted charge of the contingent of the Nawab of Bhawalpore, until he was wounded on the 12th September last, when he was for a month relieved by Lieutenant Taylor (11th Light Cavalry), Assistant Resident, who was prevented from continuing during the siege, by a chivalrous expedition he undertook to recover our captives from Peshawur.

General Van Cortlandt commanded the Regular Regiments and Artillery of the Durbar, and as far as came under my observation, executed an arduous trust, under occasionally critical circumstances, with much judgment and zeal. Lieutenant Lumsden, Assistant Resident, with a detachment of the Guide Corps, performed useful service for the two months he was in the allied camp. Lieutenant Pollock (49th N. I.), Assistant Resident, has more than once distinguished himself at the head of a detachment during the siege, and joined his corps for the storm of the city on the 2nd instant. Lieutenant Young, Engineers, had charge of the Irregular Sappers and Miners, and under the orders of Major Scott, Chief Engineer Bombay Division, was eminently useful on the line of attack on the city side. Dr. Cole has been, as usual, foremost in the cause of humanity, and after attending to his own sick, a very large hospital of the wounded of the enemy experience the benefit of his skill and care.

Before I conclude this brief notice of the officers attached to the allied forces that, exclusive of, on various occasions, having been successfully engaged with the enemy, maintained our communication with the Sutlej and Chenab, and furnished escorts for our supplies, &c., I beg to notice two gentlemen (at present non-military) who have done good service, Messrs. Hugh James and McMahon, volunteers; the former having joined Major Edwardes in the hot season, and thence done duty with three companies of Infantry that he raised and drilled, the latter having joined early last month, and on the 29th ultimo distinguished himself, when the enemy twice, unsuccessfully, attacked the troops commanded by Major Edwardes and Lieutenant Lake, by cutting down the leader of the Sikh Infantry, in single combat, and by joining the storming column of Brigadier Markham, in the assault of the city on the 2nd instant.

As the detachment of Bombay troops under Major Hallett, consisting of five troops of Scinde Horse (under Lieutenants Malcolm and Merewether), Captain Turnbull's Light Field Battery and 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, joined me a fortnight before the main body, and performed during that time most useful service, I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Major Hallett for the same.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

PAT. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

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

(True copies.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

27th February, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

26th February, 1849.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish, for general information, the following Notification, published by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, dated Camp, Ferozepore, 1st February, 1849.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

1st February, 1849.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 1st February, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General directs the publication of the following despatch from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for public information.

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.

[COPIES.]

From the Right Honorable the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c., &c., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur, 10th December, 1848.

My LORD,

10th December, 1848.

In continuation of my letter of the 5th instant, I have now the honor to enclose to your Lordship a copy of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell's despatch, dated the 6th idem, but only received last night, detailing the operations of the force under his command after it had been detached from my head-quarters.

I can only repeat the warm approval I have already expressed of the conduct of the Major-General, and of every officer and man under his command, and I beg your Lordship's favorable consideration of the services of those named by Sir Joseph Thackwell.

I beg to enclose a rough sketch of the operations of the 3rd instant.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

GOUGH.

From Major-General Sir JOSEPH THACKWELL, K.C.B. and K.H., to Lieutenant-Colonel GRANT, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, Camp, Ramnuggur.

Camp, Heylah, 6th December, 1848.

SIR,

6th December, 1848.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that agreeably to His Excellency's orders—

I left the camp at Ramnuggur, with the troops named in the margin, Major Christie's troop H. A. at about half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 1st December, Captain Huish's troop H. A. 1848, instead of at one o'clock as I had ordered, some of the troops having do Warner's troop H. A. lost their way among the intricacies of the rear of the encampment, and do Kinleside's No. 5 Light Field Battery. and proceeded to the vicinity of the ford on the Chenab at Runnee-Khan-ke- do Austin's No. 10 Light Field Battery. Putvun, distant 13 miles from Ramnuggur, which owing to the broken do Robinson's and two 18 pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, H. A. ground, narrow roads where any existed, for the first four miles, I did 2 Companies of Pioneers. not reach before 11 o'clock; the enemy had infantry at this ford, which The Pontoon Train. report afterwards magnified to 4,000 men; but the villagers said it was 1st BRIGADE OF CAVALRY, commanded by Brigr. White. much deeper than the one at Allee-shere-ke-chuck, a mile higher up the 3rd Light Dragoons, commanded by Major Yerbury. river. I am much indebted to Lieutenant Paton, Deputy Assistant 5th Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain Wheatley. Quarter-Master-General, for his anxious exertions in examining this ford, 8th Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain Moore. and from his report I came to the conclusion that this ford of Allee- 3rd Irregular Cavalry, commanded by Major Tait. 12th Irreg. Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Cunningham.

F F

3rd BRIGADE OF INFANTRY, Brigadier Eckford.

31st Native Infantry, Major Corfield.

56th Native Infantry, Major Bamfield.

3rd DIVISION OF INFANTRY, Brigadier-General Campbell, commanding.

6th BRIGADE OF INFANTRY, Brigadier Pennycuik.

Her Majesty's 24th, Major Harris.

2 Flank Companies

2 Battalns. Companies

25th Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett.

8th BRIGADE OF INFANTRY, Brigadier Hoggan.

Her Majesty 61st Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod.

36th Native Infantry, Major Flemyng.

46th Native Infantry, Major Tudor.

Of the above detail the following returned in charge of the two 18-pounders and Pontoon Train:—

2 guns of No. 10 Light Field Battery.

12 Irregular Cavalry.

2 Companies 22nd Native Infantry.

the guns, were passed over the Chenab immediately, and I am indebted to Brigadier-General Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, H.A., and Captain Smith, of the Engineers, for their great exertions in forwarding this object. Brigadier Eckford I hoped would have crossed the river by the three fords that evening, but as it became too dark and hazy for such an operation, he halted for the night on the dry sands near the last branch of the river. Major Tait, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, was enabled to pass over three of his Ressalas, in doing which I am sorry to say three suwars and one horse were drowned. On the morrow the Infantry, Cavalry, and all the troops were soon over the river by ferry and ford, and all the baggage and Commissariat animals passed the same by twelve o'clock without any further loss.

At 2 P.M., after the troops had dined, I marched in order of battle three Brigade Columns of Companies at half distance, left in front, at deploying interval; the 1st Brigade of Cavalry in the same order on the right, with strong flanking parties and rear-guard; and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry on the left, with orders to patrol to the river and clear the right bank, aided by the Infantry, if necessary; in this order I arrived at Doorawal, at dusk, about 12 miles from the ferry, and halted for the night. On Sunday, December the 3rd, at daylight, the troops proceeded in the same order towards the Sikh position, and I intended to have reconnoitred and commenced an attack upon it by 11 o'clock; hearing, however, when within about 4 miles of it, or less, that reinforcements were expected to pass over the Chenab at the ford near Ghurree-ke-Puttun, it became necessary to secure that post, and which had been found without an enemy an hour before, but to which it now seemed that a body of about 600 of the enemy were seen approaching, and I detached a wing of the 56th Native Infantry and two Ressalas of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, under Major Tait, who secured the post, and frustrated the attempt of the enemy. This caused so much delay that enough of daylight would not be left for the advance and attack on the left and rear of the enemy's position; about 2 P.M. some of the enemy's guns opened on a patrol of the 5th Light Cavalry, and he was seen advancing in large bodies of Cavalry and Infantry, and the picquets, which occupied three villages with large plantations of sugar cane, being too much in advance to be supported, fell back without any loss, and the enemy occupied these villages with Cavalry on the right, guns and bodies of Infantry, and the main body of their Cavalry, with Horse Artillery, were on their left. When the enemy's guns opened, I ordered Brigadier-General Campbell to deploy the Infantry into line in front of the village of Sudoolapore, Brigadier Eckford and part of Brigadier Hoggan's Brigade being extended in order not to be out-flanked. It was not until the enemy came well within range of our guns that I caused them to open their fire, which they then did with great effect. The enemy tried to turn both our flanks, which having foreseen, I had caused Captain Warner to move his troop of Artillery to the left of the Infantry, and had sent the 5th Light Cavalry to the left to support these guns, and to act in conjunction with the two Ressalas of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry under Captain Biddulph, who were posted on open ground, and these soon drove the enemy back. The attempt to turn our right was met by extending the 8th Light Cavalry and Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, supported by Major Christie's troop of Artillery. As the Cavalry of the right advanced the enemy's suwars gave way, and they fell back on their Infantry, having lost some men by the skirmishers of the 3rd Light Dragoons. After a cannonade of about two hours the fire of the enemy slackened, and I sent Lieutenant Paton to desire the Cavalry on the right to charge and take the enemy's guns, if possible, intending to support them by moving the brigades in echelon from the right at intervals, according to circumstances; but as no opportunity offered for the Cavalry to charge, and so little of daylight remained, I deemed it safer to remain in my position than attempt to drive back an enemy so strongly posted on their right and centre, with the prospect of having to attack their entrenched position afterwards. From this position the Sikhs began to retire about 12 o'clock at night, as was afterwards ascertained, and as was conjectured by the barking of dogs in their rear. I have every reason to believe that Shere Singh attacked with twenty guns, and nearly the whole of the Sikh army were employed against my position, which was by no means what I could have wished it; but the fire of our Artillery was so effective that he did not dare to bring his masses to the front; and my brave, steady, and ardent Infantry—whom I had caused to lay down to avoid the heavy fire—had no chance of firing a shot, except a few companies on the left of the line. The enemy's loss has been severe, ours comparatively very small. I regret not being able to capture the enemy's guns, but with the small force of Cavalry—two regiments on the right only—it would have been a matter of difficulty for tired Cavalry to overtake Horse Artillery, fresh and well mounted. In these operations the conduct of all has merited my warmest praise, and the patient endurance of the Artillery, Cavalry, European Infantry, and Sepoys, under privations of no ordinary nature, has been most praiseworthy.

To Brigadier-General Campbell I am much indebted for his able assistance during these movements, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, commanding the Artillery, Major Christie, Captains Fuish, Warner, Austin, and Kinleside, and the officers and men under their command, I cannot bestow too much

shere-ke-chuck could not have Artillery on the left bank of the river to cover the passage for the troops from the insecure bottom of the first ford, neither could the Pontoon Train be of much use for the same reason, and the deep sands which lay between the fords. The Pontoon Train might have been laid over the main stream under cover of a battery near the enemy's Infantry, but beyond the river the sands seemed wet and insecure, and a branch of the river beyond them was said to be deep, with a muddy bottom. Under all these disadvantages, I came to the decision that it was more advisable to try the passage of the river near Wuzeerabad, where Captain Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, informed me that at the ferry were seventeen boats, and a ford not more than 3 feet 10 inches deep, with a good bottom, than to run the risk of severe loss by passing the river near the enemy. This survey of the ford occupied three hours, and at two o'clock I put the column in movement to the ford and ferry at Wuzeerabad, which was in the possession of Lieutenant Nicholson's Pathars, where the leading Infantry arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, having made a march of about twenty-five miles. The 6th Brigade of Infantry, and some of

praise for their skill and gallantry in overcoming the fire of a numerous Artillery, some of which were of heavy calibre. I am also greatly indebted to Captain Smith, of the Engineers, for his exertions in passing over guns at the Wuzerabad ferry, and for his assistance in conveying my orders on various occasions; and my thanks are due to Lieutenants Yule and Crommelin, of the same corps, and to Lieutenant Bacon, of the Sappers; to Lieutenant Paton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, my best thanks are due for his exertions and assistance in the advance of the troops and during the action; and to Captain Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, I beg to offer my best thanks for his endeavours to procure intelligence of the enemy's movements—for his endeavours to procure supplies for the troops, and for his able assistance on all occasions; Captain Pratt, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Tucker, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and Lieutenant Thackwell, A.D.C., have been most zealous in performing their respective duties, and have rendered me every assistance, and I feel assured that if the Cavalry and Infantry had been brought into close action I should have had the great satisfaction of thanking Brigadiers, Commanding Officers of Corps, and the officers and men, for their gallantry and noble bearing in action, as I now do for their steadiness and good conduct; to Major Mainwaring, Captains Jerrard, Simpson, Faddy, and James, I am much indebted for their exertions in their respective departments.

I beg further to state, that on the morning of the 4th I put the troops in motion to pursue the enemy, who had retreated during the preceding night, and encamped about 11 miles from the Chenab, on the road to Jullalpoore, the 9th Lancers having been pushed to the front, but without seeing anything of the enemy, who had retreated by the Jhelum, Jullalpoore, and Pind Dadun Khan roads, and on the following day I arrived at this place, and sent two Regiments of Cavalry on the road to Dingee (one of them, the 14th Light Dragoons), and two Regiments of Cavalry and a troop of Horse Artillery on the road to Jullalpoore; the latter party observed two bodies of the enemy, of about 800 and 400 men, each imagined to be a strong rear-guard, about 8 miles from this, and behind a thick jungle which reaches to the river; and the former went to Dingee, which place the enemy had left, and the villagers said had gone over the Jhelum. Both parties returned to this camp without, I am sorry to say, having overtaken any of the enemy's troops or guns.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
JOS. THACKWELL, Major-General,
Commanding the Advanced Post of the Army.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Detachment of the Army of the Punjaub, in the 6th December, 1848.
Action on the 3rd December, 1848.

Camp, Heylah, 6th December, 1848.

1ST TROOP 2ND BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Killed, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, and 3 Horses.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, and 2 Horses.

3RD TROOP 2ND BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Wounded, 2 horses.

1ST TROOP 3RD BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Killed, 4 Rank and File, 8 Horses.—Wounded, 7 Rank and File, and 4 Horses.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 5 Rank and File, and 11 Horses.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 8 Rank and File, and 8 Horses.

NO. 5 LIGHT FIELD BATTERY AND 3RD COMPANY 7TH BATTALION.

Killed, 1 Horse.—Wounded, 2 Syce Drivers, 1 Syce and Grasscutter, 2 Horses.

NO. 10 LIGHT FIELD BATTERY, 1ST COMPANY 1ST BATTALION.

Killed, 2 Horses.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, and 2 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—Killed, 3 Horses.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, 2 Rank and File, 2 Syce Drivers, 1 Syce and Grasscutter, and 2 Horses.

CAVALRY 1ST BRIGADE, H. M.'S 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Killed, 3 Horses.—Wounded, 1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

CAVALRY 1ST BRIGADE, 5TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed, 2 Horses.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Horse.

CAVALRY 1ST BRIGADE, 8TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed, 1 Rank and File, and 3 Horses.—Wounded, 1 Horse, 1 Bheestee.—Wounded and drowned crossing the river on the night of the 1st December, 1848, 3 Suwars and 1 Horse, not included in this.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 Rank and File, and 8 Horses.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, and 3 Horses.

3RD IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 2 Rank and File, and 11 Horses.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, 2 Rank and File, and 1 Horse. Missing, 1 Rank and File, and 1 Horse.

6th December, 1848.

12TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed, 1 Rank and File.

INFANTRY 3RD BRIGADE, 31ST REGIMENT N. I.

Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 6 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 6 Rank and File.

6TH BRIGADE, H.M.'s 24TH REGIMENT.

Killed, 1 Sergeant, 1 Rank and File.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant, and 3 Rank and File.

6TH BRIGADE 22ND REGIMENT, N. I.

Killed, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 1 Native Commissioned Officer.—Wounded, 2 Rank and File.

6TH BRIGADE, 25TH REGIMENT N. I.

Killed, 1 Native Commissioned Officer, and 4 Rank and File.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 7 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 Native Commissioned Officer, 2 Sergeants or Havildars, and 5 Rank and File. Wounded, 1 Native Commissioned Officer, 2 Sergeants or Havildars, and 12 Rank and File.

8TH BRIGADE, H.M.'s 61ST REGIMENT.

Killed, 2 Rank and File.—Wounded, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 8 Rank and File.

8TH BRIGADE, 36TH REGIMENT N. I.

Killed, 1 Native Commissioned Officer, and 1 Rank and File.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, and 2 Rank and File.

8TH BRIGADE, 46TH REGIMENT N. I.

Wounded, 1 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—Killed, 1 Native Commissioned Officer, and 3 Rank and File.—Wounded, 1 European Commissioned Officer, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 11 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—Killed, 21 Men and 33 Horses.—Wounded, 51 Men and 14 Horses.—Missing, 1 Man and 1 Horse.

GRAND TOTAL.—73 Men and 48 Horses.

(Signed)

JOSEPH THACKWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Detachment Army of the Punjaub.

(Examined.)

(Signed)

J. E. PRATT, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.
Army of the Punjaub.

3rd December, 1848. LIST of Officers Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of the Army of the Punjaub on the 3rd December, 1848. •

1 TROOP 2ND BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Wounded, Lieutenant E. J. Watson.

10TH LIGHT FIELD BATTERY 1ST COMPANY 1ST BATTALION.

Wounded severely, Captain E. G. Austin.

22ND REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded severely, Jemadar Sirdar Khan, amputation of leg.

25TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed, Thunnoo Jemadar.

36TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded severely, Lieutenant Garstin.

3RD IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded, Lieutenant A. Gibbins.

(True copies.)

H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.
(True copies.)A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

3rd March, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY (11 P.M.), 3rd MARCH, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

3rd March, 1849.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the gratification of publishing, for general information, the following Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, announcing the rout of the Sikh Army under Rajah Shere Singh, on the 21st ultimo, by the Forces under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A Salute of 21 guns will be fired at every principal Military Station in this Presidency on receipt of this Notification.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

23rd February, 1849.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 23rd February, 1849.

The Governor-General has the gratification of intimating to the President in Council, and notifying for public information, that he has this day received a Despatch from Major Mackeson, C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, conveying the intelligence that the Forces under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 21st instant, attacked and routed the Sikh Army, in the neighbourhood of Goojerat.

2.—The enemy was beaten at every point, and retreated in disorder, leaving in the hands of the British troops, by whom he was pursued, a great portion of his artillery, his ammunition, and the whole of his standing camp.

3.—The Official Despatches of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be published as soon as they are received.

4.—The Governor-General directs that a Salute of 21 guns shall be fired at every principal Station of the Army on the receipt of this Notification,

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.

(True copy.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

16th March, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 16th MARCH, 1849.

14th March, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following Notification and General Order, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, under date 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 Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

24th February, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, the 24th February, 1849.

The Right Honorable 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.

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 twelve miles is strewed with guns, ammunition wagons, 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 60 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.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
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, 1st March, 1849.
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 Chuttur Singh, and of Rajah 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 Hearsey, and Brigadier Lockwood, C.B.; to Brigadier Hervey, and Brigadier Markham; to Brigadier Mountain, C.B., Brigadier Penny, C.B., Brigadier Capon; and Brigadier Hoggan, Brigadier Carnegy, 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C.B., and to the Officers of the General Staff of Her Majesty's Army; to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, C.B.; to Lieutenant-Colonel 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 3rd 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 Lieutenant-Colonel 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 vigour 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 Honorable 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,

Secretary to the Government 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. 26th February, 1849.

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 fifty-nine pieces

26th February, 1849. of Artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chuttur Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with a body of 1,500 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 Honorable 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 Ramnuggur 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 Wuzerabad, with two corps of Infantry, and four 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 Wuzerabad, 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 Honorable H. Dundas, supported by Brigadier White's Brigade of Cavalry, and the Scinde Horse under Sir Joseph Thackwell, to protect the left, and to prevent large bodies of 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 Horsford, 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 Her Majesty's 10th Foot.

The heavy Artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward

26th February, 1849.

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 Brind, 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 twelve miles, their track strewn 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 Affghan Cavalry and a large body of Goorchurras, 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 the 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 twenty-four 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-Colonel 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

26th February, 1849. 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, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, Quartermaster-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 Lieutenant-Colonel 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, whose services have been very praiseworthy; to Major Chester, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Tytler, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant Johnson, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Major G. Thomson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Assistant-Commissary-General; Captain C. Campbell, Paymaster 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 Her Majesty'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. Mac Rae, 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.; Lieutenant A. Bagot, A.D.C.; Lieutenant L. J. Hire, A.D.C.; Captain Gabbett, A.D.C.; Lieutenant G. Hardinge, A.D.C.; and Lieutenant 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 Lieutenant 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 Lieutenant Stannus, of the 5th Light 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; Lieutenant Mayne, of the Madras Cavalry; and Captain Showers, of the 14th Native Infantry, 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 Honorable 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.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

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.

No. 68.

To Lieutenant-Colonel P. GRANT, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army.

22nd February, 1849. SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable 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 Cavalry Brigade on the right.

MAJOR GARBETT.

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.

2nd Troop 2nd Brigade, Major J. Fordyce. No. 17 Light Field Battery, Captain M. Dawes. With the 2nd 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 3rd Division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B.

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

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRIND.

22nd February, 1849.

2nd Troop 3rd Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, C.B.—3rd Troop 2nd 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. Shakspear.
2 18-pounders, 2 8-inch Howitzers, drawn by Elephants, Captain J. Shakspear.

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 2nd Division, advancing within about six hundred yards, and the heavy guns within eight hundred or one thousand yards of the enemy's Artillery, on which they opened their fire about nine 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 3rd 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 dismounted 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; Lieut.-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 Punjaub.

Camp, Goojerat, the 22nd February, 1849.

To Lieutenant-Colonel P. GRANT, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army.

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

SIR,

26th February, 1849.

In reference to General Orders of the 21st instant, I beg to submit, for the information of the Right Honorable 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 Tremeneheere, 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.

26th February, 1849. 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 Longden, of Her Majesty's 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.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
J. CHEAPE, Brigadier,
Chief Engineer, Army of Punjaub.

From Major-General Sir JOSEPH 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.

25th February, 1849. SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, the operations of the Division of Cavalry, under my command, in the battle fought on the 21st instant, near the town of Goojerat.

LEFT COLUMN.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier White, C.B., commanding.

Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons.—Major Yerbury.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.—Lieutenant-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.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant-Colonel King.

1st Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford.

2 Ressalas 11th Irregular Cavalry.—Captain Master.

2 Ressalas 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.

The left column of cavalry, under the command of Brigadier White, C.B., consisting of the troops 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 3rd 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 Captain 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 Captain Huish's troop, and both did considerable execution upon the enemy, but did not prevent the attempt of the Affghans to outflank 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 Captain 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 2nd 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 Captains 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 the 8th Light Cavalry made gallant attempts to close with the enemy's cavalry, which, however, was 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 3rd 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 Lieutenant-Colonel 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 Scinde Horse reflects the highest credit on Captain 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, Lieutenant 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 Chilianwallah 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.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH THACKWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

To the DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Cavalry Division, Army of the Punjab.

Camp, Goojerat, 22nd February, 1849.

SIR,

22nd February, 1849.

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 five Troops of Her Majesty'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 Bessalah 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

22nd February, 1849. 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 2nd Brigade.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

G. H. LOCKWOOD,
Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

To Captain PRATT, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

Camp, near Kores, February 23rd, 1849.

23rd February, 1849. SIR,

Brigadier Lockwood's
Brigade.
H. M. 14th Dragoons.
1st Light Cavalry.
Capt. Warner's Troop
Horse Artillery.
Capt. Fordyce's at the
end of the action.
Irregular Brigade.
3rd Irreg. Cavalry.
9th do. do.
11th do. do.
13th 1st Squadron.

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 the morning of the 21st instant, the Brigade of Cavalry on the right, under Brigadier Lockwood, with the 3rd 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 Captain Warner. Soon after, the action commenced by a cannonade, and heavy bodies of Horse, amongst them, apparently, a Regular Regiment, 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 Her Majesty's 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 Colonel 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 Ressalah 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' Ressalah 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 Ressalah, 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 fifteen 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 fifteen 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 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 Ressalah 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, second 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 22nd, 1849.

SIR,

22nd February, 1849.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Honorable 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.

4th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery.—Captain McKenzie.
52nd Regiment Native Infantry.
1st Infantry Brigade { Her Majesty's 10th Foot.
8th Regiment Native Infantry.
4th Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery.—Captain J. Anderson
(except two guns at Wuzerabad).
3rd Company of Pioneers.—Lieutenant McMullin. In reserve.
2nd Infantry Brigade { 51st Regiment Native Infantry.
Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.
72nd Regiment Native Infantry.

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 two 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 Captain Anderson's four guns might be covered by the 72nd Native Infantry. Both troops began a spirited cannonade and continued it for about three 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 Mecham, 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 52nd Native Infantry, in order to counteract any attack the enemy might have in contemplation.

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 2nd 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 2nd Brigade, had made known the same to Lieutenants Francis and Mecham, who, on his suggestion, instantly galloped to the front through an interval made for the purpose by Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; 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, Captain Mackenzie, by his able and judicious co-operation, made his Troops particularly useful; and on the enemy's declining to receive the charge of Her Majesty's 10th, and the 8th and 52nd Native Infantry, poured in such a continued fire of shrapnell and round upon their retiring masses as—with what had occurred from the 2nd 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.

22nd February, 1849.

On reaching Goojerat the 2nd 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, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment (which was afterwards reinforced by the 36th Regiment Native Infantry).

Two Companies Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, under Captain Pigott.

Two Companies 51st Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Wallace.

Possession of the eight gates was first taken, and then the fort, where about eighty 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 Her Majesty's 32nd, and an officer of the same corps wounded, Lieutenant Jeffrey. The first Brigade, on halting here, detached a sub-division of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and the Grenadier Company of 52nd 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 thirty or forty killed and wounded, and a great number taken prisoners.

It is particularly satisfactory to me to bring to the favorable notice of the Right Honorable 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. 32nd 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, 52nd do. do. do.

do. Lloyd 72nd 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, Captain Wiggins, in high terms of commendation; and the active assistance he received throughout the day from Lieutenant B. Reid (84th Regiment Native Infantry), Interpreter to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment; as does Brigadier Markham those of his Brigade-Major, Captain Balfour, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment (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 Regiment Native Infantry, who is awaiting the arrival of this Regiment 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 attentions 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, Captain Mackenzie and his Troop; and notices that after the lamented death of Captain J. Anderson, the four guns of his Troop were well commanded by Lieutenant 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, first at 1,000 yards, and secondly 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Pattoun was mortally wounded, the command of the six companies, Her Majesty's 32nd 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke having the command of one of the two columns of attack, that of Her Majesty's 32nd 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 Glasfurd 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 Captain Whish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, as also my Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. C. Kennedy, Her Majesty's 18th Foot, and Lieutenant 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 respectively, 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.,

(Signed)

W. S. WHISH, Major-General,
Commanding 1st Infantry Division, Army of the Punjaub.

Camp, Nowrungabad, 24th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have to apologise 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 Honorable 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.

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 above-named 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 musketry was opened from the walls, which were loopholed in every direction ; the 2nd 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 2nd 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 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, 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, Brevet-Captain J. A. D. Fergusson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Aide-de-Camp ; Captain Sherwill and Lieutenant MacDonell, Majors of Brigade ; and Captain Goldie and Lieutenant Irwin, of the Engineers.

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

My warmest thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Congreve, C.B., Her Majesty's 29th Foot ; Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, 30th Native Infantry ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 56th Native Infantry ; and to Majors J. Steel, 2nd European Regiment ; W. R. Corfield, 31st Native Infantry ; and J. R. McCausland, 70th Native Infantry (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 Native Infantry, 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 Punjaub.

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 2nd European Regiment having only lost 8 men killed, and 135 wounded ; the 31st Native Infantry, 11 men killed and 131 wounded ; and 70th Native Infantry, 10 killed, 40 wounded.

In the 4th Brigade, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment lost only 2 men and 6 wounded ; the 30th Native Infantry, 3 men wounded ; and 56th Native Infantry, only 1 man wounded.

To Lieutenant-Colonel GRANT, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Dowlutnugger, February 23rd, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that, in obedience to the orders I received from His Lordship at daylight of the 21st instant, I formed the Brigades of the 3rd Division, commanded by Brigadiers Carnegie and McLeod, with the Light Field Batteries attached to them, close to the left bank of the nullah which passed in front of

H H

24th February, 1849.

3rd Brigade.
31st Regiment Native Infantry.
2nd European Regiment.
70th Regt. Native Infantry.

4th Brigade.
30th Regt. Native Infantry.
Her Majesty's 29th Foot.
56th Regt. Native Infantry.

23rd February, 1849.

23rd February, 1849. 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 Her Majesty'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 a 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 nine, 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 six and nine 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 Goojerat, 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 Clark, 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 Ponsonby, 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 23rd February, 1849. 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 22nd February, 1849.
the ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Bengal Army.

Head Quarters, Camp, Saikerwalla, 22nd 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 3rd 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 three killed, and sixteen or seventeen wounded. The Field Battery, under Captain 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 3rd Regiment Native Infantry; Major Mignon, commanding 1st Bombay Fusiliers; Major Mant, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry; 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, Paymaster-General; Lieutenant Mules, of the 1st Fusiliers, Postmaster; 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. Brigadier 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 favorable 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.,

(Signed)

H. DUNDAS, Brigade-General,
Commanding Bombay Column, Army of the Punjaub.

*Head Quarters, Bombay Column,
Camp, Saikerwalla, the 22nd February, 1849.*

22nd February, 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 3rd 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 nine 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 three 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 three 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 a quarter to 5 P.M., we began to fall back towards camp, which we reached at half-past three o'clock A.M.

I have, &c.,

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

21st February, 1849. GENERAL RETURN of Casualties in the Army of the Punjaub in the Action at Goojerat, on the 21st February, 1849, between the British Forces, under the personal command of General the Right Honorable 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-Marshal.

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 Sergeant, 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 Sergeants, 3 Rank and File, 1 Syce, 1 Horse. Missing, 2 Horses.

4th ditto 3rd ditto.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Sergeant, 6 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, 16 Horses. Wounded, 1 Sergeant, 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 Sergeant, 20 Rank and File, 2 Lascars, 1 Syce Driver, 3 Syces, 97 Horses or Bullocks. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 4 Sergeants, 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 ditto, 2 Sergeants or Havildars, and 5 Rank and File.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 Horse. Wounded, 1 Rank and File, 2 Horses. Missing, 2 Horses.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.—Missing, 4 Horses.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Wounded, 1 European Officer, 4 Rank and File, 1 Horse.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Killed, 1 Syce, 1 Horse. Wounded, 1 Native Officer. Missing, 1 Rank and File, 3 Horses.

21st February, 1849.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 3 Horses. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 4 Rank and File, 2 Horses.

1st Regiment 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 Squadron).—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 ditto, 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.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot.—Killed, 7 Rank and File, 1 Horse. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 53 Rank and File.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Native ditto, 3 Rank and File. Wounded, 2 European Officers, 3 Native ditto, 4 Havildars, 56 Rank and File.

52nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 3 Rank and File. Wounded, 3 European Officers, 1 Havildar, 30 Rank and File.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.—Killed, 1 Rank and File. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 4 Rank and File.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 5 Rank and File. Wounded, 1 European Officer, 1 Native ditto, 1 Havildar, 46 Rank and File.

72nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Rank and File. Wounded, 8 Rank and File.

Total.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Native ditto, 22 Rank and File, 1 Horse. Wounded, 8 European Officers, 4 Native ditto, 6 Havildars, 197 Rank and File.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

3rd Brigade.

2nd European Regiment.—Killed, 1 European Officer, 2 Sergeants, 6 Rank and File, 1 Horse. Wounded, 5 European Officers, 12 Sergeants, 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 ditto, 7 Havildars, 119 Rank and File, 1 Lascar.

70th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 10 Rank and File. Wounded, 5 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 4 Havildars, 34 Rank and File.

4th Brigade.

Her Majesty'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 Sergeants or Havildars, 27 Rank and File, 1 Horse. Wounded, 11 European Officers, 5 Native ditto, 23 Sergeants or Havildars, 286 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, 1 Horse. Missing, 3 Rank and File.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

5th Brigade.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Rank and File. Wounded, 2 Rank and File.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 6th Foot.—Wounded, 9 Rank and File.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.—Killed, 1 Trumpeter, 3 Rank and File. Wounded, 2 Havildars, 7 Rank and File.

Total.—Killed, 1 Trumpeter, 4 Rank and File. Wounded, 2 Sergeants or Havildars, 18 Rank and File.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

3rd Troop Horse Artillery.—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 Sergeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File, 25 Horses. Wounded, 1 Native Officer, 1 Sergeant or Havildar, 10 Rank and File, 11 Horses.

Grand Totals.—Killed, 5 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, 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 ditto, 1 Provost-Marshal, 40 Sergeants 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.

21st February, 1849.

NOMINAL LIST of European Officers.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded, 1 Provost-Marshal, 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 Brevet-Major Sir R. C. Shakespear.

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

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.—Killed, Lieutenant A. Lloyd. Wounded, Captain J. H. Goddard, severely. Captain A. Scudamore, dangerously.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Wounded, Lieutenant H. J. Stannus, severely.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

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

Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.—Wounded, Lieutenant G. Jeffrey, slightly.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—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, ditto; Lieutenant G. R. Smith, ditto.

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 Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded, Major J. K. McCausland, severely; Brevet-Captain C. S. Edwards, slightly; Lieutenant A. Fytche, ditto; Ensign R. C. Whiting, severely; Ensign C. Murray, slightly.

(Signed)

PATRICK GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Camp, Goojerat, 2nd February, 1849.

LIST OF ORDNANCE Captured from the Enemy in the Action at Goojerat on the 21st Feb., 1849. 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.	Inches.	Cwt.	
1	Brass Gun ... 16-pounder	92.3	91	4.8	23	
	" 6 "	59	57	3.55	6	
	" 9 "	59.6	58	4.1	11	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.8	7	
5	" 9 "	67	65.5	4	9	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.7	7	
	" 8 "	58	56	3.8	7	
	" 3 "	29	28	2.8	1.3	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.9	7	
10	" 12 "	97	95	4.5	18	
	" 9 "	68	66	4	10	
	" 18 "	44	42	5	8	
	" 8 "	65	63	3.9	9	
	" 9 "	66	64	4.1	10	
15	" 8 "	58	56	3.7	8	
	" 2 "	27	25	2.4	1.2	
	" 7 "	59	57	3.6	7	
	" 8 "	56	54	3.8	7	
	" 8 "	58	56.5	3.75	7	
20	" 2 "	41	40	2.4	3	
	" 8 "	58	56	3.8	9	
	" 16 "	87	85	4.85	25	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.7	7	
	" 9 "	56	54	3.96	9.2	
25	" 8 "	67	65	3.8	9.2	
	" 6 "	100	98	3.4	20	
	" 6 "	96	94	3.4	20	
	" 8 "	58	56	3.7	6	
	" 7 "	57	55	3.6	6	
30	" 6 "	52	50	3.5	5	
	" 7 "	52	50	3.6	6	
	" 6 "	0	0	0	0	
	" 6 "	0	0	0	0	
	" 8 "	53	51	3.75	8	
35	" 8 "	59	57	3.75	9	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.7	9	
	" 8 "	59	57	3.7	9	
	" 8 "	58	56	3.8	9	
	" 8 "	58	56	3.8	9	
40	" 8 "	59	57	3.75	7	
	" 7½ "	58	56	3.8	7	
42	" 7½ "	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	
1	Brass Mortar	24	22	5.6	2	
	"	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, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Artillery Division, Army of the Punjaub.

(Signed)

J. ABERCROMBIE, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery, Army of the Punjaub.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-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.

26th March, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 26th MARCH, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in re-publishing, for general information, the following General Order, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India on the 17th instant, together with the Despatches therein alluded to, announcing the surrender, on the 14th idem, of the Sikh Army to the British Force.

2.—His Lordship in Council directs, that in commemoration of this event, a salute of 21 guns be fired at 12 o'clock this day from the Saluting Battery, and that a similar salute be fired on receipt of this order at all the principal military stations under this Presidency.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

17th March, 1849.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 17th March, 1849.

The Governor-General has the utmost satisfaction in directing that the Despatches which he has this day received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and from Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, K.C.B., be published for the information of the Army and of the people of India.

The British subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the enemy have all returned in safety.

On the 14th instant, Sirdar Chutter Singh, Rajah Shere Singh, and the principal Sikh Sirdars and Chiefs, delivered their swords into the hands of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert.

Forty-one pieces of Artillery were at the same time surrendered, and the remains of the Sikh Army, to the number of 16,000 men, laid down their arms in the presence of the British troops.

The Governor-General offers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Major-General Gilbert, and to the whole army, his heartfelt congratulations on this glorious result of the battle of Goojerat, and of the operations subsequent to it, so admirably conducted by the Major-General, in fulfilment of His Excellency's instructions.

But the war is not yet concluded : nor can there be any cessation of hostilities until Dost Mahomed Khan and the Affghan Army are either driven from the province of Peshawur, or destroyed within it.

The British Army has already resumed its march upon Attock ; and the Governor-General confidently hopes that the entire success which, with God's blessing, will attend it, may enable him soon to announce the restoration of peace.

The Governor-General directs that in honor of the important events which have now been notified, a salute of 21 guns be fired from every principal Station of the army 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.

[COPIES.]

From the Right Honorable the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c., &c., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kullallah, 16th March, 1849.

16th March, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the greatest gratification in reporting to your Lordship the further happy results of the decisive victory gained at Goojerat on the 21st ultimo.

Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, with that energy and judgment which induced me to select him to conduct the ulterior operations subsequent to that action, has well fulfilled the trust reposed in him by rapidly pressing the routed enemy, which has led to their unqualified submission, the surrender of their

remaining guns, and about 16,000 stand of arms, all of which are now in our possession; and I rejoice 16th March, 1849.
to add, that this fortunate consummation has been attended without a single shot being fired.

The whole of the Sikh Force, with their Sirdars, have now come in, with the exception of Bhai Maharaj and Colonel Richpaul Singh, who have absconded, but without followers.

We have now in our possession 56 guns taken at Goojerat, and abandoned by the enemy in his retreat on the 21st February; 40 surrendered to Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert since that event; 12 captured at Chilianwallah, and 50 at Mooltan; making a total of 158 pieces of ordnance which have fallen into our hands during the present campaign.

Again heartily congratulating your Lordship at this most satisfactory termination of the Sikh war,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GOUGH, General.

Head Quarters, Camp, Kullallah, 16th March, 1849.

No. 282.

From Major-General Sir W. R. GILBERT, K.C.B., commanding Field Force on Special Service, to
H. M. ELLIOT, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Camp, Rawul Pindee, 14th March, 1849.

SIR,

14th March, 1849.

Since I addressed you on the 11th instant, from Hoormuck, I have advanced to Rawul Pindee, which place I reached to-day.

I have now the high gratification of reporting, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, that the disarmament of the Sikh Army, commenced at Manikyalla, has been this day completed by the surrender of their swords by the Sikh Sirdars, in presence of the Commanding Officers of Divisions and Brigades, and their Staff.

The total number of guns surrendered is forty-one, of which a return shall be forwarded hereafter; and the number of stands of arms, laid down before the force under my command, is about 16,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. R. GILBERT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force on Special Service.

Camp, Rawul Pindee, 14th March, 1849.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

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

(True copies.)

W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

14th April, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY 14th APRIL, 1849.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in re-publishing, for general information, the following General Order, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, on the 2nd instant, announcing the occupation of Peshawur by the British Troops, and the termination of hostilities in the Punjaub.

In giving publicity to this General Order, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council invites all British subjects in this Presidency to unite, on the day appointed, in offering up their thanks to Almighty God for the successful termination of the war and the restoration of peace.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

2nd April, 1849.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 2nd April, 1849.

The Governor-General has the gratification of publishing, for general information, Despatches which have been received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and from Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, K.C.B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjaub.

The Governor-General declared that, before the war could cease, every enemy, whether Sikh or Affghan, should be driven from before us; and the British Army has well and gallantly made good his words.

The Sikh Sirdars and the remnant of their Army were pursued, have surrendered, and have been disarmed.

The Ameer of Cabul, with his Troops, has fled before the British Force, and has been chased ignominiously from the territories he invaded.

The war has thus been brought to an end; and the Punjaub has been declared a portion of the British Empire in India.

Once again the Governor-General offers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the General Officers, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Army, the assurance of his deep and unfeigned gratitude for the great services they have rendered to the country, for the zeal and gallantry they have displayed, and for the sustained and cheerful exertions they have made.

In anticipation of the wishes of the Honorable Court of Directors, the Governor-General will grant to every Officer and Soldier who has been employed within the Punjaub in this campaign, to the date of the occupation of Peshawur, a medal, bearing the word "Punjaub," in commemoration of the honorable service they have done.

The Governor-General is also pleased to direct that every corps which has been so employed shall bear the same word on their standards, colors, and appointments.

The Governor-General desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to Officers who have been serving in various positions connected with the Army in the field.

The Governor-General is sensible of the zeal and activity of Major-General Sir D. Hill, K.C.B., commanding the Reserve; and he would have looked with confidence to his service, if the Division under his command had been called into operation.

Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with skill and with success; and the Governor-General has been happy to convey to him his thanks.

The Governor-General is indebted to Brigadier Stalker, commanding at Mooltan, for the successful exertions which have been made, under his directions, for placing the Fort again in a condition of defence, and for maintaining the tranquillity of the country.

The Governor-General begs to acknowledge the service which has been rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel McSherry, 1st Native Infantry, commanding at Govindghur. The energy, vigilance, and tact which he has exhibited during his occupation of that important fortress have been of much value to the Government of India. 2nd April, 1849.

From Sir Frederick Currie, Baronet, Resident at Lahore, previously to his return to his seat in Council, the Governor-General received at all times effective and most ready co-operation; and he has continued to receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, K.C.B., the support which his known ability and experience enable him to afford.

The meritorious conduct of the several Assistants to the Resident has elicited the strong approbation of the Government. In addition to those whom he has before named, the Governor-General offers his especial thanks to Major-General Lawrence for the able management which so long enabled him to maintain his position at Peshawur; and to Captain James Abbott, for the gallant stand he has made in the Hills of Hazara.

Lieutenant Taylor has earned the full approbation of the Government by his judicious and persevering efforts, which regained and have held the province of Bunnoo.

The sustained defence of the Fort of Attock, which was made by Lieutenant Herbert, under circumstances of great difficulty, has been viewed by the Government of India with admiration, and entitled him to their warmest praise.

Mr. John Lawrence, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej Provinces, has received the thanks of the Governor-General. Well seconded by his assistants in the district, he has greatly contributed, by his promptitude, energy, and firmness, to the maintenance of the general tranquillity which has prevailed in these newly-acquired territories.

The Governor-General especially wishes to record his marked approbation of the manner in which Major Mackeson, C.B., as his Agent with the Army, has discharged the duties which were entrusted to him. In the important political matters in which he has been engaged, Major Mackeson's proceedings have been distinguished by ability, judgment, discretion, and firmness; and the Governor-General begs to convey to him the expression of his unqualified satisfaction.

The Governor-General concludes by tendering to the Officers of the Government in his Camp sincere thanks for the assistance he has at all times received from them.

He particularly desires to express his obligation to Mr. Henry Elliot, Secretary to the Government of India, for his very able, laborious, and most valuable aid in the important affairs which have occupied the Governor-General's attention; and to Colonel Stuart, C.B., Military Secretary to the Government of India, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, C.B., Member of the Military Board with the Governor-General, for the great assistance he has derived from their experience and judgment in the affairs of their respective departments.

While thus congratulating the Army and British subjects in India on the triumphant success which has been achieved, the Governor-General desires humbly to acknowledge the Hand by which alone all victory is given.

He has, accordingly, intimated to the Lord Bishop his wish that, on the first Sunday in May, thanksgiving shall be offered to Almighty God for the successful termination of the war in which we have been engaged, and for the restoration to the people of the blessing of peace.

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.

[COPIES.]

From His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, Army of the Punjab,
Wuzerabad, 25th March, 1849.*

MY LORD,

I have sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship a copy of a despatch received this day from Major-General Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C.B., commanding the Advanced Force of this Army, No. 291, dated the 21st instant, announcing the occupation of Peshawur by the British Troops, the precipitate retreat of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his followers beyond the Khyber Pass, and the consequent dissolution of the Affghan confederacy. The brilliant results have been obtained, your Lordship will observe, without a single shot being fired by our Troops since the victory of Goojerat on the 21st ultimo.

It is almost superfluous for me to repeat to your Lordship how very highly I estimate the unwearied and zealous exertions in these subsequent movements of that most energetic and able Officer, Major-General Gilbert, and the excellent Troops under his command.

In soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to Major-General Gilbert's commendation of Major F. Mackeson, C.B., your Lordship's Agent with the Force, I beg to repeat the high sense I entertain of that Officer's merits, and the excellent service he has rendered throughout the campaign.

The Sikh rebellion and Affghan confederacy having been now effectually put down and overthrown, I beg to be favored with your Lordship's instructions for breaking up the Army of the Punjab, which has, I trust, merited the approbation of your Lordship and the country.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

25th March, 1849.

21st March, 1849.

No. 291.

From Major-General Sir W. R. GILBERT, K.C.B., Commanding Field Force on Special Service, to the
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Dated Camp, Peshawur, 21st March, 1849.

SIR,

I advanced this morning from Nowshara to Peshawur with the Bengal Division of my Force, and have much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that I am in possession of the City of Peshawur and its Bala Hissar.

The Affghan Army, under command of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, retreated from Peshawur on the 19th instant, and is to-day reported to have reached Dakka, on the western side of the Khyber Pass. The city I found untouched by the Affghans, the Ameer having directed the gates to be closed against his troops ; but most of the garden-houses in its neighbourhood have been burnt, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable, and the Sikh Cantonment at Ali Murdhan Khan's Bagh has been burnt to the ground. The Fort of Jumrood is also reported to be destroyed.

By the expulsion from the Province of Peshawur of the Ameer and his Army, I have carried to a successful conclusion the whole of the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, conveyed to me through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with your letter of the 3rd instant. The Sikhs have been humbled, and their power crushed ; the British prisoners released from an irksome captivity ; and the rich Province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders. To my troops I am indebted, under Providence, for these glorious results. Since the 1st of the month they have marched from the Jhelum to the Indus and Peshawur, crossing both rivers under many disadvantages, and overcoming all the obstacles of the road, which are naturally great, and were much enhanced by our large train of stores and baggage—the necessary encumbrances of a force like this. To both officers and men I am deeply indebted, for their cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privations to which all have been exposed.

I cannot permit myself to conclude this report of my arrival at Peshawur, without expressing to his Lordship my sense of the valuable services rendered me by Major F. Mackeson, C.B., who accompanies the force as Agent of the Governor-General. I am particularly indebted to him for his ready assistance, and for the unwearied and unremitting zeal with which he has performed the important duties of his office. To his cool judgment and unswerving decision of purpose I owe much of the success that has attended the progress of my force.

From my Staff generally I have received every assistance.

(Signed)

(True copies.)

P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

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

(True copies.)

W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

19th June, 1849.



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1849.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th June, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council re-publishes, for general information, the following General Order, issued by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, under date the 4th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

4th June, 1849.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 4th June, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General has the honor and gratification of publishing, in General Orders to the Army, the following Resolutions, which have been unanimously adopted by both Houses of Parliament :—

MARTIS 24 DIE APRILIS, 1849.

24th April, 1849.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of India, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjaub.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to General the Right Honorable Lord Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjaub; and especially for his conduct on the 21st February, 1849, in the Battle of Goojerat, when the British Army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and to Brigadier-Generals the Honorable Henry Dundas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and James Tennant; and the several Officers, European and Native, under their command, for the indefatigable zeal and exertions exhibited by them throughout the recent campaign.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, European and Native, for the service rendered to the British Empire by the signal overthrow of the numerous enemies combined in arms against them; and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the Siege of the Fort and City of Mooltan.

24th April, 1849.

Resolved *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to the several Officers, European and Native, under the command of Major-General Whish ; and to the Officers of the Indian Navy employed on that occasion, for their gallant conduct during the Siege of Mooltan.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—

That the thanks of this House be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers, and Seamen, European and Native, for the bravery and fortitude manifested by them during the Siege of Mooltan ; and that the same be signified to them by their several Commanders.

Ordered—

That these Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Governor-General of India, and that he be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

23rd April, 1849.

The Governor-General has also the satisfaction of publishing the following Resolutions, which were passed by the Court of Directors on the 23rd April, and by the General Court on the 24th April, 1849 :—

At a Court of Directors held on Monday, the 23rd April, 1849,

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of India, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjaub.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to General the Right Honorable Lord Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjaub ; and, especially, for his conduct on the 21st of February, 1849, in the Battle of Goojerat, when the British Army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; and to Brigadier-Generals the Honorable Henry Dundas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; and James Tennant ; and the several Officers, European and Native, under their command, for the indefatigable zeal and exertions exhibited by them throughout the recent campaign.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, European and Native, for the service rendered to the British Empire, by the signal overthrow of the numerous enemies combined in arms against them ; and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for his eminent services, in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the Fort and City of Mooltan.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to the several officers, European and Native, under the command of Major-General Whish ; and to the Officers of the Indian Navy employed on that occasion, for their gallant conduct during the Siege of Mooltan.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Court be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers and Seamen, European and Native, for the bravery and fortitude manifested by them during the Siege of Mooltan, and that the same be signified to them by their several Commanders.

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.
(True copy.)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to Government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1849.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE—My lords, I rise pursuant to notice, to move that the thanks of this House be presented to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and troops composing the army in India, for the services done and rendered by that army. Your lordships are probably acquainted with the fact that the origin of this war, which has convulsed so considerable a portion of the Indian territory, originated in an act of rebellion—and more than rebellion—an act of treachery, which took place at Mooltan, which I need not tell your lordships is not only one of the most considerable seats of commerce in that country, but also one of its chief strongholds, in a military point of view. In the garrison of Mooltan, a native chief of the name of Moolraj had been appointed to rule under the sanction of the East India Company. Previous to these events, however, that chief, in consequence of certain reforms introduced under the authority of the Company, had voluntarily resigned his post. After that voluntary resignation, two gentlemen of the names of Agnew and Anderson, being regarded as well-fitted for the service, were sent to aid the successor of Moolraj in governing the territory recently confided to him. Soon after their arrival—originating, I believe, in the dissatisfaction of a number of persons who had been guilty of arbitrary abuses or malversations, and whose interests were likely to be affected by the change of administration—an insurrection suddenly broke out in Mooltan, the object of which was forcibly to reinstate Moolraj in the authority which he had voluntarily resigned, and in that insurrection excesses were committed, the consequences of which are deeply to be deplored, and the two gentlemen to whom I have alluded were barbarously murdered. After that insurrection, and after that murder had been perpetrated, that chief became possessed of the town of Mooltan, and, by means of the assistance of neighbouring chiefs, of the country around it. The occupation was not complete, but nevertheless it continued to prevail to that extent that in a very short time there sallied forth, from every part of that frontier, combined against the authority of this country and that of the East India Company, hordes of the most formidable character, and prepared for the most desperate warfare—hordes commanded by persons of every sect, and every denomination, united by a common hatred of the British power, by a hatred founded on a feeling that that power had been exercised to diminish, to regulate, and restrain the arbitrary despotism with which they had governed, and with which they had wished to govern the territory confided to their care, and the consequence of this was that every chief whose ambition had been disappointed, whose fortune had been diminished, and who had suffered under the superior rule and authority of this country, conceived that the opportunity had arisen for revenge and retribution, and all these disappointed hopes and passions were at once roused and united into one torrent, destined to overrun, and, if possible, overturn British rule throughout the whole of Northern India. My lords, under these circumstances, instructions were sent to defend that territory. In a very short period one of the most formidable forces that India has ever known was by the zeal and energy of the Governor-General brought into the scene of action. Events immediately followed with which your lordships must be familiar. During the whole of the summer and autumn of last year, those events gave rise to a succession of desperate battles, in which the greatest valour and the greatest ability were displayed by the British troops. The enemy also exhibited in a striking point of view their courage in the desperate conflicts in which they had been engaged. But I shall pass on to those events which took place at a more recent period, to which I wish particularly to call your lordships' attention. In the month of February, a period arrived when my Lord Gough, commanding the British army, felt himself in a situation with confidence to attack the united forces of the enemy. I say the united forces of the enemy, because it is one of the remarkable characteristics of the contest which recently took place that for the first time, I believe, in the annals of India, it brought into action together the two most warlike nations of that great country—I mean the Sikhs and the Affghans, who profess a different faith, but who had each attained a higher state of military discipline than had ever fallen to the lot of any other portion of the inhabitants of India. The army of the enemy so formed consisted of about 60,000 men, with 59 pieces of cannon. Against that force the Governor-General was able to provide a well-appointed army of 25,000 men, with 100 cannon. That army in the month of February attacked the enemy in the field of Goojerat, near the Jhelum, and the result of that action has been the total dispersion of that cloud which threatened, not many months ago, the peace and prosperity of India. That victory was accomplished by the exertions of the generals, of the officers, and of the soldiers, unremittingly and zealously employed, many of them acting under the

difficulties imposed on them by the most rapid marches, which were necessary in order to enable them to reach the field before the action commenced. While I am anxious to do justice to the whole of the army engaged on the occasion, I cannot omit to state that one portion of it, I mean the portion that came from Bombay, under General Dundas, had, by forced marches, without a single halt, arrived at the scene of action on the very day before the battle had taken place. That march was so conducted that I believe scarcely one individual was lost on the road, and the reinforcement in question not only took an immediate part in the action, but on the very day following it formed part of the force which, under General Gilbert, was engaged in the active pursuit and further discomfiture of the enemy. (Hear, hear.) That is a circumstance which I have thought it my duty to advert to as one of the most striking instances on record of zeal and activity in accomplishing a rapid march over an extensive tract of country. I have now stated to your lordships the principal incidents in those events; and I believe that greater authorities than I am will be able to inform you that our troops had to contend with peculiar difficulties, arising from the strength of the position occupied by the enemy, who throughout the whole of this campaign had shown their judgment and military skill in availing themselves on all occasions of the advantages afforded them by the nature of the country, by the passes, and fords, and jungles, in which they had to carry on their operations. Here, therefore, my lords, is the brilliant termination of a war attended with so much anxiety, and, unfortunately, in some of its details, with so much bloodshed, but attended also with results so honorable to the British arms. (Hear, hear.) But our success was not confined to the field of Goojerat. That strong place to which I allude—Mooltan, strong by nature and by art, well-garrisoned, and under a most able chief—was subjected to a siege, the conduct of which also reflects the highest honor on our arms, and in which our artillery more especially exhibited as striking an instance of skill and of perseverance as any recorded in the annals of warfare. (Hear, hear.) That place was so efficiently attacked by our artillery that not less than 26,000 shells had been thrown into it, and in a short time the fortress was surrendered to Major-Gen. Whish. Eight or nine months after those transactions had begun with those most barbarous murders to which I have already called your lordships' attention, the bodies of those unfortunate gentlemen, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Agnew, who had been so foully bereft of life, were carried from the place into which they had been thrown, and received the final honors of a Christian burial, their funeral procession having marched through that breach which the gallantry of the English army had effected in the walls of Mooltan. In that procession were to be found the troops who avenged the injury to which British subjects had been subjected, and who gave, I believe, a final lesson to the perpetrators of the barbarities to which I have referred. The success of Lord Gough and the troops under his command on the field of Goojerat was followed up by General Gilbert immediately after the victory had been gained. But I feel that I cannot stop here, as I have other events to notice. We must recollect that while we endeavour to pay all due honor to those who occupied high stations during the campaign, it is not in our power by any vote of this House to do justice to all the individuals who were engaged in those transactions. But, my lords, I have always been struck, and I am sure there is not one of your lordships who must not have been struck, with this peculiar circumstance, that our Indian warfare has on all occasions elicited not only in commanders and in generals, but in subaltern officers, qualities of the highest character—qualities not called for, perhaps, to the same extent in any other service; because those subaltern officers, sent out of this country at an early age, are not unfrequently called upon to exercise their discretion, not merely in exposing their lives and those of their followers, not merely in displaying that military skill and discipline, which it is to be hoped that every British officer has learned to exercise, but also in dealing with the passions, the prejudices, and the feelings of populations with which they could not before have been familiar, while on their success in gaining the goodwill of those populations, their ability to render essential service to their country must depend. I must now recall to your lordships that one of the distinguishing features of this campaign has been that many young men have been able, under most difficult and trying circumstances, without assistance and without instructions, to attain the most important and advantageous results. I stated to your lordships, in referring to the siege of Mooltan—or, rather, to the original defection of its garrison—that the chief of that place had endeavoured immediately to occupy all the surrounding country; and I stated that he was not unopposed in that attempt. No sooner had it been known in the country that that defection had taken

place, and that the town and surrounding district were in a state of insurrection, than an officer stationed at some days' march from that place, with a single regiment at his disposal, determined on resisting the efforts of Moolraj. I am now alluding to a name which is, I believe, already familiar to your lordships—that of Lieutenant, now Major Edwards—(hear, hear)—an officer who, eight or nine years ago, was a boy in England, who only eight years ago received his appointment as cadet, who some years afterwards became aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, and had afterwards assisted at every action in India, in one of which he was wounded. That officer having been recently appointed Assistant in the government of the country in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, and finding himself at the head of a single regiment—a native regiment—conceived the design of driving back Moolraj to his fortress, and rescuing the surrounding country from his grasp. He attained that object, and he attained it without the assistance of a single European soldier. (Hear, hear.) Such was the confidence he inspired, such was his success in raising the population of the district, that he was able to collect a considerable force, composed entirely of natives, and, for the most part, of new levies. He was afterwards able to pay those levies, and to drive back Moolraj within the walls of the citadel, from which he had emerged, after having beaten him in two successive battles, in each of which he was personally concerned—inspiring confidence by his personal exertions, actually serving the guns himself, and commanding the respect and the affection of the natives who followed his army. (Hear, hear.) I say that is an example worth holding out to the admiration of the public and of other officers. But he is not the only one of our young officers who strikingly distinguished himself in the course of those transactions. There are several others, among whom I may mention Lieutenant Abbott, Lieutenant Lake, and Lieutenant Herbert, to whom I wish more particularly to refer, because, although a subaltern, he was left in the sole command of the fortress of Attock, with no European soldiers, and, nevertheless, with the force at his command, he maintained for months the possession of that fortress. I say that those gentlemen also are deserving of your lordships' praise; and it is important to call attention to their services—not only in justice to them, but also because their conduct is characteristic of the general spirit of the army of which they formed a part. In calling attention to those services, we are not only looking to the present, but also to the future; for it is on the formation of such characters, sent out from this country at an early age, and acquiring in the territory of India their first knowledge of their profession, that the future hopes of this country must mainly depend. I believe it is by means of such characters that we must hope to be able not only to defend, but beneficially to govern, the great nations in distant quarters of the world which Providence has placed under our care. (Hear, hear.) I have no more to say. I beg your lordships unanimously to confer your thanks on the distinguished persons to whom I have referred—on the Earl of Dalhousie, a member of your lordships' House, for his zeal and ability in providing the necessary materials for this campaign; on Lord Gough, whom also we have the honor to count as a member of this House, for his indomitable courage and perseverance in the field; and on the other officers whose names are recorded in this vote, as well as on the non-commissioned officers and men engaged in these transactions. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis concluded by moving the following vote:

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of India, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjab.

"That the thanks of this House be given to General the Right Honorable Lord Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjab, and especially for his conduct on the 21st of February, 1849, in the battle of Goojerat, when the British Army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; and to Brigadier-Generals the Honorable Henry Dundas, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Massey Wheeler, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; and James Tennant; and to the several officers, European and Native, under their command, for the indefatigable zeal and exertions exhibited by them throughout the recent campaign.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and Native, for the service rendered to the British Empire, by the signal overthrow of the numerous enemies combined in arms against them; and that the opinion of this House be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, for his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the fort and city of Mooltan.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the several officers, European and Native, under the command of Major-General Whish; and to the officers of the Indian Navy employed upon that occasion, for their gallant conduct during the siege of Mooltan.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the non-commissioned

officers and private soldiers, and seamen, European and Native, for the bravery and fortitude manifested by them during the siege of Mooltan.

"That these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor-General of India, and that he be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein."

Lord STANLEY had not the presumption to think he could add anything to the eulogium which had been bestowed upon those gallant men to whose combined efforts this empire owed these brilliant successes. Neither could he have the slightest pretensions to speak on such a subject as that then under discussion in the presence of the highest military authority of the present age—(hear)—in the presence of his noble friend the noble duke (the Duke of Wellington), from whom a few words of discriminating approbation would be as highly prized by any military man as the vote of that House—(hear, hear)—in the presence of his noble friend, the late military Governor-General of India, or of his noble and gallant friend on the opposite benches. (Hear, hear.) The only excuse which he could offer to their lordships for trespassing upon their attention on that occasion was that he thought it not undesirable to mark, in the most emphatic manner, that on questions of that kind no considerations of party difference could ever, for a single moment, have any influence—(cheers); that, however they might differ on matters of colonial, foreign, or home policy, all these considerations were silenced whenever the honor of their country and the glory of her arms came under discussion—(cheers); that they felt a common interest in the welfare of their country and the advancement of its military glory, and felt proud in honoring and tendering the united tribute of their gratitude to those gallant men by whom these great objects had been advanced and promoted. (Cheers.) On the present occasion he thought they could congratulate themselves, not only on the justice and success of the case, but the signal character of its results, which were likely to be of the most decisive and permanent character. (Hear, hear.) The peculiar value of the present victory did not consist alone in its military glory—it was not because an additional laurel had been added to crown our arms—but because it had laid the foundation of a long peace, and contributed towards the permanent glory, advantage, and welfare, not only of this empire itself, but towards the welfare of the very enemies to whom we were opposed. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the recent victory as of the more importance, because he felt that our Indian empire rested mainly on the belief of the invincible superiority of our arms, and that that empire could only be made really advantageous to the strength and power of this country by impressing it deeply on the minds of the people of India that the power which we possessed would be exercised for their benefit, and that their real welfare would be best promoted by a peaceful and lasting connection with us. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that it would be a subject of great satisfaction to the gallant officer who had lately gone out to take the command of affairs in India when those affairs were a matter of such anxiety at home; who had accepted a trust at great personal inconvenience as the man in whom the greatest military confidence could be reposed—he was sure that honorable and gallant officer would feel equal satisfaction with their lordships and the country that that crisis had passed away, and that his old companion in arms—without any aid from him—without his assistance or interposition—had successfully weathered that crisis, and added fresh laurels to those he had hitherto obtained, and vindicated the honor of the army under his command. (Hear, hear.) He knew it would be a source of gratification to that gallant officer to whom he had alluded, and who had so promptly responded to the call of his country when she made an appeal to him, that the Indian army so well maintained its credit and deserved its reputation, and that that force which he had himself particularly contributed in raising, *he meant the Scinde Irregular Horse, had likewise much distinguished itself in the recent operations of the army, and had had the honor of leading into action one of Her Majesty's regiments.* It would be invidious for him, upon that occasion, to speak of any single regiment or branch of the Indian armament more particularly than another; yet, nevertheless, he could hardly refrain from expressing the tribute of his admiration of the manner in which its duties had been performed by that unrivalled artillery which, by its superior execution, rendered it impossible for any enemy long to stand before it—even an enemy so distinguished in that especial arm of warfare, and for its general bravery, as that opposed to us. (Hear.) There was another point to which he would also briefly advert. One well-known and gallant regiment, of which, hardly with less surprise than regret, the world had lately heard as having yielded to one of those sudden and unaccountable panics sometimes incident to the best troops, had had an opportunity of showing that its courage was unbroken, that it retained its ancient spirit—had had an opportunity, of which it well availed itself, of vindicating its former noble character, unblemished by the temporary cloud under which it labored. (Hear, hear.) He was sure it would be a source of increased satisfaction to those gallant men whom they were desirous of honoring that the tribute which they had so well earned was accorded to them frankly, freely, cordially, and without a dissentient voice, and that the Peers and Commons of their native land, in Parliament assembled, had concurred in a united and unanimous vote of thanks to them for their services. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by moving that the words "*nemine contradicente*" be added to the resolution of the noble marquis opposite. (Hear.)

The Earl of GALLOWAY said that he concurred in the motion before the House, and heartily assented to the general arguments by which it had been recommended. But he felt that, while as British subjects and British Peers, it well became them to express their obligations to the distinguished individuals who had exerted

their best energies in council, and who had, with the gallant army under their command, perilled their lives in the field in defence of the British empire in India—that while they were properly called to render the tribute of their thanks and praise to the instruments by which such important results had been accomplished, yet that it was their still higher duty as a Christian legislature not to forget the Divine interposition in our behalf. (Hear, hear.) “Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory: for Thy mercy and Thy truth's sake.” These were the words of the greatest warriors in ancient times: and, in our own day, the present Governor-General of India, and the noble and gallant Viscount, and the noble Earl who had preceded him in office, and also the noble and gallant lord the Commander-in-Chief in India, had all of them, in their public despatches, acknowledged the providence of God in the victorious transactions which they narrated. This was, in his belief, the secret of their strength and success in occasional circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty. (Hear, hear.) Now, he (Earl Galloway), feeling the importance of unanimity on the present occasion, would not, if such should not be the wish of the House, propose any—even the slightest—verbal amendment, for the purpose of embodying such a sentiment in the motion. But he was forcibly reminded by this vote of thanks to his fellow-men—speaking as a Christian man to a Christian assembly—of what was due, not only by the Parliament, but also by the country, to the alone Source of all mercy and all power; and it appeared to him that if ever there was a time in our history when national thanksgiving to the Almighty was demanded, it was the present time. For while these events and this struggle had been going on in the East, Europe had been convulsed; and, amid the turmoil and the wreck of surrounding nations, it had pleased God to permit us to preserve our institutions in Church and State inviolate. (Hear.) We had certainly had our trials, but we had not been driven, as other nations had been driven, by despair to resort to remedies infinitely worse than the evils complained of. Under these circumstances he called upon their lordships, and especially on the right reverend prelates who were present, to second his appeal to Her Majesty's Ministers, that they would take these matters into consideration, with the view of advising the Sovereign to appoint a day of general thanksgiving for the signal mercies which had been vouchsafed to the country, accompanied by a national acknowledgment of our unworthiness of them. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON—My lords, I do not object to the proposition of the noble lord who has just addressed the House, but I do not believe it is exactly the subject of your lordships' present discussion. (Hear.) If the noble lord thinks proper to introduce such a motion, I am certain the House will be most willing to take it into consideration—(hear); but the object of your lordships to-day, is to take into consideration the propriety of voting your thanks to the Army, for the recent glorious services and victories in India. (Cheers.) My lords, it has fallen to my lot to consider the great difficulties under which this war has been conducted; and, my lords, I must say that, in no case, have I seen a stronger reason to applaud, than in the conduct of all those concerned in carrying out those operations upon which your lordships are now called upon to pass your approbation. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the present war originated in the extraordinary perfidy and faithlessness of the servant and officer of the Lahore Government. The Governor, who was left the guardian of the infant Rajah of the Punjaub, was bound by treaties to control the country, and give us assistance in carrying out the operations in which we were engaged. All the servants of that Government, however, betrayed their trust. Moolraj, the Governor of Mooltan and the country under the protection of that fortress, betrayed his trust, and refused to deliver the command of it up to the officer sent to relieve him; and, moreover, murdered two gentlemen sent by the British Resident, in order to superintend the delivery of the fortress to the officer selected by the officers of the Rajah for its control. This act of treachery and insubordination was followed by the revolt of the whole country in the neighbourhood. My lords, it was followed by degrees, one after another, by treacheries, revolts, and insurrections of all parts of the country—by the revolt of no less than three other fortresses, all of which disobeyed the orders of Government. The troops were in a state of mutiny and insurrection; and all these difficulties were to be got the better of at the same moment; and this at a season of the year during which it would be absolutely impossible to put European troops into the field, and scarcely possible for Native troops: but European troops and officers could not take the field at that season of the year. But, my lords, by the great care and attention of the Governor-General, the officers of his Government, and the Commander-in-Chief and the officers under him, bodies of men were, by degrees, collected; and this force, assisted by Artillery, was sent to Mooltan, which was immediately invested. Another force was sent to aid and support other garrisoned places. A force was sent to Lahore, and other parts of the Sikh territory, under the treaty. My lords, the siege could not be commenced in the month of September, notwithstanding the breach of the original treaty and the murder of these two young men. The ground, however, was broken in September. On the 14th of September, after considerable progress had been made, it was found necessary, however, to lodge troops in certain towns, in order to carry on operations with advantage; and the siege was accordingly raised for the time, and the armament engaged in it dissolved; the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, which had been sent down to co-operate with the Indian army in the attack, having revolted and gone over to the enemy. The siege, therefore, was raised on the 14th September; but, in the meantime, the Governor-General and the officers in command of the troops, in different parts of the country, had adopted measures for bringing up troops from all

parts to co-operate in keeping down insurrection. A force was sent from Bombay, landed at Kurrachee, and was marched on to Mooltan. It arrived there under Sir H. Dundas, the very day before Mooltan was attacked by General Whish. My lords, these Bombay troops carried some of the works of Mooltan, and gained possession of parts of the town. I mention these circumstances, my lords, in order to induce you to bestow your thanks on General Dundas and the troops under his command, for the part they took in the capture of Mooltan. I know, my lords, these troops were brought to the siege after marching from Kurrachee to Mooltan, in the very worst season of the year, and arrived in such a state as to be able to form in line of attack the morning after their arrival. I mention this in justice to General Dundas, because it was one of the most remarkable circumstances in these operations. (Hear.) While this siege was going on, the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief had formed a corps to cover and protect the besieging army, and to keep the country, which was in a general state of insurrection, tranquil, as well as to observe the movements of Moolraj, and to prevent him and the troops collected in their front disturbing the operations of the siege. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, was at the head of this covering army, and had occasion to fight the different actions to which the noble marquis has referred, in all of which uniform success was the result. No doubt loss was sustained in some of those actions. At the same time, my lords, we ought not to forget that this strong fort of Mooltan was taken; and that, when breaches had been made in various parts, and when the troops were prepared to enter, the place fell into the hands of the army without loss. That being the case, my lords, I think you may set down, on the whole, that these services have been performed with as small a loss as could be expected under any circumstances. After the taking of Mooltan, the army was put in motion to join that part of the army, under Lord Gough, which had been covering the operations of the siege. My lords, that army made a forced march, and joined the other army at the very moment when its junction became of the most importance. The junction was effected the very day before the battle was fought; and again, as was stated by the noble marquis, they were able to take their positions in line on the following morning against the enemy. (Hear.) No one will doubt, therefore, that General Whish and the officers who assisted on that occasion are highly deserving of your lordships' approbation. (Cheers.) In the actions fought during the siege of Mooltan, and during the operations undertaken to put the country in a state of tranquillity, some difficulties did occur, such as those to which the noble marquis has alluded. It is impossible, my lords, to describe to you the variety of circumstances that may occasion difficulties in the operations of any particular corps, at any particular moment; but, with regard to the regiment in question, inquiry has been made into the circumstances so often alluded to. I have seen the report of this inquiry. It appears this corps of cavalry was commanded to advance over a country much broken by ravines and by rough jungle, which rendered it impossible for the troops to move in their usual regular order. It happened that the officer commanding the brigade, of which the regiment formed a part, had been wounded in the head during the advance; and that the officer left in command had not been made aware that the commanding officer had been obliged to withdraw from the field. It appears that, under these circumstances, the word of command was given by some unauthorized person—who could not be traced—and that some considerable confusion consequently ensued; which, after a time, and not without some trouble, was remedied, and the regiment did its duty in the way in which many around me have seen it perform it. (Cheers.) We, whose fortune it has been to be engaged in such transactions, know that such things may happen. I am sure all your lordships will feel that the character of a corps must not be taken from them by means of scraps from newspapers. (Cheers.) The reports of the commanding officers and of the inquiry into imputations are the grounds for forming a judgment, and not those newspaper publications. (Hear.) Inquiry has been made in the present case, and it appears that the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief is, that the corps in question is worthy all confidence. (Hear.) I entirely concur in the observations of the noble marquis, as to the conduct of Major Edwardes and the other officers engaged in those transactions. These officers were employed, under the Resident at Lahore, in levying men and certain disbanded soldiers to defend the Rajah and to preserve the tranquillity of the country. My lords, these officers did their duty with advantage to the public, with honor to themselves, and have immortalized themselves by their conduct. (Cheers.) It is impossible, my lords, to speak in too high terms of Major Edwardes, and the other gentlemen engaged in those services. I also beg to draw your lordships' attention to what the noble lord near me (Lord Stanley) has stated with regard to the Scinde Force. That force was raised in Scinde, under the superintendence of my honorable and gallant friend, who has lately gone out to India, Sir C. Napier. This corps had only been raised a few years; and yet in this great battle, they greatly distinguished themselves against the Affghan Cavalry—a force not by any means to be despised. My lords, these are the circumstances under which our officers are placed in India. They are under the necessity of training the natives to arms. They have to discipline them in the European manner, contrary to their habits, customs, and prejudices, so as to inspire them with confidence. The unapish expression of your lordships' thanks will be most gratefully felt by the army; and I cordially agree with the noble marquis in thinking that, on the present occasion, the conduct of our army in India is highly deserving of your lordships' approbation. (Cheers.)

The Duke of RICHMOND could not help expressing the gratification he felt at the vindication, by the noble duke, of the conduct of

the 14th Dragoons. The regiment had ever done its duty at home and abroad. For many years, a gallant officer who fell in the late campaign, Colonel Cureton, had served as a private in the 14th. He had had the good fortune to know that gallant officer, when he was a non-commissioned officer, during the Peninsular War. By his zeal, intelligence, and steadiness, he had raised himself to a high rank in India. His example was one which ought to be held out to the private soldier, to show him that, if he only did his duty, he might attain to high command. Connected with the 14th Dragoons there was another name—Colonel Havelock—a brave and excellent soldier. He was educated in the 43rd, and it was well known how, by his conduct in action, he had ingratiated himself with the soldiers. The native forces—the brave Sepoys—had well done their duty on the late occasion. He hoped that the result of the late victory would be to prevent further warfare in India. The prestige we had gained would do much to ensure such an object; but he hoped the Government would never reduce our military force to so low an amount as to be unequal to active operations. He was perfectly satisfied that the British Army would ever do its duty. (Cheers.)

Lord HARDINGE said he was anxious, on the present occasion, to offer his hearty and cordial approbation to his noble and gallant friend, Lord Gough, and to his companions in arms, for the glorious victories, the triumphant issue of which he had never for a moment doubted. (Hear.) The result had been most complete; and Lord Gough had stated—with that liberality which was his wont when speaking of the services of others—that he had obtained the victory chiefly by the skilful employment of the Artillery. That arm of the service was indeed most admirably conducted. He believed, with the exception of one or two regiments, none of the Infantry had found it necessary to fire in line. The effect of the artillery—eighteen pounders—was very soon manifested; and Lord Gough had very justly praised the able officers in command of the Artillery—Brigadier Tennant and the officer second in command. The great importance of artillery in modern warfare had been signally exemplified in the late victory in the Punjab. Knowing that a Committee was sitting elsewhere on this arm of the service, he could not refrain from expressing a hope that the Government would see the policy of not allowing this valuable branch of the service—a branch which it was so difficult to create, and which when created was so valuable—to sustain any injury. In the Bengal district, the regular army had 200 pieces of artillery, exclusive of the artillery belonging to the local and field corps. In addition to this there was, in this campaign, 100 pieces of heavy artillery, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, actually on the Sutlej and ready to be transported. Such a state of preparation and readiness could not be too much praised. He had great confidence in the experience of the noble marquis near him, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and earnestly hoped that he would never consent to any reduction in this noble arm of the service. (Hear, hear.) He had heard with great pleasure the commendations passed on Major Edwardes, who was a most sensible and clever young man; and who was most anxious that his companions, who participated with him in his success, should have their names mentioned—more particularly those of Layton, Pollock, and Nicholson. (Hear, hear.) He had heard, with great satisfaction, the remarks of the noble duke with respect to the 14th Light Dragoons, who had always maintained the highest reputation for courage. (Hear, hear.) Lord Gough stated that a corps, under the command of Sir W. Gilbert, had been ordered to advance across the Jhelum and follow up the enemy; and he (Lord Hardinge) felt convinced that, under his

management, nothing would be omitted which could ensure success. (Hear, hear.) He considered the junction between the Afghans and the Sikhs a most remarkable circumstance. They were of different religions, and rival races; and had for centuries entertained the most inveterate hatred towards each other. He entertained no doubt that Sir W. Gilbert would very soon succeed in driving them back, and putting a complete end to the insurrection. (Hear, hear.) This would be the fourth time of Lord Gough receiving the thanks of Parliament for his distinguished services; and, when his gallant friend returned home, he would have the consolation of knowing that, in his last and most brilliant victory, he had conferred the most valuable benefits on his country. (Cheers.)

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his entire gratification at the unanimity displayed by their lordships, and also at the general conduct of the campaign. It had not been a campaign of ordinary duration, consisting of one or two marches, and terminating in a successful battle. It had been a campaign extending over nine months, during six or seven of which a large portion of the army were continually in the almost daily presence of the enemy, and frequently under their fire. During the campaign the troops had received all the instructions which would qualify them on future occasions for the greatest operations of war. (Cheers.) It was most satisfactory to think that a success so brilliant and decisive as that obtained upon the field of Goojerat, should have come to gild the last concluding service of his gallant friend Lord Gough. (Cheers.) He had the gratification of being acquainted with the noble lord, and must be allowed to express his admiration of those many high military qualities which he (the Earl of Ellenborough), even as a civilian, could appreciate, and for his attention to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the constant care which he paid to the comfort and health of his troops. (Cheers.) It was most just to associate with Lord Gough the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor of India. It was for the Commander-in-Chief to direct operations in the presence of an enemy, but it was for the Governor-General to prepare from all parts of the empire the means by which the victory was to be achieved, to concentrate all the military strength, and provide the forces in the field with all the munitions of war. It was impossible not to see that the duty of the Governor-General had been most perfectly performed. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord who seconded the motion had expressed a hope that this would be the last occasion on which it would be necessary for Parliament to pass a vote of thanks to our officers and soldiers for victories achieved on the fields of India. He (the Earl of Ellenborough) entertained the same anxious hope, and thought, after the experience we have had, that it would be the most utter and shameless fatuity to put any trust hereafter in the Sikh troops or in the Sikh Chiefs. (Hear, hear.) Our position in India by this last victory was altogether changed. For many years we had been the predominant power, having, however, as a rival a powerful and numerous army, with well-served artillery, capable of contending with a great empire. That army was now no more. We now stood in India as a sole military power capable of controlling all things by our own single strength. Our responsibility was not without its dangers; but let us not add to those dangers by the reconstruction of an army which we have twice had to subdue—let us not again have to contend for the dominion we have twice won—and in that contest let us not again risk, as we have done, our present position and empire. (Cheers.)

Lord WALDEGRAVE, as a member of the sister service, gave his cordial support to the motion.

The vote was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE rose and said—Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of notice I rise to propose a vote of thanks such as appears in the paper of the House of Commons this day. Sir, in the exploits of the campaign which has passed—I hope I may say closed, or all but closed—I think we shall see real reason for congratulating ourselves. It is a singular fact, and one with which I confess I was not acquainted until the other day, that it has been long foreseen that the great struggle for dominion in India would take place with this country. I find in Dr. Robertson's "Dissertation upon the History of India," written towards the end of the last century, a passage in which the historian foretold, in singular words, that the struggle would take place as it has turned out. If the House will permit me, I will read the extract to which I refer:—"If on the one hand," says Dr. Robertson, "that firm foundation on which the British empire in India seems to be established by the successful termination of the late war remains unshaken,—if, on the other hand, the Sikhs, a confederacy of several independent states, shall continue to extend their dominions with the same rapidity that they have advanced since the beginning of the current century, it is highly probable that the enterprising commercial spirit of the one people, and the martial ardour of the other—who still retain the activity and ardour natural to men in the earliest stages of social union—may give rise to events of the greatest moment. The frontiers of the two states are approaching gradually nearer and nearer to each other, the territories of the Sikhs having reached to the western bank of the river Jumna, while those of the Nabob of Oude stretch along its eastern bank. This Nabob, the ally or tributary of the East India Company, is supported by a brigade of the Bengal army, constantly stationed on his western frontier." And he concludes,—"In a position so contiguous, rivalry for power, interference of interest, and innumerable other causes of jealousy and discord, can hardly fail of terminating, sooner or later, in open

hostility." These words, which are to be found in a note by Dr. Robertson, I think foretell with singular sagacity the occurrences that have since taken place. Sir, this prophecy has been fulfilled, and if our late rivals have been subdued by the power which crumbled in the dust the Viziers of Bengal, the Peishwas of the Deccan, and the Sultan of Mysore, it is but due to the Sikhs to say that they have contended with us with an energy, a courage, and a perseverance worthy of a better end, and I may add of a better cause. (Hear, hear.) The last papers presented to Parliament by me in March, 1847, informed this House and the public of the treaty by which the late Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge, had undertaken the management of the Punjab. As we find by those papers, it was at the request of the Sikhs—of the representation of the military nation of the Sikhs—that we undertook to control absolutely the civil administration of that country, and not only to provide for its internal tranquillity, but also for its external safety. The consequences of that arrangement were, that for some time the country was in a state of peace, to which it had long been a stranger. The House will find from the papers, which will shortly be in the hands of honorable members, that at no period of the history of that country was its internal peace so well preserved, was life and property so safe, or was the general happiness and prosperity of the country so completely attained. (Hear, hear.) But, unfortunately, in the April of last year there occurred that unhappy circumstance to which is to be traced all those recent commotions which we so much deplore, but which have terminated, for the present at least, in the great victory which we are met here this day to commemorate. I allude to the treacherous murder of two of our agents, Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson—two young men of the highest hopes and promise. (Hear, hear.) Sir, their unprovoked and treacherous murder gave rise to commotions in Mooltan, which afterwards appeared in various parts of the

country, and which ended at last in a general insurrection. When the late Governor-General saw that all his hopes of these commotions at Mooltan being extinguished were disappointed, and that it would be necessary either to compel the submission of Moolraj, or by the force at his command resort to active measures to put down these commotions, he made, what his duty told him he ought to do, every preparation for a general war. The late Governor-General of India had not, as has been said in some quarters, left this part of India in a defenceless state. So far from the noble lord having left it undefended or unprepared to meet any force the enemy might bring against it, he had a force on the frontiers of no less than 54,000 men of all arms—with 120 field guns, and 100 siege guns. And on his effecting a reduction, which he from the best and well-considered views of economy, felt himself called upon to make, he did not diminish by one man or by one gun that most essential arm of the service, the artillery, nor by one horse the cavalry. (Hear, hear.) Sir, Lord Dalhousie, upon hearing of the preparations that were making by the enemy, thought it necessary to send a force from the interior of Bengal to the assistance of those who were likely to be actively engaged. Lord Dalhousie had taken the precaution of having this force in readiness upon the frontier, and, as I have already said, Lord Hardinge had made every preparation that was necessary to carry on the war with success. It is fitting that I should here, for a short time, recall the attention of the House to that which had taken place previous to Lord Gough's taking the field. The House is too well acquainted, I believe, with the services of Lieutenant Edwardes, now Major Edwardes, to make it necessary for me to detail them here. (Hear, hear.) It will be sufficient for me to say that so great were those services, it was thought but due to that gallant officer, that Government should advise Her Majesty graciously to depart from the common form, and that that officer should, even before the end of the campaign, receive the reward which his signal services so well deserved. (Hear, hear.) That officer was accordingly promoted. He received not only promotion to the higher rank of Major, but Her Majesty was graciously pleased to send him out the decoration attached to the Military Order of the Bath. It is to be remembered that in the great act that he had accomplished he had not been assisted by a single person "of white colour." (Hear.) With a fragment of his own regiment, and only assisted by a few raw lads, he went down to the Indus and gained, last June, a decisive victory. (Cries of "hear, hear.") On the 2nd of July he was joined by Lieutenant Lake, when he succeeded in another battle, and again completely routed the troops of the rebel Moolraj; and although, in the first instance, the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief did not consider the season admitted of the march of English troops, it was thought necessary by Sir Frederick Currie to despatch a force of 7,000 men under General Whish to Mooltan, aided with a Sikh force, who were faithful to British connexion, and who marched to put down rebellion against their own sovereign. The House is well acquainted with the result of the force marching upon Mooltan. *A force was ordered from Bombay—that force appeared before Mooltan on the 26th of December; on the 27th they made their first attack; and on the 2nd of January they carried the fortified city of Mooltan, after a most determined and gallant defence. To show the complete equipment and the way in which this large force acted, amounting to 9,000 or 10,000 men, I have here before me the expressions of admiration uttered by General Whish. When he saw these troops before him on the first day of their arrival, after a very long march, he said that they appeared as fresh as if they were under cantonments.* When the city was taken it was supposed by competent judges that the citadel would fall the following day. I will take the liberty of reading two letters I hold in my hand, one of which was written by Major Edwardes, and the other by Sir H. Lawrence, announcing the fall of the citadel of Mooltan. Major Edwardes, in a letter, dated General Whish's tent, Mooltan, 5 P.M., 2nd of January, 1849, said:—"The post for England leaves Mooltan to-day, and it is doubtful whether the news of our victory will be in time from any other place; so I take the liberty of informing you that the city of Mooltan, after a week's battering, was stormed this day at two breaches; one of which was found impracticable, but the other carried at once. The assault commenced at half-past three P.M., and the whole city was in our possession from end to end by half-past four. Loss believed to be trifling. The citadel has been already well battered; the enemy are now driven into it; it will be untenable from shelling in forty-eight hours; and I hope to God we shall hoist old England's flag over its walls before three days are over." On the 2nd of January, 1849, Sir H. Lawrence wrote:—"As I do not see how the fort can hold out forty-eight hours, I am just starting for the Governor-General's camp." I call the attention of the House to these statements, for the purpose of showing what a determined defence was made by the citadel, which, in fact held out for three weeks; and I find in a letter addressed to the Governor-General of India by Major-General Whish, that no less than 36,000 shot and shell were thrown into it; such was the state of the citadel, that there was no place where the chief Moolraj himself could be in partial security excepting under the gateway; and when it was entered it was found to be one mass of ruins. Still, there were 3,900 men in it, who would have continued to resist if there had been any possibility of holding out. (Hear, hear.) I mention these circumstances to show that the capture of this citadel was no trifling circumstance, and how justified, if justification were needed for such an authority, the Duke of Wellington was in saying, at the farewell dinner given to Sir C. Napier, that he considered that by the taking of this city and the citadel of Mooltan, the great objects of the war were accomplished. (Hear, hear.) Such being the case, I shall take the liberty in the vote of thanks of specifying the capture of Mooltan as one of the great events of this campaign, and

indeed the chief object of the commencement of it. (Hear, hear.) Whilst this siege was in progress Lord Gough took the field, nothing being neglected by the Governor-General of India to enable the gallant General to do so with effect. On referring to some returns, moved for by the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, I find that when Lord Gough took the field, the army, not including the garrison of Lahore, consisted of 26,580 men of all arms, of which 505 were European officers and 7,328 European troops. I mention the preparation of this noble army in order to justify the vote of thanks I intend to move in respect to Lord Dalhousie. (Hear, hear.) Though it is true that the British Commander-in-Chief had a large and powerful army, we must not forget that at this juncture the Sikh forces were very formidable. Shere Singh had deserted from our alliance with 5,000 men, and his father, Chutter Singh, had broken into open revolt in the northern province. The troops at Peshawur, which had been kept under in a most marvellous manner by Lawrence, at last openly revolted; the troops in the western province also revolted and murdered their officer, and Attock was taken. When Shere Singh prepared to resist the British army, I find that he was at the head of 35,000 men. Lord Gough went by Lahore, and marched to the banks of one of those rivers which are very familiar to us by their ancient names, but not so much by the barbarous designations now given them. Lord Gough found Shere Singh strongly encamped, and fought a partial action, and another at a place on the other side of the river, where Sir J. Thackwell commanded. Shere Singh was driven from his position, and retreated with his army to the banks of the Jhelum, where he was followed by Lord Gough until the 13th of January, on which day was fought the bloody battle of Chillianwallah. On that occasion the enemy had 18,000 regulars and 18,000 irregulars, but the latter were are old soldiers, and though not fighting in the regular ranks, had performed the duty of old soldiers. The Sikh Chieftain had seventy-five guns, besides a large number of swivels, mounted on the backs of camels—a most destructive weapon, which our officers and men found it difficult to cope with. We all know the result of that battle. I hold in my hand a short letter from an artillery officer who commanded one of the batteries on that occasion. This officer, a major of artillery, says:—"How I escaped I know not: round-shot and musketry streaming close to my head and body. Five men were knocked over with musketry close to me in the battery; but besides these and a few horses and other casualties from round-shot, no officer was hit. If I had halted to fire at 600 or 800 yards instead of where I did, close up, all their shot, which flew over us, would have pitched into and knocked us all to shivers. The horrible carnage and sights that met one's eye over the blood-stained field I will not attempt to describe; all battle-fields are the same, but there was something in the prolonged and thundering shouts our fellows gave after the enemy had fled, and left us standing victors on that field, heaped with slain, that was a new and thrilling sensation which I shall never forget." Such a short description from the pen of an officer who stated what he felt himself, perhaps tells as much, if not more, than all the details of the battle. (Hear, hear.) After the battle of Chillianwallah, Shere Singh encamped at a very short distance from the field of action, and again entrenched himself strongly at a place called Russool. Whilst in that position he was joined by the troops under the command of his father, Chutter Singh. But now a new cause appeared for apprehension on the part of the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief, for Dost Mahomed and the Affghans, strange to say, had again unfurled the green banner on the banks of the Indus. He was accompanied by two sons, and the possession of Peshawur was given up to him, one of his sons occupying Attock, which had at last been abandoned by the gallant officer who had defended it. The other son, with 1,500 horse, joined the camp of Shere Singh, who might be said to be now at the head of a force of not less than 60,000 men. The lowest accounts put the amount at 50,000. The Sikh chieftain was not able to hold his position as perhaps he desired, and he decamped, but in a direction which made it of the utmost necessity that the British general should follow him immediately, and, if possible, intercept him. The Sikh chieftain went in the direction of Lahore, and was about to cross the river, when a most fortunate circumstance occurred, which showed the judgment of the dispositions made and the rapidity with which British troops, when put in motion, and properly commanded, can march. (Hear, hear.) He was preparing to cross the ford, and would have been in Lahore in a short time, but on the other side of the river he found the advanced troopers and pickets of General Whish's force. (Hear.) That gallant general had marched from Mooltan with the Bombay division in a very short space of time. A distance, generally reckoned twenty-one days' march, he had got over in seventeen days; and he was on the banks of the river just in time to stop Shere Singh in his advance on Lahore. (Cheers.) This was one of the important consequences of the capture of Mooltan. (Hear, hear.) I find in a despatch from Brigadier-General Dundas this account of the march in question:—"On the 18th inst. the division made a forced march of thirty-two miles into Ramnuggur, which town it reached late in the evening. Marching the next morning at eleven o'clock, it reached Lord Gough's camp at night, after a harassing march of nineteen miles, and marched in order of battle the next morning, the 20th. A company of the 19th Regiment had to escort the prisoner of war, Moolraj, to a village six miles on the Lahore road, and return; but it joined head-quarters by four o'clock in the afternoon, after a march of about thirty-two miles, with only one absentee. This was the light company, under Captain Barrow. Marching thus, for days in succession, nearly throughout the day, the men have had little time for meals, and the scarcity of wood in this part of the country had prevented all from having had a regular meal for

four days. No complaint has, however, been made." Writing on the 1st of March, on the bank of the Jhelum, Brigadier-General Dundas says: "Having marched a distance of 238 miles without a day's halt, over a country where there are no roads, and over a route chiefly lying through corn-fields, our men and followers suffered severely from the continual march and want of firewood, so that, lately, they were unable for about five days to cook their food." It is due to the gallant men, not only that their exploits in the field of battle should be known, but that what they had endured before they reached it should also be made public; for to the British soldier the mere fighting part of the business was that which perhaps gave him the least suffering. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of those movements, the whole force, the union of which the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief contemplated, was, on the 20th of February, in and around the camp of Lord Gough. (Hear, hear.) It consisted of 25,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon, of which 20 were 18-pounders; while the force of the enemy was said to amount to 60,000 men, but most certainly not less than 50,000. Then occurred this great and decisive battle, in consequence of which principally I venture to propose this vote of thanks to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough. (Cheers.) The battle of Goojerat has been truly described by the Governor-General as one of the most memorable events. (Hear, hear.) I will not refer to the published despatches, which are in the hands of every member; but I will pursue the same course as I adopted when speaking of a former action, and read an extract from a private letter from one of Lord Gough's aide-de-camps, which I saw this morning. It is dated Aurangabad, opposite to Jhelum, February 27, 1849:—"Our fire completely overpowered that of the enemy, but they behaved most gallantly. The artillerymen and gun-cattle were shot down time after time, and as often did they bring up fresh men and cattle to replace them. Three several times did I see them attempt to take three of their guns away, and at last they carried off two. (On our reaching the village of Habrat, in front of Goojerat, some guns opened grape on our 70th Native Infantry and 2nd Europeans, and on sending in a company to feel the village, it was found to be strongly held by several corps of regular troops; they had made it the Hougoumont of their position. It was, therefore, immediately stormed, and carried by the 2nd Europeans after upwards of half-an-hour's hard fighting, our men having to take house after house filled with armed men. The effect of it was most tremendous. I was standing near the troop (Horse Artillery), and saw whole bodies of Sikhs all falling at the same time. A splendid regiment of Regular Horse, headed by an Affghan chief, one of Dost Mahomed's nephews, came down to the attack, and were charged by a wing of the Scinde Horse and a squadron of the 9th Lancers in the most gallant style. They met us, and were cut down and driven back like sheep, their chief and a host of others killed. Those who witnessed it say it was the most dashing thing ever seen. Our cavalry and horse artillery pursued the enemy for some fifteen miles, cutting up immense numbers; they did not stop until it was dark; I followed with Lord Gough for five miles and never beheld such a scene. The whole country was strewed for three miles in breadth with property thrown away to hasten their retreat; such a medley you can scarcely fancy—tents, clothes, ammunition, carts, camels, tobacco, opium, trunks and boxes, silver-mounted riding-whips, palanquins, champagne, women and children, guns and timbers, camels and mules, swords, pistols, and a host of other things too numerous to mention. The Sikhs can never stand again; they are utterly routed, and dispersed. Nearly half have gone to their homes, the greater portion of which are regular troops." (Cheers.) With respect to this battle, I feel it my duty to record the great value and distinguished services of that arm for which the native service in India has been for a long time, and now will be for ever, justly celebrated. (Hear, hear.) Addiscombe has reason to be proud of her scholars. (Cheers.) I find that all the 100 guns were manned by Addiscombe pupils; and these 100 guns kept up for three hours a continual fire from field-batteries and heavy guns; not from one fixed position merely, for they continued to advance as the Sikhs retired and took up fresh positions. (Hear, hear.) This, of course was calculated to check the severity of their fire, yet on an average they discharged no less than forty rounds in an hour, which I find was the average of firing at Waterloo. (Cheers.) Such being the case, I think the Indian service has reason to be proud of this scientific arm, which, let me take the opportunity of saying, heavy as the destruction from the fire of the artillery has been, added not only to the science, but to the humanity of warfare. (Hear, hear.) I will here mention a curious circumstance which took place with reference to Lord Gough himself:—"Thirty Affghan horsemen, armed in mail, were appointed with orders to capture Lord Gough. Watching their opportunity, they made a dash, and were met by the body guard, commanded by Lieutenant Stannus. Our men finding their swords made no impression, sheathed them, and took to their firearms, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which ended in the destruction of the Affghans, one man excepted." (Hear, hear.) To prove that these opponents of ours were in no way despicable, I may mention that Major-General Gilbert, one of the most distinguished officers, and included in the proposed vote of thanks, in his report of the battle, says that the fire of the Sikhs was true and well directed. (Hear, hear.) After adverting to the persevering and effective pursuit of the enemy by the British troops after the battle, the right honorable gentleman proceeded:—"I think it right to state a circumstance afforded in the course of this great conflict of the influence which the British officer possesses and maintains, so as to be able to lead not only the British soldier but natives of India against others of their own religion. It appears that among the force ordered up was a body of Mahomedans, raised in Scinde.

Four or five hundred of these Scinde Horse were sent, under the command of Lieutenant Malcolm, and *there was not a white man amongst them*; yet Lieutenant Malcolm led them from the banks of the Indus to the Hydaspes, and came into line on the famous 21st of February. And this was the manner in which he found the exploit of these Mahomedans, led by a British officer, fighting against Mahomedans, described in a despatch from Brigadier-General Dundas to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. "About the same time," said Brigadier Dundas, "an opportunity was given for Lieutenant Malcolm to charge with the Scinde Horse. I am sorry I did not witness that charge, which was made home upon a body of Affghan cavalry, and in which a chief of rank, said to be a son of Dost Mahomed, was killed, with many of his followers. This excellent regiment has again equally distinguished itself; and Lord Gough expressed to me on the field that their conduct was magnificent. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, who saw this feat, calls it a glorious charge." He (Sir J. Thackwell) mentioned this as a proof of the great influence exercised by the British officers, and to show how it was that they made the natives fight against men even of their own religion. (Hear, hear.) Not only did the cavalry and artillery—he need say nothing about the infantry, for their merits were too well known—but even the very fleet of boats which were employed to take up the troops, and convey them across the Chenaub to form a junction with Lord Gough—the boatmen themselves, and those who commanded them, performed the most essential services; for he found it stated in the next despatch from the Adjutant-General to Lord Gough, that—"I have also the satisfaction to report to his excellency the zealous and able manner in which Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant Paton performed the duty assigned to them, by 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 Chenaub to co-operate and come up." Having stated the results of the general action itself, and mentioned some of the principal persons whose names would be found in the resolution, it was now his duty to call the attention of the House to the names of some of the officers, besides Major Edwardes and Lieutenant Lake, who were employed upon detached service, and who, when the issue of the war was doubtful, and before the grand army appeared in the field, performed services which entitled them to the gratitude of the country. And this they did alone and unassisted, solely by their own energy, and by that moral influence which their courage and character had invested them with. He would first mention the name of Captain James Abbott, who succeeded in raising the Mahomedan population in his district against the rebel chief, Chutter Singh, and contrived to keep him in check for two months, so as to prevent him from joining the main body of the rebels. In a despatch from the Governor-General to the secret committee he found an extract in these words:—"Captain Abbott has been heard of up to the 25th of February, at which time he was quite safe, and confident in his resources, although at that time he had not heard of the decisive victory at Goojerat. It is a gratifying spectacle to witness the intrepid bearing of this officer in the midst of difficulties of no ordinary kind,—not only maintaining his position, but offering a bold front, at one time to the Sikhs, at another to the Affghans, notwithstanding that religious fanaticism must have been at work to seduce his Mahomedan levies to desert his cause. He must have secured the attachment of the wild people amongst whom he has been thrown by his mild and conciliatory demeanour in times of peace, as well as by his gallantry as their leader in action; thus enhancing the credit of our national character, and preparing the way for the easy occupation of an almost impregnable country." And now the Hazareh country was entirely in our hands, in consequence of these operations. He would next advert to the gallant exploits of another officer, which, if it were possible, were almost as extraordinary as those of Captain James Abbott. This officer was but a simple lieutenant—he alluded to Lieutenant Herbert, who was detached on the 1st of September from Peshawur to Attock. When he got there he found a force of 800 Irregular Pattialah Mahomedans, of whom he took the command for a short time; but at the fall of Peshawur those troops became mutinous; and the Governor-General, writing of Lieutenant Herbert, on the 22nd of November, said—"It cannot be expected that the garrison will continue loyal, after the open revolt of their brethren at Peshawur. December 6.—Lieutenant Herbert says, 'The tenure of the fort of Attock is becoming extremely precarious. Serious symptoms of insubordination have exhibited themselves among the men. No effort is spared to excite treachery within. Though anxious to make a sally upon the enemy's guns, I am prevented by being unable to place any longer confidence in my men. Scarcely a night passes without desertions. We have now been blockaded for twenty-seven days.' December 19.—Lieutenant Herbert says, 'It is not so much physical force that I fear as the effect of the constant efforts of the enemy to spread treachery. The Almighty has, in His great mercy, permitted of my holding the fort for forty days, and on Him I hope that I may be able to do so longer; but, humanly speaking, it would appear almost impossible.'" But in the midst of all those disadvantages, with a very small force of a few hundred men, whom he could not trust, and surrounded by from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with heavy batteries in front of him battering their poor wretched fortress, as he described it, that gallant officer held it until the 22nd of February; when, having assembled the leaders of his small force, who represented that they could not defend it longer, he was let down from the fort into a boat upon the Indus. His escape was, however, but for a short period. The gallant officer was soon after taken captive, and was now in confinement. Another officer whose services were most efficacious was an officer who had kept the frontier near the Bunnoo territory,

and cleared it entirely of the enemy; for, by a despatch which he (Sir J. Hobhouse) then held in his hand from Lord Dalhousie, it appeared that there was not now an enemy left on that frontier, although this gallant officer was assisted only by one British officer. He (Sir J. Hobhouse) thought the House and the country might associate those brave men in their grateful recollections of the glorious exploits of this campaign. (Cheers.) It was one of the peculiar advantages and distinctions of the East Indian Service that men of comparatively raw material, placed in situations of isolated responsibility, showed themselves fully equal to that responsibility, and performed their duties with all the judgment that could be expected from matured and long experience. (Cheers.) But whilst mentioning those who had been fortunately spared, they must not forget those also who had in this campaign fought on their last battle-field. They must not forget Cureton, and Have-lock, and Fitzgerald, and Pennycuik, and others, whose names he might repeat—whose memory would be long dear to them, and who, though they had not survived to share in this triumph, had still left behind them an example that would be a benefit to the country and a glory to their families. (Cheers.) Before concluding, he would relate an anecdote with which he had recently become acquainted. The son of Brigadier Pennycuik, some time ago, went to a friend of his, and showed him a letter, observing, "How you will envy me now!" That letter was an order for him to join his father in India. The boy went out and joined the army; and when his father fell, he rushed forward to cover the corpse, and in that situation himself fell mortally wounded. He (Sir J. Hobhouse) came now to the Commander-in-Chief, whose good fortune it had been to close a long and honorable career with this great and decisive victory. That noble and gallant officer had received from a gracious Sovereign and from a grateful Parliament rewards which would hold him up, and deservedly, to his country, as one of her bravest soldiers; and he was sure that, amongst all those honors and distinctions, there was no honor and no distinction which he would more highly prize than the thanks of the representatives of that people to whose military glory he had added so much, and to whose dominion he had contributed another claim to security. (Loud cheers.) The right honorable gentleman concluded his speech by moving the resolutions. (For which see Lords' report.)

The Marquis of GRANBY rose to second the motion; but in consequence of the noise occasioned by honorable members leaving the House, his observations were nearly wholly inaudible. He was understood to express his gratification at the achievement of the British troops and the valour displayed by them during the campaign, and believed that the victory had been so complete as to remove all danger of revolt for the future. (Applause.)

Sir R. PEEL.—Sir, I trust the House will permit me to express the cordial satisfaction with which I shall give my vote for the proposal of the right honorable gentleman. (Cheers.) I should not have presumed to add my voice to that of the right honorable gentleman upon this occasion if it were not that, on four previous occasions, I had been a party to proceedings by which the merits of Lord Gough had been brought under the consideration of the Commons House of Parliament—for his services in the China war, for the battle of Ferozepore, for the battle of Sobraon, and on the occasion when I had the satisfaction of announcing to the House the distinction conferred by Her Majesty upon Lord Gough for his glorious achievements, and when I asked the House to perform that duty which they so readily and cordially discharged, of marking their sense, by a pecuniary provision, of the services rendered. (Hear.) It was with the utmost satisfaction that I saw that the noble soldier had closed a long career of victory and of glory by an achievement worthy of his former exploits. (Cheers.) He has now, I believe, for fifty-four years served the Crown of England; and if, at an earlier period of the campaign, there were any doubts as to the ultimate result, in those doubts I never shared. I felt the utmost confidence that, in its result, this campaign would redound to the honor of Lord Gough—that in its result it would give a new security to British dominion. (Cheers.) Sir, I heartily rejoice at the glorious termination of this campaign. I rejoice especially at the numerous proofs given by the right honorable gentleman that great exploits have been performed, not by veterans inured to service, but by young men, assuming great responsibility, and giving examples worthy the name of Englishmen. When such things are done by the aged, and such examples are set by the young, I never can despair of my countrymen. (Cheers.) I hope the House will excuse these remarks; but I could not bear that the testimony given to the services of Lord Gough should close without taking advantage of this occasion to repeat the satisfaction which I have derived from the contemplation of those services. (Cheers.)

Sir J. W. HOGG wished to add a word or two to the testimony already given relative to the conduct of the noble lord the Governor-General, of Lord Gough, and of the gallant army, whose services had been so glorious. (Hear, hear.) When Lord Dalhousie proceeded to India, he did so in the confident hope and expectation that his would be the duty of developing and disclosing the resources of the country. Then there was peace, and every prospect of peace; but, unfortunately, that prospect was soon lighted by the unfortunate outbreak at Mooltan. When the account reached Calcutta of the treacherous murder of two British officers in the actual discharge of their public duty, Lord Dalhousie hesitated not for a moment, but determined, at all costs, to avenge the atrocious act, and vindicate the honor of the British Government. (Hear, hear.) He applied to the vast resources of India in such a manner as to place at the disposal of Lord Gough that army which achieved the glorious victory for which the thanks of Parliament were now about to be voted. (Hear, hear.) The result of the last battle was doubly gratifying—it was gratifying as giving a death-blow to the rebellion

in the Punjab, and it was gratifying as maintaining to the last the character of the veteran chief as a gallant and successful general. (Hear, hear.) It was now thirteen years since Lord Gough proceeded to India. For two or three years he commanded the army of Madras; for nearly three years he commanded the expedition in China; for nearly six years he had had the chief command of the army in India. During that period Lord Gough had fought fifteen pitched battles, and triumphed in every one of them. (Cheers.) With the permission of the House, he would read an extract from a letter written by Lord Gough to a private friend, giving an account of the last battle; the letter was dated "Camp, Goojerat, March 4, 1849." He said:—"I send you a rough sketch, but a very true one, of my last and best action; I say my last, as I have this day applied to his grace to recommend a successor to Her Majesty for the proud position I have so long occupied; I say best, because, both for the action itself and its annihilating effects, I feel it well and justly merits that observation. The Sikhs have successively evacuated all the strong passes in the hilly country towards Rawul Pindiee. The few guns they have are scattered in twos and threes. Several Sirdars have surrendered, or are about to surrender themselves. How far the Dost will attempt to defend his ill-gotten territory, it is difficult to conjecture; but I have pushed forward my very best and most energetic officer, Sir Walter Gilbert, with a force capable and willing to carry out the views of the Government." A more complete victory, he (Sir J. Hogg) believed, had never been obtained; it was not only complete as a victory, but he trusted it would be complete and final in its results. The retreat was almost immediately converted into a flight. The Sikhs first threw away their armour, to facilitate their escape, and then their clothes, in order to avoid detection. But if a further and stronger proof were wanted of a complete and final victory having been achieved, it would be found in the letter which he had just read; for it was not to be supposed Lord Gough would have asked the Duke of Wellington to relieve him from his office, if he had not felt confidence that his services would not be again in requisition. Lord Gough would soon return to his home, and he trusted that the gallant veteran would live long to enjoy the honours and rewards that had been conferred upon him by his gracious Sovereign and his grateful country. (Cheers.) He was very fortunate in finding a General Whish, an officer of experience, to assist him in his operations. General Whish brought all his experience to bear on the siege of Mooltan, and he was entitled to obtain the greater admiration of this House, because of the caution he exhibited when he found himself, through the treacherous desertion of Shere Singh, not possessing sufficient force to obtain possession of the place without the risk of life, which he was not willing to undergo. Here was a general pursuing a course that would not uselessly hazard the life of his soldiers, who waited for his reinforcements, and the very day after they arrived from Bombay he invested the place, and by his energy and his science, made himself master of a most formidable fortress. (Hear.) General Whish, too, had exhibited his skill; for, on joining the army of Lord Gough, he so manoeuvred his forces as to prevent Shere Singh from crossing the Jhelum. All their troops, European and Native, had each contributed to their victories, and in so doing maintained their high character for discipline. Although the people of this country could not but be disgusted to hear of the perfidy of the Sikh chiefs, still it must be some satisfaction to hear that there was not one man of the four Sikh Troops, officered by Europeans, who had deserted his colours. (Hear.) Of these four regiments, two had been engaged in putting down the rebellion, and not a man had deserted. He did then, believe that the Sikhs, when officered by Europeans, well treated and well paid, and conscious that, when worn out or disabled in the service, they would be pensioned, would be found able, zealous and faithful soldiers. (Hear.) They must all regret the necessity for war on this occasion; but then their only consolation in the case of this war was, that it was just and righteous, and they all knew that its termination had been glorious. Should such a calamity be again forced upon them, they had the consolation of knowing that they had so many junior members in the service, who would be found experienced generals in the field; and he was glad that, on this occasion, his right honorable friend the President of the Board of Control had remembered the names of so many young officers. There was no one but a person acquainted with India, who could be aware of the responsibility that was frequently thrown upon officers both military and civil, in India. The eye of the public was not upon them, and they were not cheered by the public voice. There was nothing to support them, but the consciousness of having discharged their duty. It was of importance that all persons so placed should be aware, that no matter how distant might be the place in which they were, nor how obscure their station, that still the eye of their country was upon them; and that, whenever they distinguished themselves, they would receive the notice of a gracious Sovereign and the thanks of a grateful country. (Hear, hear.) He did believe that peace was now finally restored to India, and that they might now look to a continuance of peace; and he hoped that the distinguished nobleman, Lord Dalhousie, would be able to give his undivided exertions to the internal improvement and development of the resources of the country, and of everything connected with the internal administration of India, and that might aid in increasing the happiness and prosperity of of its inhabitants. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS said he did not rise to interfere with that course of eulogy, in which members of both sides indulged in bestowing their praises upon those who had deserved well of their country; but still he was unwilling that such a discussion should terminate without expressing a feeling which, he trusted, was entertained by others as strongly as by himself, and that was, that their thanks

were due, for the unparalleled successes that had attended their arms, to that Supreme Power that ruled, guided and governed all things. Lord Gough, in one of his despatches, and that distinguished young man, in a paragraph, of one of his letters, quoted by his right honorable friend the President of the Board of Control, observed that of which he now reminded them, that they should recollect that it was to the God of Armies they owed their success—to Him, and not to the skill of the old or the valour of the young. (Hear.) It might not be necessary for him to say, that he never had depreciated the talent of Lord Gough, as no man could have dared to impugn his courage; and he could not but express the hope that Her Majesty would confer some further mark of her gracious favour upon that excellent and veteran officer. On a former occasion he had referred to Sir Joseph Thackwell, and he was sorry that his name was not more specially referred to on this occasion.

Mr. HUME, upon this occasion, could not avoid expressing his regret that the Order of the Bath could not be conferred upon the officers of the East India Company. Such was the regulation of Lord Grey, and he could not but protest against it. In giving their thanks to a certain number of officers, her Majesty ought to be enabled to select a number of those who were not included in the vote by name. His right honorable friend, in naming General Cureton, had observed that it must be a consolation to their families to know that they had died in upholding the glory of their country; but then, he said, the country should look to the families of those who had been thus left desolate. (Cheers.) He could name, for instance, a father and son who had both died in the same field of battle, and whose property was vested in their commissions. (Hear, hear.) He only wished, then, for the House to consider this, that they should not be satisfied with expressing their thanks to the living, but also prove their gratitude to the dead. (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE said the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hume) stated that the Order of the Bath could not be conferred on any officer in the East India Company's service; and that this exclusion was enforced under an order from Lord Grey. He felt a strong impression that the honorable gentleman was mistaken. There had always been a rule that the Order of the Bath could not be bestowed upon any persons below a certain rank; but if Lord Grey had made any new regulation, the House ought to be acquainted with it.

Mr. HUME observed that, by Lord Grey's regulation, not more than one hundred officers of the East India Company could have the Order of the Bath. There were more than that number having the Order; and therefore, until that number was reduced, the Order of the Bath could not be given to any military officer in the service of the East India Company.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE said there was no particular exclusion of officers in the East India Company's service.

Mr. HUME said, that the order for civilians was unlimited, but for military men limited.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that that was a mistake. The Order of the Bath was extended in 1815; but it was then limited in point of numbers, and, unless it was so limited, it would hardly be a distinction. Lord Grey had advised the adoption of a new statute, but it was one by which the numbers were limited both for civilians and military men. In any case, however, calling for an extraordinary statute, the numbers might be extended for a particular occasion.

Mr. MANGLES expressed his confidence in the Indian Army; and remarked that, when he heard the noble lord at the head of the Government speak of that army as in jeopardy—[Lord J. RUSSELL: I did not say anything of the kind.]—when he heard the noble lord say that such and such steps must be taken for their security, he wondered, with his recollection of that army, that it could be supposed that it was necessary to take steps at this distance to save them. Surely, when they had such officers in India as they had heard eulogised on that occasion, it must have been unnecessary to

send over a general officer to take the command of the army there. Surely, it could not be necessary to send a general from this country, a distance of 15,000 miles, to lead the army to victory.

Lord JOCELYN, in reply to the observations of Mr. Hume, said that the regulation limiting the granting of honors to officers of the Indian Army was the same as that which applied to officers in the Queen's service.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Mangles, said that when, on a former occasion, Mr. Hume alluded to the accounts from India, he certainly did reply that the subject had been under the consideration of the Government, and that Sir Charles Napier had been appointed by Her Majesty to the Command-in-Chief of the army in India; but he expressed no despondency whatever with regard to the result of the campaign; on the contrary, he felt the most entire confidence in the Indian army; and he stated that he did think it a proper step to take to advise Her Majesty to appoint Sir Charles Napier Commander-in-Chief, inasmuch as he had an intimate acquaintance with India, had served in India before, and had rendered services of the most brilliant and distinguished character, and that it was his opinion that such an appointment was calculated to maintain the credit of the British arms in that country. Every one knew that, as Lord Gough's full period of service would soon expire, they might expect at any moment to receive such an announcement as that they had now received, and that the noble and gallant officer might ask for the appointment of a successor. He (Lord J. Russell) begged to repeat that he had never experienced any despondency with regard to the result of that campaign. The honorable gentleman had attributed words to him that he had never uttered; and he would now only say further, that he sincerely rejoiced that Lord Gough had had occasion to meet the enemy in the field, and inflict upon them that signal discomfiture which had added so much to his military fame. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MANGLES explained that he did not attribute any expressions of despondency to the noble lord; he merely said that such expressions had been used in this House and the country.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said that the vote of to-night would prove satisfactory, not merely to this House, but to the country to which Lord Gough belonged. It had been the fate of Ireland to incur the indignation of those who were the vehicles of public news, and also the vehicles of private slander: and when the glorious career of the noble and gallant officer appeared to be, in their opinion, a little obfuscated (a laugh), they at once opened their batteries upon him, and attacked him because he came from Ireland. All he (Mr. Grattan) could say was, that he trusted England would have many more such victories, and many more such Goughs and Napiers, and such Tipperary gentlemen. (Hear, and laughter.)

Colonel DUNN expressed his admiration of the military abilities of Lord Gough.

Sir R. PEEL said that, as the resolution of thanks to Lord Dalhousie was about to be put separately from the chair, he would take that opportunity of stating how cordially he joined in the expression of the public approbation of that noble lord, who had won his way to public eminence, and the high station he now filled, by the exhibition of those qualities which would have ensured his success, even though he had not had the advantage of rank and title. By his judgment, temper, and persevering industry, he had secured the confidence and good opinion of every one with whom he had come in contact. And he (Sir R. Peel) could not help saying also, that he thought the noble lord (J. Russell) and Her Majesty's Government were entitled to great credit for acquiescing at once in the recommendation of the East India Company, and selecting to fill one of the highest posts under the Crown a man who had no immediate political connection with themselves, but whose political opinions they did not seek to fetter by the imposition of any obligations which would be incompatible with his perfect independence. (Hear, hear.)

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and carried unanimously

SIR,

8th October 1848.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Commissioner, a copy of a letter addressed by me this day to Captain Forbes, Resident at Khyrpoor.

Notwithstanding numerous former complaints preferred by me against the Jagheerdar alluded to in that letter, no effectual means have been taken by His Highness Meer Ali Morad to prevent the recurrence of his misconduct, or to remedy its injurious effects to the British interests on this frontier.

I was informed by Captain Forbes, in reply to a former complaint of mine against this man Azeem Khan, that he had been deprived of his Jagheer of Budanee by His Highness the Meer, but this forfeiture appears not to have been carried into effect, and the man has lately returned to Budanee, where he is endeavouring to do as much mischief to the British interests as he can.

This Azeem Khan is a notorious traitor, his father is in the service of Moolraj at Mooltan, and the son being a man of considerable property and power, is capable of doing much mischief. As it appeared to me likely that the safety of the frontier might be endangered by his proceedings, I have ordered him to be arrested, and my intention is to send him prisoner to Khyrpoor, and I trust that the Commissioner will take effectual measures to have him punished and to prevent misconduct on his part in future.

To the Secretary to the
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

SIR,

8th October, 1848.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that Azeem Khan Jagheerdar, of Budanee, of whose conduct I have so often been obliged to complain to you, *vide* letters noted in the margin, has, as I have already informed you, returned to Budanee, and his misconduct has been more outrageous than before. On the 1st October a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, 500 strong, under command of Lieutenant Merewether, *en route* to Bhawalpoor, arrived at the post of Koomree, five or six miles from Budanee; and to provide for this detachment I had previously sent Moonshee Shumboo Dyal and other persons to Budanee to collect supplies, &c., and bring them to Koomree, there being no village at the latter place; the supplies required were collected accordingly, and were about to be taken to Koomree, when the above-mentioned Azeem Khan came and seized all the provisions, and gave orders that nothing should go from Budanee for our use. He also gave orders that no laborers are to go from Budanee for the public works on the frontier, and even proceeded to stop them by force. The man, as I reported to you formerly, has since the rebellion in Mooltan (where his father is) been acting as an enemy to the British Government, and former impunity, notwithstanding my complaints against him, has now made him more impudent in his hostile acts. As the man is now openly opposing me in the execution of my public duty, I have the honor to inform you that I have ordered him to be arrested, and shall send him prisoner to you at Khyrpoor.

No. 145, dated 22nd June, 1848; No. 148, dated 29th June, 1848; No. 149, dated 29th June, 1848; No. 115, dated 10th July, 1848; No. 164, dated 24th July, 1848; No. 176, dated 4th Dec. 1848.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

SIR,

11th October, 1848.

I have the honor to report, that on the 8th instant a suwar of the Scinde Irregular Horse, who had been sent from the post of Koomree to Kusmore with a letter, and was returning to the former place, fell in with a party of fifteen or sixteen marauders, fully armed, who were carrying off four camels with their loads belonging to Bunneahs who were proceeding to Koomree with supplies. The marauders attacked and fired at the suwar; three of them rushed at and attempted to seize him, but he shot one of them dead, and not being able to do more alone, galloped off to his post at Koomree; from that place a party immediately went in pursuit of the robbers, recovered the stolen property, and came on the men at the village of Gheehulpoor, between Koomree and Kusmore, belonging to His Highness Meer Ali Morad, and lately given in jagheer by him, as I am informed, to a certain Mr. Strange. On the arrival of the party of the Scinde

Suwar Jar Mahomed.

11th October, 1848.

Irregular Horse at Gheehulpoor the robbers again fled, three of them were captured at that village, the remainder escaped, but being seen and pursued by the suwars, four more were captured at the village of Omerkote. On the arrival of the prisoners and witnesses at Khanghur I shall be able to report particulars more clearly. The robbers are Muzzarees residing within the Scinde border.

On the 7th of October eighty Murrees, horsemen (this tribe formerly had few or no horsemen, but within the last year or two appears to have many), were plundering and murdering along the Lharee river as far as Kutpaul, some fourteen miles south-west of Lharee, whence they carried off about one hundred head of cattle, killing some of the herdsmen.

On the 8th another party of Murrees (some thirty-five horsemen) were plundering about the town of Kunda, on the edge of the Cutchee side of the desert, whence they carried off about fifty camels; some horsemen in the service of the Kelat Government pursued the latter party of robbers, but on their approach, the latter dismounted to fight, on which the others, thinking the enemy too strong to be attacked, retired to Kunda.

As already reported, I have found it necessary to arrest Azeem Khan Jagheer-dar, of Budanee; the man arrived here in custody this morning, and will be forwarded to-morrow a prisoner to Khyrpoor.

Nothing else of importance has occurred on the frontier during the past week.

To the Secretary to the
Commissioner in Scinde

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

11th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that, on the 8th instant, a party of robbers (sixteen in number well armed) carried off four camels, loaded with grain, &c., between the frontier posts of Koomree and Kusmore.

The robbers were first seen by a single suwar, of the Scinde Irregular Horse, who was proceeding along the road on duty. The robbers attacked, fired at, and tried to seize him; but the suwar shot one of them dead, and galloped off to Koomree, a party from which place immediately pursued the marauders, recovered the stolen property, and came on the robbers at the village of Gheehulpoor. Three of the robbers were taken at that village; the remainder made their escape, but were instantly pursued by the suwars, and four more were taken at the village of Omerkote; the remaining eight escaped. I have not yet seen the robbers, and shall be able to report further after their arrival. They are Muzzarees, residing within the Scinde border, and appear to have had a perfect understanding with the people of Gheehulpoor, who have, on former occasions, lately sent me insolent messages, and endeavoured to obstruct me in the performance of my public duty in guarding this frontier. I am informed that Gheehulpoor has been given in jagheer by His Highness Meer Ali Morad to a certain Mr. Strange, and that the people of Gheehulpoor are acting under his orders. Who this gentleman may be I know not; but I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to take such effective measures as may seem to you to be necessary to prevent Mr. Strange, or any of the subjects of His Highness the Meer, from harbouring and assisting robbers, or opposing and annoying me in the execution of my duties.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

13th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I have received numerous complaints of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Gheehulpoor, who are in the habit of frequently either marauding themselves, or assisting and harbouring marauders.

I beg leave herewith to forward a copy of a report on the subject, received from the Moonshee of His Highness the Meer, the contents of which I have ascertained to be true; and I have the honor to request that measures may be taken to prevent in future the lawless proceedings complained of.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

SIR,

16th October, 1848.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 180 and 185, dated respectively the 5th and 8th instant.

2.—The Commissioner fully enters into your anxiety to accompany any detachment of your Regiment which may proceed beyond the frontier on field service, and is not insensible to the advantage of your presence with them as regards that service. At the same time he would, at any time, but more especially in times such as the present, feel considerable hesitation in giving his assent to your absence from the superintendence of the frontier; and in the state of affairs represented in the last of your letters, under acknowledgment, he fully recognises the propriety of your resolution to remain at your post—an opinion in which he has the concurrence of the Brigadier commanding the division, with whom he has communicated on the subject.

3.—The Commissioner will await with some anxiety your further report of the state of affairs on the frontier, and relies on your vigilance for adopting every needful precaution for its security.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. SURTEES,

To Major Jacob,
Commanding the Frontier.

Assistant-Secretary to the Commissioner
in Scinde.

SIR,

18th October, 1848.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of depositions, made before me, in the matter of the marauding party, reported in my last weekly report of the state of the frontier. The seven prisoners I have in custody at Khanghur. The other witnesses not having yet arrived, their depositions are not taken.

I beg leave also to report that great doubt and uneasiness has been caused in the minds of the Belooche settlers at Janeydeyra, &c., by their having been lately transferred, with their lands, to the government of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor; and as the thing may possibly ultimately cause disorders on the frontier, I think it right that the Commissioner should know what these people think of this proceeding, which is in substance as follows:—

They surrendered to the British General for the purpose of becoming British subjects, and being settled on British territory. These terms were clearly expressed, insisted on by them (the Belooches), and fully agreed to by the British Government. Some of their friends, who were with them in the same predicament at Trukkee, *did* surrender to Meer Ali Morad; but these people positively refused to submit or trust to the Meer, and confided solely on the good faith of the British, to whom alone they surrendered. The terms on which they did surrender, as above mentioned, were faithfully kept by the British Government; and they (the Belooches) were, accordingly, located in British territory, as British subjects, at Janeydeyra, &c., and remained so for nearly four years. All this time not a word was said of any claim of Meer Ali Morad's to their lands or to their allegiance, although the Meer himself was with the British General at the time; yet now suddenly they find themselves (they say), to their consternation and dismay, handed over like a lot of cattle, with their lands, as subjects to His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor, in consequence of some new arrangements made between the two Governments.

I understand that the Belooche chiefs, and others, talk much among themselves of, what they consider, the injustice and breach of faith towards them of this proceeding, declaring that they will be true subjects of the British Government in all things, but will not acknowledge Meer Ali Morad as their master.

On the night of the 16th instant I received intelligence of the assembly of a considerable force of the hill plunderers, composed of the most disorderly characters of the Murrees, Boogtees, Khetranees, &c., to the number of 500 men, horse and foot, at Mund, with the intention of carrying off cattle from Ooch, and then endeavouring to plunder on the Scinde border.

I do not, however, imagine that any attempt will be in reality made by these plunderers on the British territory. I have people looking out in all directions; our patrols proceed daily and nightly, to long distances, from various points along the frontier line, so that, finding the attempt hopeless, the marauders will, in all probability, disperse again without ever risking themselves within our reach.

18th October, 1848.

They may, perhaps, attempt to plunder the Khyheerees; but the latter do not appear much alarmed, and will, I hope, be able, with some show of assistance from me, to protect themselves. That part of Cutchee occupied by the Khyheerees has, as yet, been free from plunderers, by whom the whole of the rest of the province is completely overrun.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

23rd October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I found it necessary, a short time since, in consequence of circumstances already reported to you, to send a detachment to the village of Gheehulpoor, to be posted there for the protection of that part of the frontier.

Certain persons at that place, calling themselves servants of Mr. Strange, have thought proper to tell the Duffedar commanding the party that he should not remain there, and to insist on his quitting the village with his men; on the Duffedar refusing to do so, the persons above-mentioned gave orders to all the villagers and others that they were, on no account, to supply the suwars with forage, grain, or anything else they required; and threatened with severe punishment any man who should supply them with anything. I shall be obliged by your causing the persons thus obstructing me in my public duty to be brought to condign punishment. Some time ago I gave leave to Ahmed Khan—who was attached to me by His Highness the Meer, to manage affairs with his subjects—to proceed to Khyrpoor; he has not yet returned, and I shall be obliged by your directing him to join me forthwith, as his presence is much required.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

23rd October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a Persian report from the Moonshee of His Highness the Meer, Shumboo Dyal, on the subject of the conduct of the people of Gheehulpoor; and request that you will have the goodness to move His Highness the Meer to order the people now living about the jungle to reside, at night at least, in the village, their present mode of life tending, more than anything else, to the continuance of robbery and crime of all sorts on the border.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

24th October, 1848.

SIR,

Having been informed by Lieutenant Malcolm, second in command 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, that orders have been issued for him to join the field force about to proceed on service beyond the frontier, in command of four squadrons—or as many as can be spared—and the head-quarters of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse; I beg leave to point out that the detachment of 500 men, lately withdrawn from the frontier and now at Subzulkote under command of Lieutenant Merewether, is as great a number of men as it would be prudent to withdraw, under present circumstances, from this frontier; and that the departure of 300 men more, to complete that detachment to four squadrons, would be attended with great danger to the peace of the country, unless the squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse, now at Hyderabad, could be spared for frontier service, or some other troops be sent to supply the place of those proceeding to join the Mooltan Force.

I also beg leave to point out that the detachment at Subzulkote being already across the Indus, and so far on its road complete and ready in every respect, it may be thought advisable to take it on as it stands, instead of sending back the officers and men of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, and replacing them with those of the 2nd.

As it appears to be intended that the head-quarters of one of the regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse should join the Mooltan Army, and as an experienced officer is now available for the charge of this frontier, I beg leave most earnestly to request that I may be allowed to take command of that part of the Scinde Irregular Horse proceeding to Mooltan. I have worked hard, long, and successfully, in this country; I have never been absent a day from the Scinde Irregular Horse during the seven years I have commanded it, and it appears unfair to me, as it will assuredly appear to the public as a censure on my conduct, that one of my subalterns (whatever his merit) be recalled, when about to embark on sick certificate for Europe, and remanded to the corps with orders to supersede me in the command of one of my regiments.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

From Mr. STRANGE.

SIR,

25th October, 1848.

I respectfully beg leave to bring to your notice the most outrageous conduct of Moonshee Sewdial, stationed at Budanee, who it appears accompanied a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, directed by you to be stationed at Gheehulpoor (my jagheer); pressed my cultivators to build temporary lines, without paying them for their trouble, enforced grain from them, and made use of the most disrespectful language towards me; he has even went so far as to take the responsibility upon himself to prevent my horsemen and chuprassees from using arms, and threatened to put my Moonshee in the stocks, if he did not supply him with grain and forage, for the use of the detachment.

I beg to state, Sir, that this jagheer some nine months ago was a barren and unpopulated land, but through my exertions since I came to the possession of it, and the enormous sum of money I laid out, enabled me to succeed so far in collecting a population of about a thousand men, women, and children, and the land under cultivation, and making it a thickly populated place; provided you will kindly favor me by putting a restraint upon Moonshee Sewdial, who appears to use more authority than he is invested with, and the Russuldar will neither check him nor keep his men from destroying my jowaree cultivation, where they get in and pluck the ears of unripened corn at their pleasure.

As the produce of my jagheer is inadequate to meet the wants of my cultivators and their cattle, I directed my Moonshee to receive a part of the crops which was reaped for their use, so that they might not be put under the necessity of roving to the neighbouring villages for grain, as they hitherto used to do; this small supply, I am sorry to say, was taken away for the use of the detachment by Moonshee Sewdial by forced means, and he further threatens to cut up the unripened corn if grain is not supplied to him. If such measures of the Moonshee is allowed, and notice not taken of it, I am afraid of very serious consequences attending me, as my cultivators will abandon the jagheer, and all what I have spent towards the improvement of it lost.

I presume the detachment above referred to was ordered by you to be stationed on the new road that is being cut from Khanghur to Kusmore, for the purpose of checking the progress of the Boogtee robbers into the interior of the country from the hills. Instead of attending to these orders, they have stationed themselves amongst my men on the banks of the river, where they apparently appear to do more harm than good, and without minding their duties for which they were expressly sent, are interfering with the internal rules and regulations of my jagheer.

All petty thefts which are committed in my jagheer are tried by my Kardar. Moonshee Sewdial says that will not be permitted, as he has orders to send them down to you.

As the jagheer in question is not in the British territories (as you will perceive from the accompanying original correspondence, which I beg you will be pleased to return) I beg to know if I am not entitled to judge my own people, and if so, why should I be molested by people of Sewdial's description? Being perfectly aware that you will not allow such proceedings to pass unnoticed and unpunished, I have been thus emboldened to address you, and earnestly trust you will be pleased to take my case into serious consideration and grant redress.

25th October, 1848.

The loss in fees and damages that I may have sustained since the detachment entered my jagheer, through the rashness of the said Moonshee Sewdial—a statement of its extent shall be preferred for your kind consideration, as I cannot allow a poor man like myself to be the sufferer by the uncalled for conduct of your subordinates.

I beg to say, Sir, that I shall be most happy and willing to render any little assistance my humble means can afford towards your men, should they require it, and for this purpose I have despatched a European, formerly in the Sikh service, who appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the hill tribes; and I have not the least doubt, for his own interest as well as the jagheer, assist your men, together with those he can collect, in keeping the Boogtee robbers at bay.

In conclusion, may I respectfully beg to request you will kindly favor me by return of post with a Persian purwanah to the effect that my people will not be molested, and the detachment to remove to Meerghur (an old ruined fort in my jagheer) or to some other more appropriate place you may be pleased to appoint than the present one on the bank of the river.

To Major Jacob, I have the honor &c.,
Commanding the Frontier. (Signed) E. W. STRANGE.

25th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will bring to the notice of the Commissioner that I have to carry on a great deal of correspondence and writing of sorts, in Persian and English, relating to frontier affairs and magisterial business; and that my Regimental Writers, who have their own work to attend to, are not equal to its performance. I have, therefore, the honor to request that I may be allowed, from the 1st October, 1848, an English Writer, on a salary of 100 rupees a month, and a Persian Writer, on 30 rupees, for the performance of this work.

To the Secretary to the I have the honor, &c.,
Commissioner in Scinde. (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

25th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the assembly of mountain robbers at Mund, mentioned in my last weekly report, finding that the parties of the Scinde Irregular Horse, patrolling to Ooch, &c., rendered a successful entry into British territory hopeless, left that place, and proceeding westward within the hills, on the 20th instant fell on the town of Lharee, which they plundered, carrying off a great number of cattle, and killing some of the people. A party of suwars, of the Khan of Kelat, were at the town, who made some show of pursuit, after all was over, but did nothing.

Some parts of Boordeeka are a little disturbed, especially about the districts of Kusmore and Gheehulpoor. The latter is a perfect nest of robbers, whose proceedings the almost impenetrable jungle with which the country is covered renders it very difficult to entirely put a stop to; but I have little doubt but that a more satisfactory state of affairs will, by steady perseverance in active measures, be established.

I have had some correspondence with the Resident at Khyrpoor on the subject, the contents of which will, doubtless, be reported by him. The depositions in the matter of the gang of robbers, mentioned in my last weekly report, have been forwarded, with the seven prisoners, to the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor.

On the 22nd instant, the footmarks of twenty-five mounted and thirteen foot plunderers were seen by some of my Belooche guides, patrolling about Tungwanee and Hassan ke Ghurree. The guides followed up the marks, and saw twenty-five horsemen at Sunree. As soon as the information reached Hassan ke Ghurree, Naib Russuldar Futteh Mamoor Khan, commanding the post, proceeded, with forty men of the Scinde Irregular Horse and some of the Belooche guides, in pursuit, when they made the following extraordinary march, which, although it did not end in success as far as catching the robbers goes, yet, I think, deserves to be recorded:—

From Hassan ke Ghurree to Sunree	25 miles.
To Assereylee	15 „
To Sooe	18 „
To Hoodoo	40 „
To Punian	6 „
Back to Hassan ke Ghurree	23 „

Total 127 miles.

25th October, 1848.

The party never lost the footmarks, which were quite fresh; but on arrival at Punian, finding the robber horsemen had gone on to Ooch, the Naib Russuldar unwillingly gave up the pursuit, and returned to Hassan ke Ghurree, which he reached at midnight on the 23rd, having been about twenty-eight hours doing the whole journey.

That part of Cutchee occupied by the Khyheerees still remains unmolested; and I think it probable that it may remain so; the mountain robbers greatly fearing that by attacking the Khyheerees they may come within our reach.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Secretary to the
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

26th October, 1848.

I have the honor to request that you will bring to the notice of the Commissioner the necessity which exists for the establishment of a daily post communication between Khanghur and Shikarpoor. I have, on several former occasions, represented this (the last time in the letter mentioned in the margin), but as yet nothing has been done in the matter. As it has been all along absolutely necessary for carrying on public business to maintain a daily communication with Shikarpoor, I have been hitherto obliged to employ in carrying in the Daak a number of suwars, who would be much more advantageously employed on their proper duties.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Secretary to the
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

No. 162, of the 23rd of July, 1848, from Major Jacob to Col. Shaw, Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

27th October, 1848.

I have the honor to request that it may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of Government, that no reply has as yet been received to my letter, No. 215, of the 13th November, 1847, to the Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of that letter, as also a copy of a letter from General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., bearing on the subject, which also accompanied my original letter, and which shows that the intention both of the Governor of Scinde and of the Governor-General of India was that I should permanently be Commandant of both the Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse.

I beg leave to point out that the arrangements for arming, clothing, and equipping the corps, as well as other obvious reasons, renders any doubt as to the continued unity of the two Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse excessively inconvenient.

I beg leave also to submit that the command allowance of one Regiment is not a fair amount of pay to me in my position in this country. It is considerably less than the pay formerly allowed, when I joined the Scinde Irregular Horse, for the command of a Regiment of 600 men. It is barely sufficient to meet the necessary current expenses of this frontier command and political charge, to perform the duties of which efficiently the Commander must be constantly moving about, and have always ready, day and night, the means of rapid transit from one end of his beat to the other. The best part of my life has been spent in the desert and the jungle. I have neither desire nor use for wealth; but some addition to my allowances is necessary to prevent my being pinched for the means of performing the duties of my post as they ought to be done, and as I trust they have been done; and I hope that this will be granted accordingly.

I have the honor, &c.

To Colonel Shaw,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

Letter from Sir C. Napier to Major Jacob, dated 23rd November, 1845, and Letter, No. 215, of the 13th Nov. 1847, from Major Jacob to the Assistant Adjutant-General, forwarded with this letter, *vide ante*.

28th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, in original, a letter received to-day from Mr. Strange, alluded to in your letter, No. 111, of the 25th of October, 1848, which reached me to-day. The complaints contained in the letter from Mr. Strange are grossly false in every particular; the magisterial powers and the right to point out the proper positions for my frontier posts claimed by him are of course inadmissible, and as Mr. Strange appears, even from his own account, to be aiding and abetting the people of Gheehulpoor in their lawless proceedings on this frontier, it will certainly be of material advantage to the peace of the country if His Highness the Meer were pleased to deprive the man of his jagheer, which I learn by your letter received to-day he is about to do. Mr. Strange mentions in his letter having sent an European to Gheehulpoor to collect armed men in order to "keep the Boogtee robbers at bay." Such a proceeding is of course highly objectionable, and I beg leave to request that the man may be ordered to leave this part of the country.

To Captain Forbes,
Resident at Khyrpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

28th October, 1848.

SIR,

I have received a letter to-day from you, with the accompanying letter, which I return; the contents of your letter appear to me to be of an exceedingly improper nature; the complaints contained in it are grossly false in every single particular; you cannot be allowed the exercise of magisterial powers within my command on this frontier, nor to direct me as to the proper places at which to post detachments. I have had occasion lately to forward several serious complaints against people of Gheehulpoor, to the Resident of Khyrpoor, and I have to-day forwarded your letter under reply to that officer, with my remarks thereon, for the information of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor. I beg leave to decline any further correspondence with you in this matter, and if you have any further complaints to make, I beg to refer you to His Highness the Meer. The European you mention will not be allowed to collect armed men within my command, neither will any of your servants be allowed to bear arms on this frontier; to prevent inconvenience to the man, I should suggest your recalling him.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.
To Mr. Strange,
Clerk in Executive Engineer's Office, Sukkur.

1st November, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that on the 25th instant I received information that a party of marauding horsemen from the hills (apparently the same party which was pursued, as mentioned in my last weekly report, by the detachment from the outpost of Hassan ke Ghurree) had been the night before to the village of Lunda, at which place they left their horses, and during the night went to drink at the wells at Shahpoor. They afterwards went towards Manootee (now wholly deserted); I had patrols looking out for them in various directions, and on the morning of the 26th the robbers were heard of at the post of Khyree Ghurree; they had crossed the desert from Manootee to near Tumboo, and between that place and Khyree Ghurree fell on some poor people who were coming into Scinde with their cattle. The cattle the robbers carried off, and then proceeded towards Burshooree. As soon as the information reached Khyree Ghurree, the police horsemen who now occupy that post proceeded in pursuit of them, sending information to Rojaun, from which post (also then occupied by mounted police), the detachment also proceeded to join in the chase; both parties went to and met at Burshooree, after halting a little while to refresh their horses they again proceeded in pursuit to the village of Sheeal, where they found the robbers, eleven in number, halted. On the approach of the policemen, who numbered about sixty, the plunderers made off with the stolen cattle; the policemen followed and recovered the plunder, but did not succeed in killing or taking any of the men.

The Subadar in command of the party, however, reports that two of the mares of the marauders were shot dead by his people and left on the ground, and that two of the robbers were wounded. The party then returned to Khyree Ghurree, bringing back the stolen cattle, which have since been restored to their owners. The Subadar of police reports that eleven of the horses of his party died of fatigue, and five or six more are not expected to live. 1st November, 1848.

As the detachment of Mounted Police is so much disabled, I have sent a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse to relieve them at Rojaun, giving the former only the one post of Khyree Ghurree to occupy. His Highness the Khan of Kelat writes to me that he has assembled an army under command of his Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, for the purpose of punishing the mountaineers, who have completely laid waste the whole of the province of Cutchee; and that one division is now at Gundava, and another at Dadur. The intention is, that the Brahooee Army enters the hills by the Lharee river, and proceeds against the Murrees. His Highness the Khan begs earnestly for assistance, in troops and money, and especially for some light guns. I do not think that much will be done by the Brahooee Army, but have no doubt but that the Kelat Government, however weak, is doing, and will do, its best to remedy the dreadful disorders which exist and are ruining the best part of its territory.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,109, of the 1st November, 1848, to my address, with accompaniment from the Quarter-Master-General of the Army; and, in reply, beg leave to state that there are now at Subzulkote, three Troops of the 2nd, and two Troops of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, amounting to 500 men of all ranks, under command of Lieutenant Merewether; that the detachment is complete and ready in all respects for any service; that Lieutenant Merewether, its commander, is an officer highly qualified; and that it would not, in my opinion, be advisable in the present state of the frontier to withdraw any more troops from it. Under these circumstances, which are very different from those which were supposed to exist by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the detachment not being nearly equal to the strength of a complete regiment, I beg leave strongly to recommend that everything remains as it is; the 500 men of both regiments, under Lieutenants Merewether and Green, proceeding with the army to Mooltan, and Lieutenant Malcolm joining me on this frontier. 3rd November, 1848.

There is another reason for the arrangements remaining as at present, namely, the state of Lieutenant Malcolm's health, which the medical officers consider renders it necessary for him to proceed to Europe.

Notwithstanding the reasons above stated, however, should the General still wish the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse to proceed with the Mooltan Force, instead of the detachment above mentioned, it will be requisite immediately to order Lieutenants Merewether and Green to join me, with the 200 men of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse now at Subzulkote, leaving the 300 men of the 2nd Regiment at that place.

On the two troops reaching the frontier and relieving the posts, Lieutenants Malcolm, and Collier, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment, can proceed with 200 men of the 2nd Regiment to join the Mooltan Force.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Phayre, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Quarter-Master-General. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

MY LORD,

In transmitting, for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 175, dated the 24th ultimo, from Major Jacob, in political and military charge of the frontier, I beg to refer to the correspondence forwarded with my letters, Nos. 2,742 and 2,768, dated respectively the 3rd November, 1848.

3rd November, 1848. 13th and 16th ultimo, as containing my opinion on the subject to which it relates ; to which I have only to add, with reference to the withdrawal of the Squadron of Scinde Irregular Horse now at Hyderabad for frontier service, that I consider it would be attended with risk, as that is the locality, if any, within the province where disaffection is to be apprehended.

I have the honor, &c.,
To the Right Honorable Viscount Falkland, (Signed) R. K. PRINGLE,
Governor and President in Council. Commissioner in Scinde.

14th November, 1848. SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 2,742, 2,768, and 2,977, dated the 13th and 16th ultimo, and the 3rd instant.

2.—In reply, I am directed to inform you that it would, in the opinion of Government, be highly inadvisable to permit Major Jacob to proceed to the siege of Mooltan.

3.—His Lordship in Council concurs with you in opinion that the detachment of Scinde Horse, now at Hyderabad, should not be removed from thence.

4.—Whether the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, now with the detachment at Subzulkote, should proceed with that detachment, or be relieved by an equal number of officers and men of the 2nd Regiment, is a point which should be determined by yourself and Major Jacob.

I have the honor, &c.,
To R. K. Pringle, Esq., (Signed) A. MALET,
Commissioner in Scinde. Chief Secretary.
(True copy.)
(Signed) J. F. LESTER,
Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

5th November, 1848. SIR,

Having just received information that a large body of men of the mountain tribes, Murrees, Boogtees, &c. (said to be some 1,500 in number) has left the hills for the purpose of falling on Kusmore,

I have the honor to report that I am starting immediately for that part of the frontier under my command which is threatened, with 200 men, to repel any attack which may be made on the British territory in that direction.

I have the honor, &c.,
To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

P.S.—I have the honor to request that on his arrival at Roree, Lieutenant Malcolm may be ordered to join me forthwith.

Similar letter, omitting the P.S., to the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrahee.

6th November, 1848. SIR,

In continuation of the subject of my letter, No. 237, of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that there is little doubt of the mountaineers having assembled in considerable numbers for hostile purposes, as already reported, but they have not as yet left the hills, and it is very uncertain in what direction they may proceed, or whether any attempt will be made by them at all on the British border.

An inroad (or attempt at one) appears no more likely to take place towards Kusmore than on any other part of the frontier line, but it is necessary for me to watch and guard all points ; wherefore, it would, I think, be advisable to have one squadron in hand at Khanghur, while I may be out to the eastward with another. This would, in all probability, ensure the safety of the whole of this frontier line. The number of men I have now at my disposal would be more than sufficient to meet all these robber tribes combined, if we knew exactly always where to find them ; but as they can suddenly attack any point, we must be prepared on all, or run some risk of allowing the mountaineers to make a profitable raid, while the least approach to a successful foray on their part in the way of

plunder, would do incalculable mischief to the country along the British border, and again introduce fear and disorder in place of the tranquillity now so happily prevailing. This risk may indeed be small, but if it can be done without inconvenience, it is better to guard against accident as much as possible, wherefore perhaps it may be thought as well to sent back to this frontier one troop of the five of the Scinde Irregular Horse now at Subzulkote, leaving two squadrons (400 men, with Lieutenants Merewether and Green) to accompany the Mooltan force.

The Khan of Kelat has assembled a force which he is about to send into the hills against the Murrees, who have been laying waste his country; and after all it is very likely that this general assembly of the mountain tribes is merely for the purpose of repelling that attack. Again, it is very possible that the predatory tribes are feigning an inroad in the direction of Kusmore to draw off my attention to that quarter, while their real attack is to take place to the westward on the Khyheeree villages in Cutchee. It is also certainly possible that the inroad on Kusmore may be really intended, owing to the influence of the Dewan of Mooltan, although it is very unlikely that it will be carried into effect, when it is known that we are in the neighbourhood and on the watch for the marauders, who have only become open to Mooltan persuasion, and assumed the appearance of an intention to invade the British territory, after hearing that Lieutenant Merewether, with a great part of the border force had left the frontier, and I was about to follow with more.

It is my duty to lay all the circumstances set forth above before my superiors. At the same time, I have little doubt but that with the force I have at present at my disposal, the British territory will be preserved inviolate under any circumstances, though it may be hard work for the men.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

SIR,

10th November, 1848.

I have the honor to report, that I have received a communication from Lieutenant Green, with copy of a letter from General Whish, to the effect that his troops were being attacked in their camp, his allies going over to the enemy, and that the General was urgent for immediate reinforcement. That under the circumstances, Major Hallet was marching to the assistance of General Whish with the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry and detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and that Lieutenant Malcolm was still many marches distant. I have, therefore, considering the case as one of great emergency, and that the presence of Lieutenant Merewether would be far more required with the detachment under Major Hallet than with me on this frontier, ordered Lieutenant Merewether to rejoin with all speed the detachment proceeding towards Mooltan.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Bombay, November 18th, 1848.

SIR,

18th November, 1848.

I have submitted to the Commander-in-Chief the Honorable H. Dundas' letter, No. 1,272, of the 2nd instant, with accompaniment from Major Jacob, No. 176, dated 24th ultimo, to which I am instructed to reply as follows:—

2.—Under the circumstances therein represented, His Excellency approves of Colonel H. Dundas's proposed arrangement, to limit the detachment of the Scinde Horse, which is to accompany the Field Force, to the 500 men now at Subzulkote; but directs that the Head Quarters of the 2nd Regiment be attached to the same, agreeably to General Orders No. 3, of the 11th ultimo; and that the whole be under the orders of Lieutenant Malcolm, Lieutenant Green being also attached, as directed in my letter to your address of the 7th ultimo. His Excellency leaves it to Major Jacob to arrange the distribution of the other European officers as he may deem most expedient. With regard to Major Jacob's solicitation to be permitted to proceed in command of that portion of his corps

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18th November, 1848. proceeding to Mooltan, I am to request you will furnish that officer with a copy of 2nd paragraph of Mr. Secretary Malet's letter, No. 446, of the 14th instant, to the address of the Commissioner in Scinde; and acquaint that, but for the urgent necessity which exists for his services being retained at this juncture in his present command on the Scinde Frontier, it would have afforded His Excellency the greatest pleasure to have complied with his request, and to have recommended it to the favorable consideration of Government. It is, I am to add, with much regret His Excellency is compelled to notice, with his disapprobation, the tenor and style of the concluding paragraph of Major Jacob's letter, under acknowledgment. It was, I am to observe, for the Commander-in-Chief alone to judge whether that officer's services would be most properly retained for the command of the Scinde Frontier, or more available for that of the Scinde Horse proceeding with the Field Force; and it was for Major Jacob to defer to His Excellency's orders, and not to cavil and allow his mind to be swayed by considerations of what "the public" might think of the matter, than which course, I am to state, nothing could be more unmilitary. It is, I am to remark, only the opinions of his military superiors and of Government that can be rightly made the object of an officer's solicitude; and His Excellency is sorry in having occasion to point this out to an officer of Major Jacob's rank and standing in the service.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.
To Major General Auchmuty,
Commanding the Troops in Scinde, Sukkur.

(True copy.)

(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beloochistan.

(True copy.)

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

28th November, 1848. SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 175, dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit, for your information and guidance, copy of my letter, No. 2,977, dated the 3rd instant, and of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's reply, No. 446, dated the 14th idem.

2.—By a letter dated the 10th instant, from Brigadier the Honorable H. Dundas, I am led to believe that a troop of Scinde Horse has already joined you from Hyderabad; but on this point I beg to be informed.

3.—I also request you will favor me with your opinion on the subject of the concluding paragraph of Mr. Malet's letter, if the point to which it relates has not already been disposed of, as seems probable, by the course of events, so as not conveniently to admit of modification.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) R. K. PRINGLE,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde. Commissioner in Scinde.

29th November, 1848. SIR,

In forwarding the annexed copy of a letter, No. 2,142, dated 18th instant, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., to desire that you transmit instructions to Major Jacob, Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, for the immediate return to Kurrachee of Ensign Chamberlain, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to that corps.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D.

(True copy.)

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Bombay, 18th November, 1848.

SIR,

18th November, 1848.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having learned, from the monthly return of the 26th Native Infantry, dated 1st instant, that Ensign Chamberlain of that corps has been attached to do duty with the Scinde Irregular Horse, has instructed me to intimate to you his disapproval of that arrangement having been ordered, since the Scinde Horse has its full complement of European officers present with it, and the regulations of the Army do not admit of any such arrangement being made without the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

2.—I am, at the same time, to convey to you His Excellency's orders to direct Ensign Chamberlain immediately to return to Kurrachee and rejoin his own corps.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army.
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

(True copy.)

(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D.

(True copy.)

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

29th November, 1848.

I am instructed by Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., to forward the annexed copies of letters, regarding the inexpediency of permitting Major Jacob, under existing circumstances, to proceed to Mooltan; and to desire that the same may be made known to the Major.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Bombay, 18th November, 1848.*

SIR,

18th November, 1848.

I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for your information, the enclosed transcript of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department (No. 447), dated the 14th instant, with copy of its accompaniments, relative to the inexpediency of permitting Major Jacob, under existing circumstances, to proceed with the Scinde Irregular Horse to the siege of Mooltan, and the removal of the detachment of that corps now at Hyderabad.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To Major-General Auchmuty, Adjutant-General of the Army.
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

14th November, 1848.

SIR,

14th November, 1848.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of my letter of this date to the Commissioner in Scinde, relative to the inexpediency of Major Jacob proceeding towards Mooltan, and the detachment of the Scinde Horse now at Hyderabad being removed from thence. The point noticed in the concluding paragraph has, probably, already been communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by the Officer commanding in Scinde.

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed) A. MALET,
To Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Chief Secretary.
Adjutant-General of the Army.

14th November, 1848.

14th November, 1848.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 2,742, 2,768, and 2,977, dated the 13th and 16th ultimo, and the 3rd instant.

2nd.—In reply, I am instructed to inform you that it would, in the opinion of Government, be highly inadvisable to permit Major Jacob to proceed to the siege of Mooltan.

3rd.—His Lordship in Council concurs with you in opinion that the detachment of Scinde Horse now at Hyderabad should not be removed from thence.

4th.—Whether the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, now with the detachment at Subzulkote, should proceed with that detachment, or be relieved by an equal number of officers and men of the 2nd Regiment, is a point which should be determined by yourself and Major Jacob.

I have the honor, &c.,

To R. K. Pringle, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

T. DONELLY, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

F. FOLLET, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, S.D.

4th December, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,206, of the 28th November, 1848, to my address, with accompaniments; and with reference to the subject thereof, have the honor to inform you that one troop of the Scinde Irregular Horse from Hyderabad has already joined me at Khanghur.

With reference to the subject of the 3rd paragraph of your letter under reply, it appears to me that the arrangements already carried out are the best which the circumstances would admit of, and that no alteration in them would now be advisable—indeed, no alteration could now be made without very great inconvenience to the public service. Both Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse are exactly alike, and there is not a shade of difference between a detachment composed of men from both regiments and of men from one regiment only.

I beg leave to bring to your notice that a squadron (200 men) of the Poona Irregular Horse is on its way to Scinde, and that it appeared to me that, on the arrival of this detachment, the best possible arrangement would be to station it at Hyderabad, and to send the remaining Troop of the Scinde Irregular Horse to join me on the frontier. The detachment of Police now under my command would then be no longer required for frontier work, and the men could return to their proper duties. This arrangement would prevent much time being lost in marching and countermarching, and the men of both corps would be employed in the performance of duties to which they are, respectively, best adapted by habit and experience.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Commissioner
in Scinde.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

5th December, 1848.

SIR,

No. 1,379, of 29th November, 1848, from Assistant Adjutant-General, S. & B., to Colonel Shaw; No. 2,150, of 18th November, 1848, from Adjutant-General of the Army to Major-General Auchmuty.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letters mentioned in the margin, herewith returned as directed in your memorandum, which accompanied them. The command of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse I shall immediately hand over to Lieutenant Malcolm, as ordered.

As Lieutenant Green, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, is to remain with Lieutenant Malcolm, I suppose that Lieutenant Collier, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, is to remain with me; and request that I may be favored with instructions on this point.

Lieutenant Merewether had better, I think, remain with Lieutenant Malcolm.

I beg to express my deep regret at having been so unfortunate as to fall under

the displeasure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and request that this may be communicated to His Excellency. The objectionable passage in my letter was written without due consideration, and during great trouble of mind; but, most assuredly I had no intention of implying anything improper or unmilitary, nor of cavilling at the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and I cannot adequately express my sorrow at finding that His Excellency thinks I have done so.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
 Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from the Honorable J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Member of Council, Bombay, to Major JACOB. Dated Bombay, 12th November, 1848.

I can assure you * * * and that you stand as high in the estimation of Government as ever.

The only reason why your very natural desire to accompany the detachment of your Horse proceeding to Mooltan has been refused is, the belief that at the present crisis your presence on the frontier cannot be dispensed with * *

Yours very sincerely,
 (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

NOTE from Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON, G.C.B., &c., &c., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Dated 14th November, 1848.

MY DEAR WILLOUGHBY,

Relative to the Scinde affairs, at present every arrangement has gone on well. Had Major Jacob not been wanted so urgently on the frontier, of course he could have gone with Dundas; but he is too good an officer, and so perfectly understands the Tribes that he cannot possibly be spared.

No news from the North-West.

Ever yours,
 (Signed) W. COTTON.

SIR,

I have the honor to subjoin a copy of a letter, No. 1,400, dated 7th December, 1848, from the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, for your information.

7th December, 1848.

I have the honor, &c.,
 (Signed) M. M. SHAW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 To Major John Jacob, Commanding in Upper Scinde.
 Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

In reference to Major Jacob's letter, No. 188, of the 5th December, countersigned and forwarded by yourself this day, I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., to request you will inform Major Jacob that he approves of the arrangement of the officers to proceed with the 2nd Regiment to Mooltan, therein made.

7th December, 1848.

I am also desired to request you will inform Major Jacob, that his letter above quoted will be forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, (Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
 Commanding in Upper Scinde. Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S.D.
 (True copy.)
 (Signed) F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
 Brigade-Major in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that fourteen of the Boordee robbers, mentioned in my last weekly report, are now prisoners at Khanghur; four more of the party, who are wounded, are on their way to this place in custody.

13th December, 1848.

13th December, 1848. They killed two Boogtees in fight, and four in cold blood; they are said also to have killed a woman, but the chief of the party, Wullee Mahomed, denies this. When the depositions in the case are completed the prisoners will be disposed of as directed. Nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

13th December, 1848. SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day handed over to Chootah Khan, Wukkeel of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, the prisoners mentioned in the accompanying proceedings.

In forwarding these proceedings, I have the honor to bring to your notice, that such crimes as these persons have been now guilty of are far more injurious to the peace and welfare of the country than ordinary cases of robbery and murder. They are almost certain to cause attempts at retaliation, and thereby make the whole border disturbed and unsafe.

The injury done by such outrages as that of which these prisoners have committed being so great, and at the same time the perfect freedom from inroad by the mountaineers, for a long time past, admitting no shadow of excuse for their crimes, their punishment should be exemplary, and it would be advisable to represent this to His Highness Meer Ali Morad. The stolen cattle I have also handed over to Chootah Khan, Wukkeel of His Highness, desiring him, if he can discover the owners, to restore the plunder to them. The officers of His Highness the Meer have afforded me the most efficient aid in apprehending these persons.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

To the Resident at Khyrpoor.

16th December, 1848. SIR,
With reference to my letter, dated the 21st October, 1847, No. 443, relative to the successful attack upon the Boogtees, made by a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Merewether of that corps, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and for communication to Major Jacob, an extract of paragraphs 4 and 5, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 20th September last, No. 31, and to draw your and that officer's attention to the hope expressed by the Honorable Court at the close of the 4th paragraph.

I have the honor, &c.,

To R. K. Pringle, Esq., (Signed) A. MALET,
Commissioner in Scinde. Chief Secretary.

20th September, 1848. EXTRACT Paragraphs 4 and 5 of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated 20th September, 1848.

4.—Sir Charles Napier's expedition into the hills had terminated in the establishment of peaceable relations with several of the predatory tribes; but shortly before that officer quitted the Government, the Boogtees renewed their incursions into our territory, in the course of which they received so severe a blow from a detachment of the Scinde Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Merewether, that their strength was completely broken; and their Chiefs, Islam Khan, and Alum Khan, reduced to submit, and to consent—as the tribe of Khyheerees had already done—to settle in Scinde. The latest accounts, however, state that these Chiefs have returned to their hills; we, nevertheless, hope that no further measures of coercion towards these tribes will be requisite, and that the conciliatory policy which has been attended with so much success in analogous cases, will induce them to become peaceable neighbours.

5.—Our relations with the Khan of Kelat have become somewhat complicated by the fact that the district selected for the location of the subdued Khyheerees forms part of the territory of that chieftain, who, therefore, claims them as his subjects, and as bound to take part in his operations against the Murrees; while, at the same time, they are still considered as under the management and control

of our officers. Major Jacob has been directed to enter into a negotiation with the Khan, for the purpose of altering this anomalous and inconvenient state of things. 20th September, 1848.

(True extract.)
(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)
(Signed)

J. F. LESTER,
Assistant Commissioner.

SIR,

16th December, 1848.

With reference to the 12th, *et sequitur* paragraphs of my letter, dated the 7th February last, No. 572, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and for communication to Major Jacob, commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, an extract, paragraph 7, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 20th September last, No. 34, approving of Government having restored to that officer the political charge of the frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,

To R. K. Pringle, Esq., (Signed)
Commissioner in Scinde.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT OF PARAGRAPH 7, of a Letter from the Honorable the COURT OF DIRECTORS, No. 31, dated 20th September, 1848. 20th September, 1848.

7.—We approve your having restored to Major Jacob—the able and energetic Commander of the Scinde Irregular Horse—the political charge of the frontier, which Mr. Pringle had transferred from him to the Collector of Shikarpoor.

(True extract.)
(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)
(Signed)

J. F. LESTER,
Assistant Commissioner.

SIR,

20th December, 1848.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, copies of depositions in the matter of a border foray committed by certain Boordees, as before reported. The prisoners, stolen property, &c., have been handed over to the Wukkeel of His Highness Ali Morad. A duplicate of the depositions in the case has been forwarded to the Resident at Khyrpoor, to whom also I have written on the subject, exactly as directed in your letter, No. 3,338, of the 14th December, 1848, previous to the receipt of that letter.

The troops of the Kelat Government, finding the Murrees too strong to be attacked by them, have now gone on a predatory excursion against the Boogtees, though the latter are now not much inclined to trouble any one, but are endeavouring to cultivate lands at Sungseela and other places within the hills.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Commissioner in Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

30th December, 1848.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 729, of the 28th December, 1848, to my address, with accompanying copy of a letter from the Assistant Quarter-Master-General. With reference to the subject of the latter, I beg that it may be represented to General Auchmuty, C.B., commanding in Scinde, that I greatly regret that he appears displeased with me. I had not the slightest intention of ever intruding on him any suggestions of mine; my opinion was called for with regard to some arrangements of the troops on this frontier; I conceived it to be my plain duty to give that opinion in full, and did so accordingly. With regard to my having addressed the Commissioner in Scinde on the subject in question, I beg leave respectfully, and under submission, to observe that as the arrangements in contemplation have, as it appears to me, reference to the quiet keeping of this frontier, I could not, until the receipt of

30th December, 1848. your letter under reply, have considered that I was not doing my duty in mentioning the matter to the Commissioner.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

3rd January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that the frontier under my command has been undisturbed during the past week. I have been informed by the Wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, that an Affghan army has been assembled at Candahar for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of Mooltan by threatening Shikarpoor. The force is said to consist of 12,000 men and 17 guns.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Persian letters on the subject, received from the Kelat Wukkeel.

In reporting what has been stated to me by the Kelat authorities, I beg leave to state that, in my opinion, no importance whatever attaches to the story, and that it is in the very highest degree improbable that any attempts at invasion will be made at present from the quarter indicated. Leaving numerous other forcible reasons out of the question, the state of the passes at this season of the year alone appears sufficient to prevent any such proceeding. It is, however, probable that every effort may have been made by the rebels in the Punjaub to induce the Affghans to afford them assistance, which has probably given rise to the story above-mentioned. I have also received information from another source, that Sirdar Kooshdil Khan, son of Mehur Dil Khan, and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, has arrived from Pesheen, in the neighbourhood of Seebee, but the number of his followers has not yet been reported.

With reference to the instructions contained in your letter, No. 3,389, of the 20th December, 1849, to my address, I have the honor to state that I have communicated the above-mentioned report to the military authorities, and to request that you will favor me with your wishes with respect to such communication being made in my weekly reports of the frontier to the Officer commanding in Upper Scinde, for my future guidance.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

4th January, 1849.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., to furnish you with the copy of a letter of yesterday's date from the officer commanding at Shikarpoor, giving intimation of the intended march of a body of Affghans from Candahar, on Shikarpoor, a rumour of which has also reached the Major-General, *via* Kelat.

Although he does not put much belief in these reports, still he desires you to collect what information may be in your power regarding them, and which he desires you will communicate through the usual channel.

I have the honor, &c.,
F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S.D.

To Major Jacob, (Signed)
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

3rd January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a statement made by Sounah Khukkey, a cossid, who left Candahar one month ago; of the truth of the news he gives I do not pretend to judge. The cossid says that when he left Candahar a proclamation was being published, calling upon the inhabitants of that part of the country to assemble.

That he saw five guns and seven tents outside the Shikarpoor gate; that Dost Mahomed Khan had written, directing Sirdar Khoon Dil Khan to march to Mooltan, *via* Dera Ismael Khan; and the other Sirdars, "Meer Dil Khan," Runi Dil Khan (son of Meer Dil Khan), to proceed direct to Shikarpoor. That on

his arrival at Quettah he heard that Meer Dil Khan's gun, which had been sent on ahead, had been stopped at the Kojuck Pass, on account of the snow. 3rd January, 1849.

To the Major of Brigade (Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
in Upper Scinde. G. MAYOR, Lieutenant,
Commanding at Shikarpoor.

P.S.—The cossid was brought to me by Mahomed Hoossien Kotewal, of Shikarpoor, no officers on the Civil Staff being present at the station.

(True copy.)
(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

5th January, 1849.

I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., in reference to the report of the state of the frontier, forwarded by you to Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, to inform you that the 29th Regiment Native Infantry is ordered to Shikarpoor, in case the reports of the advance of an Affghan force should prove correct; and that should you obtain information of the near approach of any enemy in strength, you are to make requisition for reinforcement on Major Jacob, who will be commanding at Shikarpoor, orders regarding which will be communicated to him before his departure. You will, at the same time, forward an express to Head Quarters.

The Major-General places full confidence in your guardianship of the frontier; and desires that, during the period these rumours may be rife, you will be pleased to make daily reports of the information that may reach you.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D.

SIR,

6th January, 1849.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 80, of the 4th January, 1849, to my address, with accompaniments; and, with reference to the subject thereof, beg leave to state that the approach of an Affghan force to Cutchee has already been reported by me; and that the General may depend on my receiving timely information on the subject from the Kelat authorities, the people of Seebee, and the Khyheerees in Cutchee. Sirdar Khoosh Dil Khan had not, I find, yet reached Seebee on the date on which I last heard from that place, but was said to be approaching. I have not yet been able to ascertain with any precision the amount of force he has with him, and the accounts in this respect vary much. Khoosh Dil Khan gives out that he is coming to Seebee, which belongs to Candahar, to collect revenue and settle affairs in that province. Whatever his intentions, it is probable that he will proceed no further.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To Captain Follet, Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

6th January, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day received intelligence from the Wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat, residing with me, confirming the report of an Affghan army being on the march from Candahar to Quetta, for the purpose of invading Cutchee and Scinde.

I have the honor to forward herewith certain Persian letters on this subject, received to-day from Mahomed Hussan, Minister of the Khan of Kelat, now at Gundava.

It appears from all I can learn that, some time in the end of December last, Sirdar Khoosh Dil Khan proceeded from Candahar, for the purpose of raising the tribes about Shorawak; and having collected a number of men in that direction, proceeded to Pesheen, in which valley other troops were assembling. Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan remains at Candahar. All the other Sirdars of that country, with as many forces as they could collect, marched, about the 1st January, 1849, towards the rendezvous at Pesheen. The Ameer Dost Mahomed is at Peshawur, also collecting troops.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Commissioner Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.
in Scinde.

9th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I am to-day informed by the Wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat that, by messengers just arrived from Quetta (his own brother among the number), he learns that the Affghan force had not, up to the 3rd instant, left the valley of Pesheen. The force then assembled in Pesheen amounted to about 13,000 or 14,000 men, including followers of all descriptions. I hear from Seebee that Khoosh Dil Khan is certainly expected in that district, and is thought to be coming there to collect revenue. From all that I can learn from every source, my opinion is strengthened that no real invasion of the Scinde frontier will be attempted or thought of. It appears to me that the Affghans are endeavouring to assemble a force, in order to create a diversion in favor of the rebels in the Punjab, by compelling the British Government to maintain troops on the frontier of Scinde; and that the Kelat authorities have somewhat exaggerated the danger, in the hope of adding to the power and consequence of His Highness the Khan, by inducing the British Government to send troops to Dadur to protect his territory, which the Wukkeel, in the name of the Khan, daily begs may be done.

It is scarcely conceivable that a force of no more than 14,000 or 15,000 men (even exclusive of followers, which latter may be reckoned as, at least, one-half of the whole number) would venture to pass through the Bolaun in the winter season, to cross the hostile and half-deserted plains of Cutchee, to encounter fresh British troops on the fair open field of the frontier. Beaten on the border of Scinde, not a man could hope to escape back to Affghanistan. Were the Brahooses to join with the invaders the attempt might appear more feasible; but there seems to be little or no probability of this taking place.

I have ascertained that there has been an unusually great fall of rain in Shawl and the Bolaun Pass, and that the latter is free from snow. The harvests in Shawl have been abundant, and there are large quantities of wheat stored at Quetta.

I have to-day received information that the Murree tribe have assembled, for the purpose of making a descent into the plain, and plundering the country about Chuttur, Shahpoor, &c.

I purpose proceeding to-morrow with a party to Shahpoor, for the purpose of giving confidence to the Khyheerees, and preventing the marauders from carrying into effect their hostile intentions.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed)
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier.

10th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 5,258, dated 16th ultimo, from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, with accompaniment.

I have the honor, &c.

To Major Jacob, (Signed)
Commanding the Frontier.

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

10th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 5,259, dated the 16th ultimo, from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, with accompaniment.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed)
Commanding the Frontier.

R. K. PRINGLE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

13th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on hearing of my having crossed the desert, the assembly of marauders, reported by me to be preparing for an inroad into the plains, has dispersed.

With regard to the reported Affghan invasion, I am now convinced, from information received from sources independent of the Brahoose authorities, or persons under their influence, that the whole story has been invented, or enormously exaggerated, by Mahomed Hussan, Wuzzeer of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, to serve his own purpose. Unable to induce his own people to make war on the Murrees in their hills, and knowing that as the hot weather approaches, and the Brahooses leave Cutchee to return to their hill country, the mountaineers

will plunder the whole province, as before, Mahomed Hussan frequently and 13th January, 1849.
urgently begged me to obtain for him the co-operation of a body of British troops in a campaign against the robber tribes of the hills. Failing in this, he has, it appears, now got up the story of an intended Affghan invasion, in the hopes of inducing the British Government to move a force into Cutchee, which he would then represent to the hill tribes as intended to operate against them, and would thereby be enabled to make his own terms with the mountaineers.

A spy of mine returned yesterday from Seebee, and he informs me that about 100 men had arrived in that district from Kandahar; and that, from conversing with them, he learnt that about 800 more men had assembled at Pesheen, and were on their way also to Seebee, with Sirdar Khoon Dil Khan, for the purpose of collecting the revenue of that district.

This appears to be the truth of the matter; and, though the other accounts have been received from several apparently different sources, it appears to me that all originated, directly or indirectly, with the Brahoos authorities.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Shaw, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

Sir,

17th January, 1849.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 80, of the 10th January, with accompaniments.

With reference to the contents of the extracts from a letter, No. 31, dated 20th September, 1848, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, I beg leave to point out that many erroneous impressions appear to exist with regard to the various tribes on this frontier; wherefore, with a view to a correct understanding of this matter, it may be proper for me to explain that the Khyheerees never were a plundering tribe; they are not even Belooches—never were our enemies in any way—were never subdued by Sir Charles Napier, and never were induced by His Excellency to settle in Scinde. The Khyheerees formerly, up to about the year 1827, held the lands which they now occupy; and the sumuds for these lands, granted to them by the old Nusseer, Khan of Kelat, are still in their possession, and acknowledged to be genuine by the present Khan. About 1827-28, the Khyheerees, who had long maintained a struggle against the Belooche tribes around them, were at last, by a general coalition of the predatory tribes, of whom the Doombkees and Jekranees were the chief, entirely expelled from Cutchee; and they then took refuge in Scinde, where they were quietly and peaceably settled when we came to the country in 1838-39.

In 1839, British troops were sent against the robber tribes, then occupying the lands of the Khyheerees, in the plains of Cutchee. The marauders fled, and took refuge in the hills. After Major Billamore's successful expedition into the mountains in 1839-40 (in the course of which the hill tribes were really encountered and beaten), the Khyheerees were replaced by Mr. Ross Bell, then Resident in Scinde, on the lands of their fathers.

The same officer afterwards again ejected them, and restored the lands to the Doombkees and Jekranees, under Beejah Khan and Durrya Khan, the Khyheerees returning to Scinde.

The Doombkees and Jekranees quietly occupied the lands in question, and abstained from plundering during the year 1842, when I held military and political charge of this frontier. But no sooner had the British troops totally evacuated Cutchee than these marauders resumed their old habits; and, by reason of their incursions, and those of the hill tribes, the whole border was laid waste, and the most dreadful injuries inflicted on the peaceable inhabitants of the country, on both sides of the desert. This state of affairs continued after the conquest of Scinde by the British. No efficient protection was afforded to our subjects on the border; and, to increase the evil, our wretched peasantry, when they attempted to protect themselves and their homes from the daring and cruel marauders, were sometimes destroyed by the British troops placed for their protection. As in the instance which occurred in 1844, when the 6th Bengal Irregular Cavalry cut up, in a shocking manner, more than sixty of our own people, besides about an equal number of the peaceable subjects of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, who, the former at least, offered no resistance, even throwing

17th January, 1849.

away their arms when ordered, and who had turned out to protect their property from the robbers. Government is already acquainted with the circumstances of this case; and some of the survivors, who were severely wounded on that occasion, are now receiving pensions from the British Government.

This affair did an immense amount of injury on this frontier, and was the greatest possible encouragement and assistance to the robbers. It was, however, unfortunately, never rightly understood at head-quarters, until, in 1847, the truth of the matter was reported by me to Sir Charles Napier, and the depositions on oath before me, as magistrate, of the wounded men and others, forwarded. So little was known of the real merits of the case, that it appears by the Bengal General Orders that the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry were presented with musketoons for their conduct on this occasion. After this followed the plundering and burning of Kumbur by the marauders, and the unsuccessful attack by the British on the village of Poolajee, then in the possession of Beejah Khan Doombkee.

By the end of the year 1844 nothing could have been worse than the state of this frontier. Sir Charles Napier's expedition into the hills, in 1845, terminated in the surrender of the greater part of the men from the plains, who had taken refuge in the mountains; viz., the Doombkees, Jekranees, &c.; but none of the hill men, with the exception of Meer Hussan, Nootanee, surrendered or were captured; neither were the hill tribes injured in the least, save, perhaps, by the loss of a few cattle. The Doombkees and Jekranees were, according to the conditions of their surrender, transported from Cutchee, with their wives, families, and property, and settled in Scinde. But the Boogtees remained as troublesome as ever, becoming even more daring than before in their incursions, although the Government of Scinde offered a reward for each man of the tribe who might be any how taken prisoner; and every individual of the Boogtees was ordered to be treated as an enemy, wherever found. The new settlers, the Doombkees and Jekranees, who were supposed to have become peaceable subjects, aided by the Kosahs and others in Scinde, were not less active robbers from the British side of the border than were the hill men on the other. Such was the state of disorder, and such boldness on the part of the robber tribes was induced, that in December, 1846, a body of about 1,200 men of the Boogtees, from the hills, nearly all of them on foot, marched, in open day, far into the British territory, plundered all the country about Meerpoor, to within sixteen miles of the city of Shikarpoor, and returned within their hills—a distance of seventy miles—uninjured, with all their booty in perfect safety.

In January, 1847, the Scinde Irregular Horse arrived on the frontier; and Government is acquainted with what has occurred on the frontier since that time. My honorable masters may rest assured that no unnecessary violence has been, or ever will be, made use of by me. It is, however, impossible to conciliate an enemy with advantage when he believes that you are weak, more especially, an Asiatic enemy;—and the above hasty but true sketch of the affairs of this frontier from 1843 to 1846 inclusive, show that the robber tribes had little reason to believe us strong.

Every man, woman, and child in the country, including the Boogtees themselves, fully acquiesced in the justice and mercy shown in the punishment of those determined murderers and robbers of the Boogtee tribe on the 1st October, 1847.

But the effect of such blows is merely temporary, and chiefly valuable, as giving time and opportunity to carry into effect the measures best adapted to afford permanent relief. This has been my aim from the first. There have been, and are still, many obstacles to success, but none of them insuperable. I have succeeded in establishing among the people a perfect confidence in the power and will of the Government to protect them. The habit of making war on private accounts has been broken, and almost completely put a stop to. The people on the border have been disarmed, as throughout the rest of Scinde.

I have every reason to hope that the system of family death feuds, hitherto the cause of so much bloodshed, will gradually cease to be acted on, even if it be not in time forgotten; and that the practice of bloodshed and robbery, no longer being found to lead to honor or profit, will cease to be looked upon as manly and respectable.

Already, along the border, the change is great. Lands which have lain waste

for half a century are being now cultivated ; old canals, long choked, re-opened, and new ones dug ; new villages are springing up ; and people go about everywhere unarmed and in perfect safety. 17th January, 1849.

I am informed by the officers of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, that by reason of the quiet established on this border, during the last two years the revenue of the district of Boordeeka has more than doubled.

The revenue paid to His Highness Ali Morad for the lands about Khanghur, watered from the Noorwah Canal, amounted in 1846 to about 5,000 rupees, and this was considered a fair produce ; these lands now yield the Government about 30,000 rupees a year, and the amount will in all probability continue greatly to increase.

With regard to the difficulty of the position of the Khyheerees as subjects of the Khan of Kelat, it cannot be denied that the circumstances are somewhat embarrassing, or at least may become so. Hitherto all has gone smoothly enough, and, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the post maintained since 1845 at Shahpoor, in Cutchee, I have, chiefly by moral influence, been able to afford sufficient protection to the Khyheerees, so long as peaceable and quiet people occupy that part of Cutchee now held by them, the British frontier will be but little liable to incursions by any marauders from the plains of Cutchee. The annoyance from the hill people will be chiefly confined to the side of Boordeeka, and with proper frontier arrangements may cease altogether ; on the other hand, we might withdraw our protection from the Khyheerees altogether, in which case, I conceive that the British Government would be bound to provide for them in Scinde, for they would assuredly be speedily driven out of Cutchee. I am not prepared to say that this might not be the best policy in the end, but their places in Cutchee would very soon be filled by plundering tribes, who, like their predecessors, the Doombkees and Jekranes, would not be in the smallest degree under the control of the feeble Government of Kelat ; they would certainly re-establish a state of predatory warfare and give much trouble along the British border ; and though it is exceedingly probable that our frontier would still be efficiently protected, the greatest vigilance and activity on the part of a considerable border force would be requisite to maintain peace and quietness, which no conciliatory efforts alone would secure. Indeed, unless by any means the Government of Kelat were to recover sufficient vigour to enable it to control its turbulent subjects, all attempts at conciliating the robbers would only make matters worse.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

SIR,

17th January, 1849.

I have the honor to report that the frontier under my command has been undisturbed during the past week.

I have ascertained beyond a doubt that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for the story of the intended invasion of Scinde by the Affghans. The rumour was not even spread by them, but the story has been invented by Mahomed Hussan, Wuzzeer of Kelat, and other Brahoos Sirdars, to serve their own purposes.

I have ascertained that the assembly at Pesheen never amounted to above 700 or 800 men, and that the greater part of these have returned to Candahar, with Khoosh Dil Khan, who had been taken ill. It appears from all I can learn, that a party is coming to Seebee to collect revenue, and that this party is considerably smaller than usual.

The whole of the stories about the coming Affghans, apparently arising from different sources, can be traced to Mahomed Hussan, Moola Ahmed, or to persons under their influence. Everything is quiet in Cutchee.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

SIR,

27th January, 1849.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to represent to General Auchmuty, C.B., Commanding the Scinde Division, with a view to its

27th January, 1849.

being brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that it would be of material advantage to the service, were a Russuldar Major and a Kote Duffedar Major (equivalent to Sergeant or Havildar Major), allowed for each of the regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse. The duty in the Scinde Irregular Horse is carried on exactly as it is in the best regiments of the Regular Army, and the want of the above-mentioned officers is quite as much felt with us as it would be in a corps of the line. In fact, the regiments are incomplete without them. The extra cost to the state would not be great, namely:—

1 Russuldar Major . . . on 250 rupees per mensem.

1 Kote Duffedar Major . . on 55 " "

Total to each regiment. . 305 " "

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To Captain Follet,

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division.

27th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I inspected the Scinde Irregular Horse, under the command of Major Jacob, upon the 24th instant, at Khanghur; and I have the satisfaction to report that I found that corps in the highest state of efficiency.

The merits of Major Jacob are so well known to His Excellency, that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon them here; the perfection to which he has brought the Scinde Horse is a sufficient proof of them.

The Native officers and non-commissioned officers appear to be well acquainted with their duties in the field; the words of command are given with precision, and, consequently, the movements are rapidly and accurately performed; and this has been effected without, in the least, impairing their utility for partizan war.

The men are remarkably healthy; their clothing, arms, and equipments could not be improved.

Major Jacob informs me that their conduct in quarters is very good, and that he has rarely a necessity for punishment; and there is an appearance of cheerfulness and contentment among the men, which speaks highly for Major Jacob's mode of managing them. The horses are of a serviceable class, and in excellent condition.

Major Jacob's claim to the Third Class of the Bath has been already before His Excellency; but, I trust, I may be permitted to recall his attention to it.

Major Jacob has not only the merit of having organized a most efficient corps, but the security and protection which he has, thereby, afforded to this frontier, has induced numbers of people to settle at Khanghur and in the neighbourhood; the population of Khanghur, amounting to nearly 4,000 individuals, and a large tract of land, which had been uncultivated for nearly a century, has been again brought under the plough—a circumstance which must, ultimately, be beneficial to the whole of Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

S. B. AUCHMUTY, Major-General,

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Commanding in Scinde.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

F. FOLLET, Captain,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D.

12th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will, for the present, report to the Governor-General direct, through this office, the intelligence you receive regarding the movements of the Affghans, towards the Scinde frontier; sending, at the same time, duplicates of your communications to the Commissioner in Scinde,

for the information of the Bombay Government, who have been apprized of this arrangement. 12th February, 1849

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

To Major Jacob.
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

14th February, 1849.

I have the honor to report, that the story of an intended Affghan invasion of Scinde has been revived in Cutchee; while reporting this, however, I beg leave to state that I consider the story as an idle rumour. I have the honor to forward a Persian letter on the subject, from Bucktiar Khan, of Seebee; any further information on the subject shall be communicated as received.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Officer
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

18th February, 1849.

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 385, to my address, I have the honor to inform you that there is no truth whatever in the story of an intended Affghan invasion, which has lately been revived in Cutchee; you may rely on my obtaining and communicating timely information as to the state of affairs in the quarter indicated.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in
Scinde.

SIR,

20th February, 1849.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from Captain Macdonald, commanding the Poona Irregular Horse, which I request may be laid before General Auchmuty, C.B., commanding in Scinde; and, with his approbation, forwarded to Army Head Quarters. Captain Macdonald has requested me, in forwarding his letter, to express my own opinions on the matters contained in it; and, under any circumstances, it would be my duty to report, for the information of my superiors, the state in which I find the detachment of Poona Horse now under my command.

Wherefore, I beg leave to state that, after closely inspecting that detachment, which I understand to be the *élite* of the corps, I observe that the Native officers and men are neither clothed, accoutred, or armed like soldiers; that they have never even heard of drill, and do not so much as know the meaning of roll-call. Their fire-arms are all—with the exception of about 20 percussion carbines, purchased by Captain Macdonald since their arrival in Scinde—unserviceable; the Native officers and men are quite incapable of any approach to an orderly movement, and their ideas of military discipline are lax to a degree almost incredible.

In their present state they are absolutely useless for military service on this frontier. The whole of the Native officers and men are so deeply involved in debt, and the causes of their present inefficient state are of such long standing, and so deeply seated, that to remedy it would be a work of extraordinary difficulty, requiring the highest degree of perseverance and firmness, together with unceasing labour of mind and body for several years on the part of the Commandant who should undertake the task. Wherefore, it is not surprising that Captain Macdonald should, in the circumstances in which he is now placed, decline on the one hand attempting the reform of the corps, and on the other hand not wish to retain command of men, of whom, as a soldier, he cannot but feel ashamed.

I write on this subject, not hastily, nor without experience. The Scinde Horse was originally an offshoot, as it were, from the old Poona Horse, and at first was much in the same state as I now find the latter. The 200 men transferred brought with them a debt of 40,000 rupees; looking back to what the Scinde Irregular Horse was once, and comparing it with the present state of affairs;

20th February, 1849. considering the appalling amount of prejudice to be overcome, and the wearisome and thankless labor necessary to be undergone, before even a glimmering ray of hope could be expected to encourage a man to persevere, I am of opinion that it would be impossible for any officer, whatever his zeal, talent, and constitution, to arrive at success, when merely temporarily occupying the appointment of acting-commandant.

The example of the Scinde Irregular Horse might render the task somewhat more easy of execution, and, doubtless would do so, but it should not be forgotten that the Russuldar Major of the regiment, Sirdar Bahadoor Dowlut Row Gorepurrah, is a man of the greatest possible influence; he is looked upon as a prince by the natives, and among them the regiment is always called by his name.

The Poona Horse being known by no other title than Dajee Sahib's Ressala, the almost irresistible influence of this old, excellent, and highly distinguished officer would assuredly be exerted against any attempt to place the corps on a soldier-like footing, for he is a man of an age gone by; his ideas are thirty years behind what the Indian Army, especially the Bombay Army, now is; and, with reference to the crushing evil, the immense regimental debt, it is sufficient to observe that a very large share of it is due by the Russuldar Major himself.

Whether other than military reasons exist to render it unadvisable to reform the Poona Horse I know not; but it appears to be my duty to bring to the notice of my superiors, that in their present state the men of the corps are not only unfit for service on this frontier, but that their presence, particularly that of the Russuldar Major, Dajee Sahib, may possibly do harm by the bad example set by them to the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and the little respect they must necessarily be held in by the border tribes.

Wherefore, I shall esteem it a great favor, if the General commanding will have the kindness to remove the detachment of the Poona Irregular Horse from under my command, which the state of this frontier will now safely admit of, whether the squadron of the Scinde Irregular Horse be required at Hyderabad or no.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Officer Commanding (Signed)
in Upper Scinde.

21st February, 1849. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 77, of the 12th February, 1849, to my address. The instructions contained therein shall be attended to; at the same time, I beg leave to state, that no movement of any Affghan force has taken place towards the frontier of Upper Scinde, and that I cannot discover that the slightest probability exists of any such movement occurring. The rumour of an intended invasion of Scinde by an Affghan army has again, within the last few days, been revived at Shikarpoor, but I have ascertained that there is not a shadow of truth in the story, which is as baseless as was the similar report received from the officers of the Khan of Kelat, in the beginning of January last. Government may rely on receiving timely information from me regarding any hostile movements towards this frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

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

R. O., 4th March,
1849.

The Commanding Officer has this morning received from Lieutenant Malcolm, an account of a general action fought on the 21st February, 1849, between a large army of Sikhs and Affghans and the British army under Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief in India, &c.

In this battle the Sikhs and Affghans were completely overthrown; their army totally dispersed with great loss, and the whole of their artillery and equipage of all kinds captured.

The battle commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and by 2 P.M., the enemy was everywhere in full flight; the British Cavalry, including the Scinde Horse, pursued the flying enemy until sunset.

The detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse present in the battle consisted of Lieutenants Malcolm, Merewether, and Green, with 240 men of all ranks. On one occasion Lieutenant Malcolm was ordered to charge a body of 4,000 of the enemy's Cavalry, who, supported by Horse Artillery, were advancing to the attack of the British line. So well was this duty performed that, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the enemy, the latter was completely overthrown and driven from the field with terrible loss; the leader of the Affghan cavalry, son of Dost Mahomed Ameer of Cabool, being among the killed. R. O., 4th March, 1849.

The perfect discipline, the order and regularity, and the excellent conduct of the men of the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse in the Punjaub, have been the theme of universal admiration; their steadiness and bravery on the occasion above-mentioned have won for them, on the field of battle the highest praises from General Thackwell, commanding the Cavalry; General the Honorable H. Dundas, C.B., commanding the Bombay Division; and from Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commanding Officer warmly congratulates the corps on this glorious result, of the steady discipline and soldier-like bearing which has now given Lieutenant Malcolm's detachment so proud a position in the army of India, and added to the high reputation which the Scinde Irregular Horse already possessed all over the world.

By order,
(Signed) JAMES A. COLLIER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse.

MY DEAR JACOB,

22nd Februray, 1849.

Yesterday we were under arms at 7 o'clock A.M. The battle commenced at 8 o'clock, and the Sikh was in full flight by 2 o'clock.

The Cavalry and Artillery, under General Thackwell, followed him up for fifteen miles, until sunset, and we did not get back until 10 o'clock at night; we are off again, so you must excuse more. Our men behaved splendidly; were ordered by Sir Joseph Thackwell, in person, to charge and turn the enemy's right flank, who was then attempting to turn our left, with some 4,000 horse and some guns. We did this with our 240 men, and I assure you that their conduct was the admiration of all. They sent the Affghans to the devil—cutting them down, and potting them with their carbines. They took several standards, and have, I think, killed Dost Mahomed's son. We were, about an hour after the charge, complimented by Sir J. Thackwell in person, and Lord Gough is in raptures, as well as Colonel Dundas.

I cannot yet tell you particulars. Our army is off this morning in pursuit; the Sikhs have gone to the north-west—not crossed the Jhelum. The Affghans went slap off to the Jhelum, but the victory is complete; everything taken and forty-two guns, twenty-seven in position and fourteen in pursuit. We have only three men killed, but many wounded. From right to left we have not lost 300 men. The Sikh loss is not very great, ought to have been more—probably 1,000 or so.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. MALCOLM, Captain.

SIR,

22nd February, 1849.

Agreeably to Division Orders of the 22nd February, 1849, I have the honor to forward the accompanying report of the proceedings of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under my command in the action of the 21st February, 1849. The regiment was drawn up on the left of the whole line.

On the Affghan Cavalry threatening the left of our army, I received orders to charge them, supported by a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under command of Captain Campbell, and bringing my right shoulders forward, I advanced in line and charged. The enemy met us with a smart matchlock fire, but gave way before our charge, and we pursued him for about two miles, killing many and capturing two standards; among the killed was a chief of importance, over whose body several of the enemy were killed, fighting desperately.

For the remainder of the day I acted in pursuit of the enemy on the left of the Cavalry Division, with which I returned to camp at night. Five prisoners and three guns were captured by my regiment during the day.

22nd February, 1849.

Where all did their utmost, it is difficult to mention any one in particular. I was most ably assisted by Lieutenants Merewether and Green, my second in command and Adjutant, and to their steadiness and gallantry the success of our charge is chiefly to be attributed; Russuldars Mohubut Khan, Kallee Khan, and Russaidar Meerza Ahmed Ali Beg, led on their squadrons most steadily, and to the first-mentioned officer I am much indebted for his unvaried assistance in maintaining the discipline of the regiment. I may also mention the conduct of Jemadars Khyrattee Khan and Kallee Khan, who most gallantly led on a party to the capture of the standards, which were gallantly defended.

To Assistant Surgeon Ballantyne my thanks are due, for the prompt assistance which he gave to the wounded.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Bombay Division, Army of the Punjab.

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjab.

21st February, 1849.

LIST of Officers and Suwars killed and wounded in the action of the 21st February, 1849.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Troop.	Regt.	Remarks.
1	Duffedar.....	Wuzzeer Khan	7	2	Killed.
2	Suwar	Wuzzeer Mahomed Khan.	2	1	"
3	Naib Russuldar.	Jellal Khan	6	2	Shot, not a bad wound.
4	Farrier	Shaik Uzmutoola	4	2	Very severely wounded.
5	Suwar	Farzoola Khan	7	2	Ditto ditto.
6	"	Ameer Mahomed Khan...	7	1	Jaw broken, and severely wounded.
7	"	Shaik Huzrut.....	8	1	Severely wounded.
8	Pay Duffedar...	Oolfut Raie	5	1	Ball in the knee; badly wounded.
9	Suwar	Uzmut Khan	1	2	Severely wounded; fingers cut off.
10	"	Jubbeer Khan ...	4	2	Slightly wounded.
11	Duffedar.....	Nubbee Bux	4	2	Ditto ditto.
12	Suwar	Mahomed Khan	2	2	Ditto ditto.
13	"	Hoosseem Khan.....	2	1	Ditto ditto.
14	"	Kurream Khan.....	4	2	Ditto ditto.

Left Bank of the Jhelum,
2nd March, 1849.

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Army of the Punjab.

26th February, 1849.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have been so busy that this report could not be got off before.

On the 18th we marched to Bunneeka, sixteen miles; the same morning to Ramnuggur, twelve miles; getting in at dark. 19th.—11 o'clock, to Commander-in-Chief's Camp at Tuna, twelve miles; got in at dusk. 20th.—Ordered to strike our tents at 8 o'clock, but did not march till 1 o'clock, and shifted position in line of battle, our Regiment in rear of the Cavalry division under Sir J. Thackwell; only two miles or so, but we were not to our ground till dark. We encamped on the left of the Cavalry division, the Infantry facing to the front towards Goojerat, and we facing to the left outwards in their rear. 21st.—Fell in at 7 o'clock. The 11th Irregulars had during the night gone to the right, but had orders to take up a position between us and the Lancers; while the 9th Irregulars (Christie's corps), which had pitched on our right during the night, were ordered that morning to join Hearsay's Irregular Brigade on the right.

Master, with the 11th, never came; so we trotted up to the rear of the Lancers. Sir J. Thackwell had then three divisions: two troops Horse Artillery, 9th Lancers, and ourselves. We marched on in mass of column of troops right in front. Sir J. Thackwell came along the line, complimented us on our appearance, said that we had to take care of the left and rear—that we had guns, and that he had no doubt that we would give a good account of them. The action commenced about half-past 8 o'clock, and about 9 o'clock we formed line to the front, ourselves being on the extreme left and next to the Lancers.

About this time two large bodies of Cavalry (some 5,000) appeared to our front, and opened a gun on us. Our Horse Artillery replied, but gave over soon. Sir J. Thackwell threw our left a little back, and the enemy advanced further, extending more to our left, and threatening to get round. We had thus stood

26th February, 1849.

about three-quarters of an hour, when Sir Joseph rode up, and ordered me to charge the Affghan Cavalry, telling me that I should be supported by a squadron of the Lancers. I did exactly as mentioned in the official; the squadron of the Lancers trotting about fifty paces or more on my right rear, but not charging with me. The enemy just did as they generally do, edged in to their centre and broke, the rear men scarcely just getting off as our leading men reached them. Thrashed all in about an hour. We changed front to our right, and went after the enemy, as mentioned. There were no Infantry where we were—all Cavalry, and they bolted as we advanced.

No Infantry could have run away at the pace we went. We came upon stragglers and men hid away in the grain fields and in holes, but on no body of men, and we went some fourteen miles before we returned to camp. Dismounted at 10 o'clock; horses awfully done up with the trot which we had to keep up, on account of our being on the extreme left, and having been obliged to conform to the changes of direction; for the advance of the division was in line over a flat country, and through wheat fields without a nullah.

The fault was in the advance of the whole line not being ordered sooner, and the pursuit not having been begun sooner; also in the Cavalry division not having charged forward on seeing the rout of the Affghan Cavalry. The reason given was that Lord Gough thought Goojerat occupied.

The 2nd Europeans on our extreme right had a village to carry; and Hearsay said that in the pursuit on the right he cut up many Infantry, who had thrown away their arms.

I cannot make out how the Infantry got off. Flight of all, except the Affghans, appeared to be to the northward. I ought to mention that, before our advance in pursuit, Sir J. Thackwell rode up, and complimented us on the gallantry of our charge, the which I gave the men on the spot, by his direction. We killed Wuzzeer Mahomed Khan, Dost Mahomed's youngest son; and I should think that some eighty or ninety were slain. It was as complete a thing as could be.

On the morning of the 22nd, a confounded assembly and mount, bujjowed and roused us all out. We stood to our horses; and, after about an hour, found out that Sir W. Gilbert, with two Bengal Brigades and the Bombay Division under Dundas, was under arms, to march through the spur of hill which runs from Russoolpoor to Bimbur *via* Kora. A little after that came an order from Sir J. Thackwell, that we were under his orders, and to take off our saddles and make ourselves comfortable. Ramsay came down, heard the order, and started off to Sir J., who said: "What do you want with the Scinde Horse?" R. said: "What do you?" It was settled that we should go with the Bombay Division; and, having been under arms from 8 o'clock, we got off at 12 o'clock, and reached Jora at 4 o'clock next morning. 23rd.—Started at 6 o'clock, arrived at 12 o'clock at Kora, 14 miles. 24th.—Rear-guard for the first time. The Bengal Troops had marched to the west side of the pass, and not halted at Kora. Got off our ground at half-past 10 o'clock, and dismounted at 7 o'clock at night. 25th.—On 6 miles to this, and to join the Bengalees' Rear-guard; again got in at 12 o'clock. Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh are across the river, and have, probably, gone to Rholat. Their force is stated at some 10,000, and 15 guns or so, but it is impossible to say. They are in miserable plight, but the fear is that he may again collect an army; his infantry must now be all on this side the Jhelum.

We have no boats; they are all on the other side, and many sunk by him. General Campbell was to move on Bimbur the day we moved on Jora; and Lord Gough, with General Thackwell, take another route through the range, the day after. Orders have been given for two months' supplies for Peshawur; but it is expected that, between Dost Mahomed's wishes, Taylor at Bunnoo, and Abbott in the Huzzarah, Peshawur may be settled without our going thither. Goolab Singh has sent troops to co-operate with us, and Lake goes to command all his troops. We must cross the Jhelum with all despatch; fords there are, but these will scarcely do for guns.

The loss of the enemy on the 21st is not known; he has lost some 51 guns, and Huish recovered two of his guns. Major Lawrence crossed yesterday, to rejoin Shere Singh, his leave of eight days being up. We are 24 horses short, you will see.

The country is a dead plain, and the wheat cultivation splendid. I have never

26th February, 1849. seen such a fertile country, and not a nullah; 100,000 horses might advance in line.

Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbee, with his 166 men, has been ordered to join us; we are entertaining horses. I cannot mention Russuldar Mohubut Khan too highly, and hope that you will apply for some honor for him; he richly deserves it.

Duffedar Wuzzeer Khan . . . 7th Troop, 2nd Regiment, is killed.

Suwar Wuzzeer Mahomed Khan . 2nd Troop, 1st Regiment, „

Naib Russuldar Jellal Khan, wounded.

Pay Duffedar Oolfut Raie . . . 1st Regiment, wounded.

Suwar Uzmud Khan . . . 2nd „ severely wounded.

„ Fyzoola Khan . . . 2nd „

„ Ameer Mahomed Khan . 1st „ severely wounded.

„ Shaik Uzmutoola . . . 2nd „

„ Jubber Khan . . . 2nd „

„ Shaik Huzrut . . . 1st „

„ Hoossein Khan . . . 1st „

Duffedar Nubbee Bux . . . 2nd „

Suwar Mahomed Khan . . . 2nd „

„ Kurreem Khan, 3rd . . 2nd „

Uzmud Khan has lost his fingers, and I fear will never be fit for duty.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM,

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjab.

1st March, 1849.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Just received yours of the 12th, Budanee; I knew you knew more about the officers than I did, and only mentioned Mohubut Khan because I thought I ought to do it in justice to him.

I quite agree with you about soldiers, and now see, in practice, what you used so often to try and instil into my mind at Khanghur. You may well ask, what have the officers of the English Cavalry been doing these last seven or eight years? It is my firm conviction that more was not done with the Cavalry, on the 21st, because the General had no faith in them, black or white; and that half the Cavalry and Infantry too, excepting Bombay, went into action expecting to be beaten; and nothing astonished me more than, after the action, fellows coming up and congratulating us on our conduct, as if it was anything meritorious doing one's duty; they surely did not expect us to run away.

1st March. Here we are, still on this side of the Jhelum, and will not be across for two or three days; how the heavy guns are to cross I know not, except on rafts. The Singhs have fled the other side of the river; had they intended making another stand they have missed a splendid opportunity. It would have puzzled us to have crossed in face of an enemy worth a curse. I have my doubt about this force reaching Peshawur this year; I hope they will not keep us knocking about here, I would much sooner return to Khanghur. I should like much to see Peshawur, and so would all the men; as to fighting, I do not think we shall have much more; Dost Mahomed will, doubtless, make the best of his way back to Cabool on hearing of our approach. I shall be heartily glad to get away from these Bengalees; I am quite sick of them, and everything to do with them: their Irregulars are going to send for carbines like ours; they will then, I suppose, think it all right and that they are just as good as we poor devils. General Dundas has, I believe, sent in to Sir W. Cotton and Lord Gough no end of a report about us; they might make us carbineers now with a good grace, and take away those standards; they are great rot; we had to tell off six men for each the other day, who might have been better employed killing Affghans. I do not think the said Affghans will give you much trouble down there when the news of this fight gets to the Dost; fancy we wopped them about 10 A.M., and they crossed the river here between 5 and 6, fifty miles; I hear both Dost Mahomed's son and nephew were killed, the latter by a round shot. Fordyce's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery galloped up to within grape distance of the enemy's line and killed no end: that's the way to do it—the troop with us was firing shrapnel at 800 yards.

I wish we had all been in the fight the other day; with our two lines, one behind the other, we would have astonished those Sikhs a little; as it was, the splendid Cavalry division was thrown away, for what reason I know not; they must have expected some trap or something. Sir J. Thackwell is a good man; I would swear he must have mistrusted his men, or something of that sort; the 14th Dragoons are very down in the mouth—never see them out of their lines, and the men go about afraid to lift up their heads. Two of the 9th Lancers were looking at our men after the charge, and I asked them what they thought of them; one said, "By God, Sir! they are splendid fellows—I would go to the devil with them!" Here's the Tapaul Orderly—adieu, and believe me,

Yours affectionate,

HENRY GREEN, Lieutenant,
Adjutant Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjaub.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MALCOLM,

3rd March, 1849.

I received duly yours of the 28th; I had an opportunity of mentioning yourself, your officers and men, to Lord Gough, a few days ago, when his Lordship went over the field of battle where you and I were, for the purpose of deciding whether a corpse, stated to be Akram Khan's, a son of Dost Mahomed's, was the real Akram Khan's or not.

The evidence of the villagers and two wounded Affghans would make one believe that one of the bodies was Akram Khan's, but it was not conclusive. Did any of your men hear that Akram Khan was killed by your men or mine on the 21st? if so, kindly let me know; or if anything belonging to Akram Khan is in possession of any of your men, that Akram Khan was killed in that patch of wheat where (*sic in orig*) our charge ended.

Will you kindly find out if Lieutenant Duncan Macdougall is with Blood's Battery, and give him the enclosed; he is my first cousin, and in the action of the 20th neither of us knew the other was there; if he is not, will you kindly destroy the note? It gave me much pleasure having it in my power to speak to Lord Gough, and before witnesses, of your Horse, &c.; I did the same to Colonel Grant, the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I hope you are getting on well—excuse haste—we go to Wuzzeerabad next week.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

J. CAMPBELL, 9th Lancers.

SIR,

13th March, 1849.

In compliance with Division Orders, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Roll.

It is very difficult for me to particularise individuals where all behaved so well. After the charge, the Affghan Cavalry attempted to stand in small bodies, and in charging these there was much gallantry displayed.

I beg particularly to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General my senior Russuldar, Mohubut Khan, who is a most brave and gallant soldier.

This officer was recommended for honorary distinction along with two other native officers, since dead, on account of his distinguished conduct in the Battle of Meeanee.

Whether in camp, the line of march, or before the enemy, he is always the same, invariably exerting himself in maintaining discipline and good order, and I consider that his exertions materially contributed to the success of the regiment which I have the honor to command.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjaub.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjaub.

13th March, 1849.

ROLL of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, Army of the Punjaub, who particularly distinguished themselves in Action with the Enemy on the 21st February, 1849.

Camp, Whormuck, 13th March, 1849.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
<i>Russuldar.</i>		
1	Mohubut Khan	This officer led on his squadron most gallantly, and was most active in reforming the regiment after the pursuit of the Affghan Cavalry, to renew the pursuit in another direction. This officer led on his squadron most gallantly, and, with a few suwars, gallantly drove off a body of Affghans who made a rush at the standard.
2	Kaller Khan	
<i>Russaidar.</i>		
1	Meerza Ahmed Ali Beg ...	This officer led on his squadron most gallantly, and in the pursuit was conspicuous in leading on men to charge Affghan Cavalry whenever they made a stand in any body ; while thus engaged he captured a standard himself, killing the standard-bearer.
<i>Naib Russuldar.</i>		
1	Raggoobah Dyal	Conspicuous in pursuit.
2	Jellal Khan.....	Conspicuous in the pursuit, and wounded while leading on his men.
<i>Jemadar.</i>		
1	Khyrattee Khan	Conspicuous for great gallantry during the charge, and in the pursuit most active in leading suwars against any Affghan Cavalry who made stand. This officer was present in the <i>melée</i> , where the chief Sirdar was, with many of his followers, killed, and his bravery was very conspicuous.
2	Kallee Khan .....		Conspicuous in the pursuit, capturing a standard, and gallantly leading on men against any Affghan Cavalry who made a stand.
<i>Duffedar.</i>		
1	Azeem Khan	Wounded. All these men were conspicuous for gallantry in the charge and in the pursuit.
	Hafizoola Khan.....	
	Nubbee Bux	
	Ahmed Khan	
5	Shaik Imaum Bux	
	Ramdeen.....	
	Shaik Meyboob Bux	
	Beharee Lall	
	Toollajee Kallia	
10	Oolfutraie	
	Kamul Khan	
	Peerajee Kallia	
13	Abdool Rehman Khan ...	
<i>Suwars.</i>		
1	Hazah Meer Khan	All these men were conspicuous for gallantry in the charge and in the pursuit.
	Roshun Khan	
	Wuzzeer Ali	
	Peer Bux	
5	Imaum Ali	
	Synd Ahmed	
	Uckbar Shah Khan	
	Saadut Khan	
	Alum Khan	
10	Junshere Khan	
	Hussan Ali Khan ..	
	Kurreem Khan	
	Yar Mahomed Khan	
	Futteh Mahomed	Severely wounded. Severely wounded. Severely wounded. Severely wounded. Wounded. Wounded. Wounded. Wounded. Severely wounded.
15	Imaum Ali Khan	
	Dhun Sing	
	Uzmut Khan	
	Fouzoola Khan	
	Ameer Mahomed Khan ...	
20	Shaik Uzmutoola	
	Zabbur Khan	
	Hossein Khan	
	Mahomed Khan	
	Kurreem Khan	
25	Shaik Huzrut.....	
26	Ahmed Khan	

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Army of the Punjaub.

SIR,

16th March, 1849.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed correspondence ; of the officers, commissioned, non-commissioned, and suwars, mentioned in the Roll, I only brought forward before the Committee the names of Russuldars Mohubut Khan and Kallee Khan, Russaidar Meerza Ahmed Ali Beg, Jemadars Khyrattee Khan and Kallee Khan, Suwars Uzmud Khan, Farzoola Khan, Ameer Mahomed Khan, Shaik Uzmutoola, Shaik Huzrut.

Of these, the Committee have recommended all for the Third Class Order of Merit, except Russuldar Mohubut Khan, whose services, they say, do not come under the spirit of the order.

As the services of this officer give him a claim for honorary distinction superior to that of any officer or suwar in the Detachment Scinde Irregular Horse, I should be sorry if he received no honorary distinction, and trust that you may consider his services sufficient to recommend that he should receive the Order of British India.

I beg to forward the accompanying copy of a letter to the address of the Assistant Adjutant-General, with reference to this officer, whose services are so well known to yourself that further mention would be unnecessary.

I have the honor, &c.,
G. MALCOLM, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Army of the Punjaub.

(Signed)

MY DEAR JACOB,

March, 1849.

I wrote to you yesterday, and have very little to add to-day, but that I omitted to mention something which I was anxious to ask you about. You, I dare say, remember my orderly, Peer Khan, a very nice, clean, steady young fellow, who you said one day you would promote ; but, unfortunately, he is still a Bhargheer, and could not be made a N. C. O. What I want is, that if ever you should have an assamee in your gift, and wished to bestow it on a deserving character, I think you could not give it to a better, and would be much obliged by your doing it. He made "urz" to me, some time ago, to try and get him one ; but then I told him it was not possible, he must do like others, go on steadily and buy an assamee. The Bengalees marched this morning, thank God, and I hope it may be some time before we are mixed up with them again. We follow them to-morrow morning, and expect to reach Attock on the 20th or 21st. Accounts received from Abbott, who has possession of the Mogulla pass, say that there is not an Affghan on this side of the Indus, they having abandoned Attock and crossed the river sharp, on hearing that the Sikh Army were about to lay down their arms ; thus removing any opposition to our advance on Peshawur. Major Mackeson was also saying, this morning, that it was perfectly true that our Government had offered a lac of rupees to the Khyheerees, to close the pass against the return of the Affghans ; and that they had consented to do it on receiving 30,000 rupees down, and the remainder on the completion of their contract. This will place the Dost in a regular fix, and he will either surrender to us or try and force the Khyber ; he must do one or the other, for I can hardly hope he will have the impertinence to oppose us. I did not believe the report exactly at first, thinking our Government would be only too glad to get Dost Mahomed and Company out of Peshawur as soon as possible ; but my Lord Dalhousie seems determined to teach them a lesson, and faith he is right ; it will save trouble hereafter, and show the Affghans that they had better in future remain behind their passes.

The remainder of the Khalsa Army laid down their arms yesterday, and that business is now finished—Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, Uttar Singh, and one or two other of the principal men conducting the ceremony, by formally delivering up their swords to General Gilbert ; and they to-day proceed to Lahore, escorted by a squadron of Christie's Horse. Six more guns were given up here yesterday, making the total number captured this side of the Jhelum forty-one, including our own three, or thirty-eight without them.

The Sikh Army here was very much greater than we first heard. Some people declare there were 30,000 men altogether surrendered to a force one-third their strength. The Sikhs, on being asked why they gave in, say they were completely

March, 1849.

tired of the war ; that they had been most grossly humbugged by their Sirdars, who, when it came to fighting, were the first to run away. Whatever else may come out of it, this much good has been done, that the confidence of the Sikhs in their Sirdars is gone for ever—so there will not be again any formidable combination. Much confusion and disturbance must, however, still exist ; for here is a large body of soldiery, men tied to arms from their very birth, thrown on the country without employment, and who will, after a bit, take to looting for a livelihood, having no other resource. Our Government might, and will probably, take some into employ, but cannot all. There is a report to-day that annexation has been negotiated by the Governor-General, and that a contingent of 20,000 men is to be raised, and the country placed in the same position as Gwalior—a very great mistake, in my opinion, having such a system on our frontier, and I doubt its being the case very much.

A Committee has been ordered to assemble to inquire into claims for the Order of Merit ; and Malcolm has to-day gone up about our fellows. It is a very great mistake ordering these inquiries ; they only tend to make men discontented, for all cannot be rewarded according to their own ideas ; and where all behave well it is impossible to select. Some fifty names were produced in about five minutes, who had all done alike, and who will think themselves injured if they are not all made “Illustrious.” Why does not Government leave it to commanding officers to bring forward men, if they think proper ? Malcolm is, however, only going to produce the Native officers and two suwars, whose wounds are such that, in all probability, they will have to be pensioned this year. This is, I think, the best way of settling it.

Yesterday Lord Gough’s despatch about the battle of Goojerat came ; and a more tame production I have seldom seen—cram-full of lies as usual—and most things that really happened have been fearfully perverted. General Thackwell, though he was fully aware that none of the 9th Lancers charged with us, deliberately says one squadron did, and a second acted as a reserve.

He, Sir Joseph Thackwell himself, brought the order to us, and said, “I will order a squadron of the 9th to support you.” One squadron did—the very one that is mentioned by General Thackwell as having charged with us, which it never did, commanded by Captain Campbell. They never were even with our right flank ; and when we stopped to reform the men a little, the Lancer squadron was behind us.

They did the duty of support most excellently, no doubt, but they never charged. Indeed, whilst Malcolm and I were collecting the men, I asked Captain Campbell to charge a body of the Sikh Cavalry quite close to our right, who, I thought, might bother us before we could get the men together. This he did not do ; and afterwards came up and said to me, “I did not charge those men you asked me to, because I saw they were not inclined to trouble you ; and my orders were to act as your support.” As near as possible those were his exact words. So they never charged, even when an opportunity was shown them ; yet General Thackwell coolly reports that they did. As for the other squadron Sir Joseph mentions as the support, under a Major Grant, none of us ever saw them. It only shows what these Queen’s Generals will descend to, to give their regiments abroo, false though it be. One thing, the truth is generally known : so we don’t care a pin about it ; and I only mention it now to show what lies are officially given out. I don’t know what the Chiefs and others’ reasons were for making these mis-statements ; but they have fully succeeded in one thing, that is, in disappointing everybody. All the Bengalees complain loudly about it. The only two decent reports are Sir W. Gilbert’s and Dundas’s.

Our horses are now full. Rum follows these Qui Hies. There was Christie, yesterday, buying horses himself ; he got upwards of eighty, which he told me this morning he was going to give out to his Regiment, casting bad ones. He pays the money for the whole, or has it paid, and then strikes an average at which he gives them out to the men. They were saying their reason for doing this was, they got the horses for the men cheaper ; very like a whale. I could twig fast enough the men cannot buy themselves, from debt, so the officers for them manage this way to keep up their horses. They did not own this ; however, I will get it out of some of them before long. Green unites in best love ; and believe me, ever yours very affectionately,

(Signed)

W. L. MEREWETHER,
Scinde Irregular Horse.

MY DEAR MALCOLM,

16th March, 1849.

On the day of the battle, when first I heard of the charge you had made, I understood that the 9th Lancers supported. One account, however, stated that while the *mêlée* lasted the squadron of the 9th came to your assistance; but that the Scinde Horse led, and completely succeeded, I always understood. I observed Sir J. Thackwell's despatch says that the squadron of the 9th, under Major Grant, charged with you, which was not the first version of the story I heard, and that they were, as you state, in rear of you. I could not see the Regular Cavalry distinctly; and excepting once, when a portion moved on at a canter to support the guns, I never saw a dragoon out of a trot, and could not understand what Thackwell was about in not driving away the rabble he had in his front, more particularly when he told me to halt and re-form my left, with all the Cavalry beyond it, and a Brigade of Infantry, that could be moved in any direction, in my rear. I always understood the affair to be exactly as originally represented.

Believe me yours truly,

(Signed)

H. DUNDAS.

I am also next to certain that the only Cavalry that charged, during the whole day, was the Scinde Horse. I could not see those on the right; but I believe they did not attempt it; and I'm sure those on the left did not.

SIR,

19th March, 1849.

Adverting to the honorable mention made of the Scinde Horse, under Lieutenant Malcolm, attached to the Bombay division, Army of the Punjaub, by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, in His Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor-General—with especial reference to the charge made by them on a large body of Affghan Cavalry and Ghorechurra Horse, in the action near Goojerat on the 21st idem, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to furnish you with the annexed extracts from a letter, addressed to this department by the Brigadier-General the Honorable H. Dundas, dated 22nd ultimo, and from my reply—which His Excellency begs you will do him the favor to communicate to Major Jacob, who raised this distinguished corps; and whose able command and unremitting exertions its excellent discipline and invariable good behaviour are in so great measure to be attributed.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,

To Major-General Auchmuty, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Division.

Adjutant-General of the Army.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY to Brigadier-General the Honorable H. DUNDAS, C.B., commanding Bombay Division, dated Bombay, 17th March, 1849, No. 592.

17th March, 1849.

I have had the honor to receive and submit to the Commander-in-Chief your despatch, No. 150, of the 22nd ultimo, with accompaniments, detailing the operations of the division under your command, in the action at Goojerat, on the 21st idem; and am instructed to convey to you the expressions of His Excellency's approbation of the conduct of the Bombay Troops on that occasion, especially of the excellent practice of Major Blood's Troop of Horse Artillery, and the most gallant charge made by the Scinde Horse, under Lieutenant Malcolm, which His Excellency regards with the highest admiration.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from Brigadier-General the Honorable H. DUNDAS, C.B., commanding Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjaub, dated the 22nd February, 1849, No. 150, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

22nd February, 1849.

About the same time an opportunity was given for Lieutenant Malcolm to charge with the Scinde Horse. I am sorry to say I did not witness that charge, which was made home upon a body of Affghan Cavalry, and in which a Chief

22nd February, 1849. of note, said to be a son of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, was killed with many of his followers. This excellent regiment has again signally distinguished itself; and Lord Gough expressed to me on the field that their conduct was magnificent.

The Scinde Horse and Major Blood's troop, forming part of the pursuing column, continued the pursuit, cutting up and scattering the flying enemy for many miles, and aided in securing a number of guns, which the enemy endeavoured to carry off.

(True extract.)

(Signed) W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division.

5th April, 1849.

SIR,

I am instructed by Major-General Auchmuty to forward to you the annexed copies of letters and extract, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, bearing reference to the very brilliant charge of the small body of Scinde Horse at the Battle of Goojerat.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assisting Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

2nd April, 1849.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I send you the accompanying copy of letters relative to our charge at Goojerat:—

To Captain PRATT, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

17th March, 1849.

17th March, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

Yesterday I saw a copy of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell's despatch in the *Delhi Gazette*.

The Scinde Horse are there stated to have charged with a squadron of the 9th Lancers. As my report says that we charged alone, supported by a squadron of the 9th Lancers, I feel myself called upon to give my version of the affair more explicitly.

I understood the Major-General to say to me—"Bring your right shoulders forward and charge the Affghan Cavalry; you will be supported by a squadron of the 9th Lancers." I was not aware that this squadron was ordered to charge. They certainly did not charge, nor did they advance in line with the Scinde Horse, but moved on steadily in my right rear, and came up to the ground we charged over after the enemy had been completely defeated. I was not aware that any portion of my men were ordered to remain in reserve, and no portion did.

I trust that the Major-General will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus writing; but I owe it to myself, the officers, and men of the Scinde Horse, to represent to the Major-General, that the charge which defeated the Affghan Cavalry was ours alone.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM.

To Lieutenant MALCOLM.

Camp, Wuzzeerabad, 24th March, 1849.

24th March, 1849.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, which has been submitted to Sir Joseph Thackwell, and I am instructed to answer as follows:—

The Major-General is surprised at Lieutenant Malcolm's letter, which has unadvisedly brought into question the orders given with respect to the attack of the part of the Cavalry of the left. The Major-General, therefore, repeats the

words of his despatch, namely, that he ordered a part of the Scinde Horse and a squadron of the 9th Lancers to attack, supported by the remainder of the Scinde Horse; this order was repeated twice to the officer in command of that body, either Lieutenant Malcolm or Merewether. A similar order was given to the squadron of the 9th Lancers; but, if these orders were not carried out through a mistake, it does not belong to the Major-General. Seeing the enemy's cavalry was in considerable force, I ordered a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Major Grant, to advance *en echelon* on the right of the attacking body; and, as Sir Joseph has stated, the whole of the line also advanced. 24th March, 1849.

The Major-General is perfectly aware of the gallant conduct of the Scinde Horse, and of what they did, and thinks, in his despatch he has given that corps every credit they can wish; but surely it would be unjust to withhold praise to the troops who formed the support to an attacking body, and therefore he felt it incumbent on him to mention the whole in the terms of the despatch. Had the Major-General's orders been carried into effect, there is no doubt the squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Campbell, would have achieved their object gloriously; but the Major-General begs you will bear in mind that it was accident only which gave the Scinde Horse the honor of the charge. Had any other regiment of Cavalry been on the left, the duty of the attack would have fallen on them; this the Major-General explained when he spoke on the field in commendation of the Scinde Horse.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

PRATT, Captain,

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

A copy of my letter to Captain Pratt was sent to Captain Campbell with the following:— 17th March, 1849.

17th March, 1849.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN CAMPBELL,

I beg to send you a copy of a letter which I have written to Captain Pratt, on the subject of the charge of the Affghan Cavalry.

I should be obliged if you would corroborate the correctness of the statement. I am fully sensible of the advantage which I derived from your support; but all who saw the charge must be aware that it was ours alone.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM.

This is his answer:—

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MALCOLM,

I wish that I could corroborate your statement to Captain Pratt of what occurred on the 21st of last month, but I regret I cannot do so; and am sorry you sent the statement you did to Captain Pratt, for if I am called upon for my version of what occurred on that day, it will not agree with paragraph No. 4 of your letter, inasmuch as the enemy were not defeated when my squadron formed in line on your right. On the contrary, when I came up on the right of your Horse, some three or four horses' length in advance of my squadron, I found several of the Affghan Horse, who fired upon some of my men as they formed on your right; and two of the Affghans, one a very remarkable man for his size, and another, advanced, sword in hand, against my left. One of these was cut down by a sergeant of my left troop before my eyes, and the other was shot by one of my men as he was making a cut at Lieutenant Donovan. I went forward with a few of your men that I cheered on, and was upon your right before my own squadron came up, which did so at a gallop, and formed on your right. I was fortunately able to see what occurred, both the gallantry of your men, and what occurred when my squadron charged "the small body" that you had left me of the enemy (what I termed the scrag end of the mutton). I have never taken to myself any credit of the affair—I only did my duty; and to every one have given you and your men their due; but I cannot allow that my squadron never charged—was never in line with your Horse—and that the enemy had been completely defeated ere my squadron came up. Did I do so, it would be at complete variance with my statement to my Commanding Officer, and with what I saw with my own eyes. 25th March, 1849.

25th March, 1849.

I wish you had been satisfied with the handsome way you, your men, and officers were mentioned in print, and have left well alone.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Signed)

J. CAMPBELL.

P.S.—You, probably, did not yourself, or with your own eyes, see what occurred on your right before my squadron formed on your right, and when it did so. You, probably, were at the centre, or towards the left of your Horse, for I did not see you at the point where I was.

I have again just written.

1st April.

1st April, 1849.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN CAMPBELL,

I should not trouble you with a reply to your letter of the 26th, except for the remark in the last paragraph, in which you express yourself dissatisfied with what I have done.

I am satisfied with what I have written; and I wrote because it appeared to me that Sir J. Thackwell was not aware of the actual position of the Scinde Horse, the which I considered it my duty to let him know, as my official report did take more credit to myself than, from the despatch, it would appear that I had a right to. The despatch inferred that your squadron and a portion of the Scinde Horse charged together, defeated the Affghan Cavalry together, and together captured some standards. I could not say what the squadron of the 9th Lancers did of themselves, but only what they did with reference to the Scinde Horse.

Lieutenant Merewether saw your sergeant kill the Affghan, and this took place a considerable time after the enemy had been completely defeated—according to my acceptation of the words “enemy defeated.”

You might have killed several men; several were running about. I count such as a defeated enemy; and I can only repeat that the squadron of the 9th Lancers did not charge with the Scinde Horse, and that the Affghan Cavalry were completely defeated as a body before you came up. The only “small body” I saw after the defeat, and when I was collecting my men, was not charged by the 9th Lancers; it being remarked, either by you or another officer of the squadron, and as I thought at the time very properly, that the squadron was there for a support.

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM.

I now forward a second extraordinary letter, received from Captain Campbell, which I did not answer. Also one from Brigadier-General Dundas, in answer to one written to him on seeing Sir J. Thackwell's despatch, and to explain the variance between it and my own official report.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

G. MALCOLM.

Although not yet completely decided, it is next thing to certain that we shall remain here for the hot season.

The Bengal troops going back march on Wednesday, 4th April.

A Second Letter from Captain CAMPBELL.

26th March, 1849.

DEAR SIR,

I forwarded to your address, yesterday, my answer to yours of the 17th, and in case of its not reaching you, I attach to this a copy of the same. On due consideration of your letter, I now find part of the contents much more serious than I at first remarked; and if taken by Sir J. Thackwell, likely to be attended with serious consequences to yourself, as you have attacked the correctness of Sir J. Thackwell's despatch, and declare a portion of it to be incorrect, and your version of it to be the correct one in the following instances:—

1st.—That the squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers under my command, on the 21st, never charged the Affghans. I beg to state that a portion of my

squadron did charge a portion of the Affghan Cavalry who were on your right front, and trying to get round to your right rear. My squadron came up at a gallop, and the Affghan Cavalry were pointed out by me (to the men of it) with my sword: "Now, my lads, for your British blood; knock over these b———" (excuse the expression, as I was excited). I pushed by your right with part of my left troop; some shots were fired by the enemy at my fellows, and then all the Affghans in my front went about, with the exception of three or four who were knocked over, two being killed close by me and Lieutenant Donovan.

I don't know what you call this on the Bombay side, but in Bengal we term it a charge.

2nd.—Your assertion that my squadron was not in line with your Horse, when you advanced. I admit that they were not at the advance of your Horse, but the time you pulled up in a patch of long wheat my squadron (at least the left troop) joined yours on your right, and aided in dispersing, and did disperse, a body of the Affghan Cavalry, which latter did not retire till they saw my whole squadron coming up at them, and some of their cavalry knocked over and killed by some of my men, a little in advance of the main body.

3rd.—That my squadron did not come up to your Horse till the enemy had been completely defeated. I must deny this, as common sense should have shown you that, had the enemy been completely defeated before I came up, I should not have found any Affghans when I joined you, and certainly none would have been killed by my men there. You have been incautious in sending in such a letter as you have done to Captain Pratt, and I should recommend to you to solicit being allowed to withdraw the same: not that I care sixpence about the production as regards myself or my men, on the contrary I would, if you like it, make you a present of the two Affghans killed by a sergeant and private of Lieutenant Donovan's Troop, together with a standard one of my men secured, but which he found too much bother, I suppose, in carrying, and threw it away; one of your men, I am told, immediately dismounted and carried it off.

I am sorry to have observed a little jealousy in your style of letters; not satisfied with all the honors and credit given to you for your share in the fight, you will not allow my fellows or myself any. The simplest way would have been to have said to Captain Pratt, "I and my Scinde Horse did everything, and Captain Campbell and his Lancers nothing."

(Signed)

Yours truly,
J. CAMPBELL.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th, which is so uncourteous in its tone and expression that I forbear answering it, and decline further correspondence on the subject.

(Signed)

Yours truly,
G. MALCOLM.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty to annex, for your information, the accompanying copies of letters from the Adjutant-General of the Army and Military Secretary to Government, intimating that your claim to admission to the Order of the Bath will be again brought to the notice of the Court of Directors.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde and Beloochistan.

*Adjutant-General's Office,
Bombay, 12th March, 1849.*

SIR,

Referring to the seventh paragraph of your letter of the 27th of January last, reporting on the state of the Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying copy

26th March, 1849.

5th April, 1849.

24th March, 1849.

12th March, 1849.

of a communication from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melville, under date the 8th instant (No. 670), intimating that the claim of Major Jacob for admission to the Order of the Bath will be brought again to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Major-General Auchmuty, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

8th March, 1849.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 175, dated 9th ultimo, with its enclosures ; and to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the claims of Major Jacob, commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, to the honor of the Bath, will be brought again to the notice of the Honorable Court.

(True copy.)

(True copy.)

(Signed) **F. FOLLET, Captain,**
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S.D.

SIR,

The party of the Scinde Irregular Horse at Kusmore (forty, of all ranks) was relieved by a similar party on the 6th instant. The relieved party under command of Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan, marched from Kusmore towards Koomree, about two o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and had only departed about one hour, when the party at Kusmore, which had not yet gone into the lines, but was encamped outside, was surrounded, and vigorously attacked on all sides. A duffedar going his rounds first fell in with the enemy, and was killed; the mountaineers, immensely out-numbering the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, then rushed in among the horses, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued; which, after a violent struggle, ended in the enemy being beaten off, with severe loss, leaving a great number of dead on the ground.

Scinde Irregular Horse . . . { 1 duffedar, 3 suwars, and 4 horses killed.
4 suwars very severely wounded.

Belooche Guides	{ 1 suwar killed.
	{ 1 suwar mortally wounded.

When the attack commenced on the party at Kusmore, Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan was about four miles distant, on the road towards Koomree; hearing firing in the direction of Kusmore, he galloped back with party towards that place; as he approached Kusmore, he came on a body of 300 or 400 horsemen, who were driving off nearly 1,000 camels. Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan instantly charged and dispersed the enemy; killed a great many of them; and, following them up a considerable distance, recovered and brought back the whole of the plunder they were carrying off.

He then returned to Kusmore.

The mountain robbers, on this inroad, were led by Meer Hadjee, Khetranee, and Alum Khan, Boogtee, both of whom were seen and recognised during the attack on the party at Kusmore, by some of my Belooche guides. 8th April, 1849.

I purpose proceeding, at noon to-day, along the frontier towards Kusmore.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

12th April, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you that, on my way to Kusmore, to which I had proceeded as already reported, I last night received information of the assembly of a large body of mountaineers, for hostile purposes, to the westward. In consequence, after reinforcing the post of Kusmore, and making such other arrangements as appeared conducive to the safety of this part of the frontier, I made a forced march back to this place, Hassan ke Ghurree, and it is my intention to march to-night straight to Shahpoor, with a troop of the Scinde Irregular Horse, directing another troop to join me at that place from Khanghur.

On my arrival at this post I received information that a body of Murrees and other mountaineers, to the number of 1,200 men, mostly horsemen, had assembled near Lharee, for the purpose of attacking the Khyheeree villages, in Cutchee, and then making a descent on the British territory; I hope to be in time to prevent this, and to punish the invaders.

The number of men at my disposal on the frontier is now small, but will, I have every reason to believe, suffice for its protection, though the labor will be severe.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

SIR,

12th April, 1849.

I have the honor to report further particulars regarding the attack made by the mountain tribes on the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, at Kusmore, reported in my letter, to your address, of the 8th instant.

A week before the attack took place I was aware that the mountaineers were mustering in the hills for some evil purpose; many circumstances induced me to suppose that their object would be the plunder of the Khyheeree villages, in Cutchee, and such I still have reason to believe to have been their intention, though finding that they were expected in that quarter they suddenly changed the direction of their march, and made an unexpected descent on Kusmore, which, had it not been for the readiness, bravery, and excellent conduct of the officers and men on the frontier posts in that neighbourhood, would certainly have proved as successful as it turned out to be disastrous to the invaders, for the surprise was perfect; the hill men, in this instance, having stolen a march on me and deceived, in regard to their real intentions, all my most experienced guides, &c., themselves old and noted Border riders.

No extraordinary precautions were taken by me towards Kusmore; but the system of patrols, &c., was carried on as usual, day and night, and the watering places likely to be frequented by marauding parties from the hills, to a distance of twenty-five miles from Kusmore, were duly visited on the 6th instant, but no sign of an enemy was perceived anywhere.

The mountaineers, however, having assembled in the Murrow valley, to the number of 500 horsemen and some foot (number unknown), left the hills, after sunset, on the 6th instant, *via* Goojroo and Shore; made one march to Kusmore, avoiding all the usual routes, and attacked the detachment at that place, as reported in my letter of the 8th.

The detachment having been relieved that day, the relieved party had just marched off, and men, horses and camels, were moving about all night, which prevented the approach of the enemy being perceived so quickly as it would otherwise have been. I challenged—the enemy answered “appalog,” and immediately the duffedar on duty was killed, and the rest of the guard killed or cut down; forty or fifty of the enemy (dismounted and holding their mares by long ropes) then rushed to the Native officer’s house, with the intention of first killing him, but

12th April, 1849.

the party of the Scinde Irregular Horse not having yet entered the lines, the house was unoccupied.

The duffedar on duty, as he fell, gave the alarm, and the enemy having been delayed a few moments in the empty lines, Duffedar Kishen Singh, with Suwars Mahomed Gool, Khan Gool, Neaz Gool (father and two sons), Shaik Ahbid Ali, Mosum Singh, and Mahomed Zummah Khan, had time to turn out and oppose the rush which the enemy soon made on the detachment. They did this most gallantly; and when the enemy broke in among the horses on all sides, Naib Russuldar Shaik Allaoodeen and his whole party were up in arms to meet them. The result has already been reported in my letter of the 8th instant; and it was owing to the readiness and courage of Duffedar Kishen Singh and his comrades, above mentioned, that the whole party were not destroyed to a man. There were but forty men of the Scinde Irregular Horse in all; and the surprise and immense disparity of numbers might have appalled even brave men.

The conduct of Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan, already reported, is worthy of the highest praise. He left eight men with the baggage of his party, and galloped back with the remaining thirty-two. With this small party he did not hesitate to charge more than ten times his number of enemies, who, from the boldness of the attack, and the imperfect light concealing the great disparity of numbers, were defeated, with the loss of many men and the whole of their plunder.

Naib Russuldars Abdoolah Khan and Bahadoor Khan, from the posts of Koomree and Kundkote, immediately on the alarm reaching them, proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, and were in time to fall in with some of the horsemen just before they reached the hills, when several of the enemy were killed, and some mares taken.

Altogether the loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to forty men killed, and, probably, more than an equal number wounded; a great number of their mares also were killed, wounded, and taken—six of these were found next day straying in the jungle near Kusmore. The well-known mare of Alum Khan, the noted Kulpur Chief, was killed in the attack on Kusmore, and left on the ground. One of the chief leaders of the mountaineers was also killed; a struggle took place for the possession of his body, which the enemy at last tied on to the back of a mare, and carried off. They did the same with others of their dead and desperately wounded.

The enemy obtained no plunder whatever, not even a single head of cattle. The loss on our side was considerable:—

KILLED.—One duffedar, three suwars, two syces, and four horses of the Scinde Irregular Horse; two suwars of the Belooche guides, and two Jutts.

WOUNDED.—Four suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse very severely, five horses mortally, since dead.

Two of the enemy were brought in mortally wounded; just before their death they stated that their horsemen in this raid numbered five short of five hundred, and that the Sirdars, mentioned in my former letter, were with them; as also a Murree chief, by name Gool Gawur, first cousin of Deen Mahomed, the head of the tribe.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to bring to notice, in the proper quarter, the conduct of Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan, Naib Russuldar Shaik Allaoodeen, Duffedar Kishen Singh, and the suwars mentioned above, with a view to their obtaining the distinction of the "Order of Merit," which they appear to me richly to deserve. Also several of the men who were with the party of Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan, and were distinguished by their bravery and success in personal combat in the charge on the enemy's horsemen; the names of these men will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Officer
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

14th April, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that according to the intention expressed in my letter, No. 96, of 1849, to your address, I proceeded from Hassan ke Ghurree, on the night of the 12th instant, to this place, with a troop of the Scinde Irregular Horse; at Shahpoor I was joined by another troop from Khanghur.

Notwithstanding the rapidity of our movements, it appears that some rumor of them reached the hostile mountain tribes, who yesterday broke up their assembly and retired into the hills. 14th April, 1849.

My intention at present is to halt at Shahpoor another day, and if nothing further occurs, to return to Khanghur to-morrow night.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Officer (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

16th April, 1849.

In continuation of the subject of my letter, No. 97, of the 12th April, 1849, I have the honor to state that the names of the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, who were distinguished for their bravery on the occasion mentioned in that letter, are as follow :—

Suwar Bucktawur Khan,
„ Gool Mahomed Khan,
„ Synd Rehimutoola,
„ Khoda Yar Khan,
„ Mahomed Khan,
„ Ameer Khan,
„ Khaim Khan,
„ Synd Janoo,
„ Nuwaub Shere Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Officer (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

16th April, 1849.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying copies of letters, which will show what has taken place on this frontier during the past week. I returned to Khanghur on the morning of the 16th instant. The Murrees had entirely broken up and dispersed to their homes in the hills, in consequence of hearing a false report of my having entered the hills from Kusmore; but it does not appear that they had the least knowledge of my counter march to Shahpoor.

I have this morning heard of another assembly of mountain plunderers, on the south side of the Zeen; but their numbers are small, about 120, and their proceedings not likely to be of any importance.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Commissioner (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
in Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

3rd May, 1849.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to bring to the notice of the General Commanding, with a view to its being represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Russuldar Alladad Khan, of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, who appeared an unfit, before the Invaliding Committee in Upper Scinde, and who has since been remanded to his duty, is totally unfit for any service; he is decrepid and feeble, cannot mount a horse without assistance; is quite worn out with age, hard service, and long-continued ill health; he has been on the Sick List, unable to do duty, for two years. This officer, though now useless, has deserved well of the State, and has served with credit wherever he has been employed.

He (then a suwar in the Poona Horse) accompanied the late Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., to Herat, and was with that officer during the whole period of the siege of that place. His services on that occasion were considered valuable by Government, who especially directed that he should be promoted to Russuldar, on the formation of the Scinde Irregular Horse; and under the circumstances above mentioned, I have little doubt that Government will see fit at once to grant him the pension of his rank.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Follet, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

18th May, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,071, of 12th May, 1849, to my address, with accompanying copy of letter, No. 1,832, of 1849, from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay. With reference to the fourth paragraph of the letter, I beg to state, and request that it may be represented to Government, that no body of horsemen, driving camels, concealed themselves on the occasion in question in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the outposts. The enemy made a march of some forty miles during the night, and fell on Kusmore about 3 o'clock in the morning, while it was still quite dark. The camels were carried off from the Jutt encampments about Kusmore while the attack on the lines was going on, and were retaken by Naib Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan before the robbers had proceeded two miles from the place. Government does not appear to be aware that the neighbourhood of Kusmore, and, indeed, the greater part of the whole district of Boordeeka, is covered with forest and tall reeds; so that, as the posts are sixteen miles distant from each other, no amount of vigilance or caution on the part of the detachments could have prevented what occurred on the occasion in question. If want of conduct has been shown in the proceedings, it is chargeable to me only, not to the native officers and men, who have done all that men could do. For myself, however humble my ability, it has been my constant endeavour to remedy its defects, by the utmost exertion of vigilance and activity.

Since I have commanded on this frontier I have never been absent from duty for an hour. I trusted that the invariable success which has attended the Scinde Irregular Horse in guarding the border would have sufficed to have convinced Government that the leader of the corps was not wanting in the qualifications necessary for dealing successfully with such clever, enterprising, and ever-watchful enemies as are the predatory tribes beyond the frontier; and I cannot adequately express my regret at finding that Government considers that, in the performance of the duty, neither vigilance nor caution have been displayed on our part. The chief means I have of preventing occurrences such as this raid of Kusmore consist in obtaining timely information of gatherings of the mountaineers, and of their intended movements, which may enable me to reinforce the point threatened, or, possibly, fall in with and attack the invaders in the desert; while each outpost has only to look to its own neighbourhood.

In the instance of the attack on Kusmore, there were, as has been already reported, two assemblies of the predatory tribes going on at once—one in the Murrow valley, and the other near Lharee. The latter body, which was the greater of the two, afterwards went off to the Bolaun; but the original intentions of the men composing it were, probably, similar to those of the other party, which attacked Kusmore.

It is impossible always to know with certainty beforehand what will be the proceedings of these wild and lawless marauders; they do not even know themselves; but sometimes change their intentions on the very eve of carrying them into effect. Until ill success shall have induced these tribes to forego their predatory habits, such occurrences as this raid of Kusmore must sometimes happen, in spite of every arrangement and precaution, and without blame to any one on our side.

The utmost that we can do is to prevent the success of the robbers; we cannot hope entirely to put a stop to their attempts.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

23rd May, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command since the date of my last report.

I have received full accounts of the fight which took place on the 10th instant at Beebee Nanee, between the Murrees and Brahooees.

The former were defeated, with the loss of about one hundred and twenty men killed on the spot. In the flight afterwards a great many more were slain, and many perished by thirst in the pursuit. Some of the fugitives took refuge in the village of Keerta, and were treacherously killed by the villagers.

Altogether, the loss of the Murrees in this affair is not less than seven hundred and fifty men. The Murrees, on this occasion, numbered thirteen hundred; and this was the same body of men which (as reported by me in former letters) left the hills near Lharee, and appeared to intend making an inroad towards Scinde at the same time that the post of Kusmore was attacked by another party of the same tribe.

This force appears not to have dispersed on my arrival at Shahpoor on the 13th April last, as mentioned in my former letters, but to have retired within the hills, and then marched to the Bolaun, and encamped at Beebee Nanee, thus blocking both the road to Shawl and that to Kelat, which branches off at that place. In this position they were attacked and defeated by the troops of Kelat, as above mentioned.

I have the honor to forward herewith certain news-letters received from Mahomed Hussan, Minister of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, giving accounts of the battle with the Murrees, and of the proceedings regarding Azad Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Commissioner in Scinde. Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

15th May, 1849.

I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty to forward, for communication to Major Jacob, the annexed transcript of a letter, No. 884, of the 2nd instant, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and to desire that in accordance with the 2nd paragraph thereof, a Committee composed as laid down in article 219, section 40, Jameson's code, be assembled either at Shikarpoor or Khanghur, as may be most convenient, for the investigation of the claims of the undermentioned men of the Scinde Irregular Horse to the "Order of Merit," for distinguished gallantry.

Should there be any difficulty regarding the two Captains, the three senior officers available are to be nominated, and you will be pleased also to appoint an officer to act as Judge-Advocate.

The annexed copy of a letter from Major Jacob, in reference to the gallantry of the claimants, is herewith attached for the information of the Court.

The proceedings you will be pleased to forward to me for submission to the General.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.

Naib' . . Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan
 „ . . Russuldar Shaik Allaoodeen
 Duffedar Kisson Singh
 Suwar. . Mahomed Gool
 „ . . Khan Gool
 „ . . Neaz Gool
 „ . . Shaik Ahmed Ali
 „ . . Mosum Singh
 „ . . Mahomed Jummah Khan
 „ . . Bucktawur Khan
 „ . . Gool Mahomed Khan
 „ . . Synd Rehimutoola
 „ . . Khoda Yar Khan
 „ . . Mahomed Khan
 „ . . Ameer Khan
 „ . . Khaim Khan
 „ . . Synd Janoo
 „ . . Nuwaub Shere Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) F. FOLLET, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) (True copy.) F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde.

30th May, 1849.

No. 945, dated 18th May, from the Adjutant-General.

No. 1,426 dated 12th May, from Secretary to Government.

No. 228, dated 14th April, from Secretary to Government of India.

SIR,

In reference to your letter, No. 104, of the 27th January, 1848, I am directed by Major-General Auchmuty to transmit to you the transcripts of letters as per margin, conveying the decision of the Government of India on your application for a Russuldar Major and Kote Duffedar Major being allowed to the corps under your command.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

F. FOLLET, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D.

18th May, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th of February last, I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of one from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, under date the 12th instant, No. 1,426, with copy of its accompaniment from the Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the decision of the Government of India upon the application from the officer commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse that a Russuldar Major and a Kote Duffedar Major be allowed to the corps under his command.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Major-General Auchmuty,
Commanding Scinde Division.

12th May, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 226, of the 20th February last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 228, of the 14th ultimo, from the Government of India.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Adjutant-General
of the Army.

(Signed)

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

14th April, 1849.

SIR,

Your despatch, No. 870, under date the 26th ultimo, having been laid before the Government of India, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the application of the officer commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse for the addition of a Russuldar Major, on rupees (250) two hundred and fifty, and a Kote Duffedar Major, on rupees (55) fifty-five per mensem, to the establishment of each of those regiments, seems to be chiefly based on the assertion that duty is carried on in them exactly as it is in the best regiments of the Regular Army, and that, therefore, the want of the appointment specified is as much felt as it would be in a corps of Light Cavalry.

2. The attempt to establish the principle, that all that may be desirable in a regiment of Regular Cavalry is necessary to be introduced into corps of Irregular Horse or Local Cavalry, has on all occasions been resisted by the Government of India, and by G. O. G. G., under date the 17th January, 1846; it was, for the reasons therein specified, expressly directed, "that the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Scinde Horse be placed, in point of organization, establishments and pay, on the same footing as regiments of Bengal Irregular Cavalry;" and as that General Order contains a scale of establishment, decided upon after full consideration, the Honorable the President of the Council of India, in Council, is of opinion that no alteration whatever should be permitted, unless on much stronger grounds than those shown in the present instance, neither Russuldar Major nor Kote Duffedar Majors being known in the Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Secretary to Government,
Military Department.

(Signed)

R. WYLLIE, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed)

(True copies.)

H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed)

(True copies.)

F. FOLLET, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division.

SIR,

1st June, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you that the undermentioned officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse proceeded to Shikarpoor this morning, for the purpose of appearing before a Committee, with reference to claims to the "Order of Merit:—

Naib . .	Russuldar Shaik Allaoodeen
" . .	Russuldar Kurrum Ali Khan
Duffedar .	Kisson Singh
Suwar. .	Mahomed Gool
" . .	Khan Gool
" . .	Neaz Gool
" . .	Shaik Ahmed Ali
" . .	Mosum Singh
" . .	Mahomed Jummah Khan
" . .	Bucktawur Khan
" . .	Gool Mahomed Khan
" . .	Synd Rehimutoola
" . .	Khoda Yar Khan
" . .	Mahomed Khan
" . .	Ameer Khan
" . .	Khaim Khan
" . .	Synd Janoo
" . .	Nuwaub Shere Khan

With the above I have also ordered Assistant-Surgeon Mackenzie to proceed to Shikarpoor to give his evidence.

To the Major of Brigade
in Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

25th June, 1849.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Judicial Department, No. 222, of the 20th June, 1849, to my address, with accompanying copy of a letter from Government, No. 2,106, of 1849; and, with reference to their subject, have the honor to state, that the amount received by me for the pay of Khyheeree Horsemen is paid over by me to their Chief at Chuttur, Kummal Khan, and by him disbursed to the men of his tribe.

Three jemadars, at 20 rupees each per mensem, and seventy-seven suwars, at 15 rupees, are maintained, making a total of (1,215) one thousand two hundred and fifteen rupees monthly.

The reasons in favor of this arrangement with the Khyheeree tribe, and of continuing the payment above-mentioned to them, are fully set forth in my letters enumerated in the margin, which have been already laid before Government. The advantages to the peace of the country, contemplated in the arrangement, have already accrued.

It was supposed by me that the Shahpoor post (consisting of two companies of Infantry and a troop of Cavalry) would be no longer required; it was accordingly withdrawn, and since that time the Khyheerees have maintained themselves, as I expected that they would be able to do, in the part of the country occupied by them, in perfect peace and quietness, without other aid from us than the payment above-mentioned.

The experiment has hitherto proved perfectly successful; and it appears to me that it would be injudicious, for the present at least, to disturb an arrangement which appears to answer so well.

Were the assistance now afforded to the Khyheerees by the British Government withdrawn from them they would not be able to maintain themselves in their present position; and that part of Cutchee, now occupied by a quiet peaceable race, would again speedily be filled by predatory tribes, as it was before the Khyheerees settled there, in 1845, to the grievous annoyance of the British border.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

Letter No. 53, of 25th February, 1848, from Major Jacob to the officer commanding in Upper Scinde.

Letter, No. 50, of 23rd February, 1848, from Major Jacob to Captain Brown.

Letter, No. 106, of 13th April, 1848, from Major Jacob to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Letter, No. 123, of 12th May, 1848, from Major Jacob to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

Letter, No. 153, of 4th July, 1848, from Major Jacob to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde.

6th August, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of Government, may again be called to the propriety of appointing a Russuldar Major and a Kote Duffedar Major to each of the Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse.

Government having declined granting my former application for these appointments, I would not have presumed to renew it, were I not convinced that the sole cause of their not being granted is my own want of ability to explain the matter in such a manner as to make it as clear to my superiors as it is to myself.

The conduct and discipline of Native soldiers has been the study and business of the best part of my life, for many years past. These have constituted "my morning thought, my midnight dream, my hope throughout the day;" and I am morally certain that, to the proper discipline of a good Native Regiment, the appointments above-mentioned are in the highest degree advantageous, if not absolutely necessary.

The Russuldar Major completes the connection between the European Commandant and the Native soldiers on all manner of subjects, not always directly connected with the ordinary routine of military duty, but on which the excellence of the Native soldier very greatly depends.

In fact, in a Native Regiment, an officer in the position of Russuldar Major, by whatever name called, is required to ensure a perfect understanding and mutual confidence between the Englishman and Asiatic.

In the absence of one superior Native Officer, undue influence (or the reputation of such, which is equally injurious) is likely to be possessed by the Native Adjutant (Wordee Major); and jealousies may thereby arise between him and the Commanders of Troops which would otherwise never have existed.

The principal business of the Native Adjutant (Wordee Major) is with the men on duty. The Russuldar Major is chiefly valuable off duty. Both, in their proper places, are essential to the well-being of a corps.

Until 1846 the Russuldar Major existed in the Scinde Irregular Horse; and if the want of such an officer in the corps has not been severely felt since that time, it is because I have caused the senior Native Officer to act as Russuldar Major; and because it has hitherto happened that this senior Russuldar has been one of those excellent old officers who entered the service as Native Officers in the Mahratta War in 1817, who commands respect and deference from his personal character, energy, and intelligence, as much as from his position in the service, and whom the other officers cannot but look on as their natural superior, although holding no higher rank than the other Russuldars. There is now but one of those officers left in the corps; and when he goes the want of a Russuldar Major will daily become more apparent.

With regard to the Kote Duffedar Major, he holds the place of the Sergeant-Major of an English regiment; and, under some denomination or other, such a non-commissioned officer is absolutely necessary in a Native Regiment for its drill, and the equitable distribution of duty.

The use of a Sergeant-Major in a European corps is so evident, and his duties so notorious, that it is, I presume, needless to enter into details. It is necessary to the discipline of the regiment that the duty of the Kote Duffedar Major be performed by some one, whether Government allow any pay for the appointment or not; and, as the duties are important and the position responsible, it appears to me proper that rank should be recognised and paid by the State.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse,
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the
Most Noble the Governor-General.

12th August, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 330, of the 9th August, 1849, to my address, with accompaniments.

With reference to the subject of their contents, I beg to state that, in the present tranquil state of the border, the force at my disposal, after the withdrawal

of the three detachments of the Camel Corps at Shahdadpoor, Dost Ali and Kumbur, will, doubtless, be quite sufficient for the protection of this frontier, without the aid of any of the Mounted Police or others. 12th August, 1849.

I am, however, of opinion that the best arrangement for the present will be to leave the three posts now held by the Camel Corps unoccupied, retaining the present strength at Khanghur, which I think it would not be advisable to reduce more than may be found necessary. On the return of the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse from the Punjaub, I should propose permanently to occupy the posts of Shahdadpoor and Dost Ali by detachments of the Scinde Irregular Horse, the post of Kumbur not being re-occupied at all, as it will not ever be required when the horsemen hold the other posts.

I have to-day sent orders to the detachments of the Camel Corps to evacuate the posts held by them and proceed to Larkhana. Should it appear advisable to re-occupy these posts before the return of my Punjaub detachment, I will instantly send parties from Khanghur for that purpose; meanwhile, unless I receive orders to the contrary, I purpose leaving them unoccupied.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Brigadier Douglas,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

12th August, 1849.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,552, of the 6th August, 1849, to my address, with accompaniment. With reference to the subject thereof, I have the honor to state that, on the withdrawal of the detachments of the Camel Corps, the force at my disposal will still, in my opinion, be sufficient for the safe keeping of this frontier for the present.

I propose that the post of Kumbur be not again occupied at all, and that the other two frontier posts, hitherto held by detachments of the Camel Corps, Shahdadpoor and Dost Ali, remain unoccupied until the return of the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse serving in the Punjaub, when I will again send detachments there.

This will, I think, be the best arrangement which can be made, as it will be highly unadvisable to reduce my present strength at Khanghur more than may be necessary.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

22nd August, 1849.

I have the honor to report that, on the 16th instant, I proceeded to Khyree Ghurree, with the intention of visiting all the posts on the western side of this frontier.

On the night following, an unusual and even quite unprecedented fall of rain took place, which rendered the country for two days impassable, even for men on foot, and it is still so for horsemen.

On the morning of the 17th the water was standing more than two feet deep in the lines at Khyree Ghurree; and in a few hours the whole of these lines fell down, and were completely washed away.

I had previously caused men and horses to leave the lines, and pitch where they could find dry spots on the tops of sand hillocks, which alone appeared above the water; so that no one was hurt.

As far as the eye could reach nothing but water could be seen; and the whole desert between Khyree Ghurree and Rojaun was converted into a lake. Even now, after a lapse of six days, the water is nearly three feet deep in some parts of the road; while the mud still renders it very difficult even for a cossid to get from one place to the other.

It is my intention to return to Khanghur as soon as possible. I received information yesterday that a strong body of Murrees has assembled in the hills for a predatory excursion on the border.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

27th August, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 213, of the 10th August, 1849, to my address, and with reference to the subject thereof, to inform you that nothing was due "from my Russala" to the Shroff in question—that no such transactions are allowed in the Scinde Irregular Horse—and that the debts in question were incurred by His Highness the Rao's own soldiers.

I beg to refer you to my former letters on the subject, especially to my letter, No. 108, of the 22nd September, 1846, to the address of Lieutenant Raikes. You will perceive from that letter that I declined from the first having anything whatever to do with the transaction in question.

When I consented to enlist into the Scinde Irregular Horse the men of His Highness the Rao's Troop of Cutch Irregular Horse, they were sent to me at Hyderabad without the least hint of the existence of these debts, or of any claims whatever against them, though a month's pay was advanced "to them by His Highness to start them fair in their new corps," as I was then informed.

Some months after the men had been enlisted into the Scinde Irregular Horse a list of the debts in question was sent to me by Lieutenant Raikes, when my letter, No. 108, above-mentioned, was written. I ordered the money to be paid immediately, or the debtors to leave the regiment. The Shroff regularly appointed an agent at Hyderabad to receive the money; the money was paid to him accordingly, and receipts in full long ago forwarded to Lieutenant Raikes. From that time the matter rested entirely with the Shroff and his agents. Not only were the receipts forwarded as above-mentioned, but as I have already informed Lieutenant Raikes, the agent appointed by the Shroff to receive the money appeared before me as magistrate, and solemnly affirmed that he had received the money in full; and Lieutenant Raikes informed me in his letter, No. 92, of the 26th March, 1849, as well as in a private letter which accompanied it, that the Shroff's claims were not against any men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, but against his own Gomashta, who was said to have applied the money to his own use. If Roopchund Dosanee, of Bhooj, has been cheated by his partner or agent, the courts of law are open to him; but he has no claim whatever against the Scinde Irregular Horse, or any one belonging to it. The debts due to the subjects of His Highness the Rao, and all other claims against the men, should have been settled before they left his service; and it appears to me that there was great impropriety in not informing me of these debts before the men were enlisted in the Scinde Irregular Horse; but on the contrary, allowing me to believe that the men started fair, with a month's pay in advance.

I consented to receive the men of the Cutch Irregular Horse, but never to receive its debts.

However, the money has been paid, and I beg to decline having anything more to do with the matter.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Political Agent in Cutch.

Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

29th August, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command since the date of my last report. I returned to Khanghur on the 24th instant.

With reference to the extraordinary flood, mentioned in my last report, it may be interesting to record, that at Khyree Ghurree the water from the Nara river had joined the Indus water, and was flowing freely into the Khyree ke Koor, which is connected both with the Scinde and the Ghar.

Near Rojaun, I found the water from the Lharee river flowing in a strong stream to the southward, so that the Cutchee water on that side also joined the Indus water, *via* the Meerwah.

Such an occurrence has not, I believe, been known for half a century, or more. The Murree force, whose assembly was reported last week, left the hills a few days ago, carried off a number of cattle from Mull, and killed seven men of that place. The marauders then retired to their hills, but are still assembled.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

5th September, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you that the party of Murrees, mentioned in my last report as being still assembled in arms, left the hills on the 28th ultimo, as if to attack the Khyheeree villages (Poolajee, Chuttur, &c.), but apparently thinking the attempt rash, immediately countermarched, returned to the hills without doing any mischief, encamped on the Murrow plain, and thence proceeded to make an inroad into the Muzzaree country (in the province of Mooltan), whence they carried off a large quantity of cattle, killing several of the herdsmen.

The Muzzarees assembled and pursued the robbers; a fight ensued, in which a principal chief of the Murrees, by name Ali Khan, with his nephew, Azad Khan, and others, were killed.

On the 1st instant a small party of Boogtees, led by Alum Khan, Kulpur, carried off a number of camels from Goree Naree, at which place a considerable number of Jutts are now residing.

The marauders were pursued, but escaped to the hills. The camels were recovered.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier, Upper Scinde.

SIR,

12th September, 1849.

I have the honor to report that, on the 8th instant, information was received at the post of Kusmore that a party of plunderers, headed by Alum Khan, Kulpur, had attacked some people coming from Rojaun, at a place about sixteen miles from Kusmore, and carried off a number of camels.

A party of the Scinde Irregular Horse and Belooche guides immediately proceeded in pursuit, and after a long and severe chase of about sixty miles, came up with the marauders within the large hills; the stolen property was recovered, but before the suwars could close with the robbers the latter succeeded in obtaining the top of an inaccessible hill, and escaped; Alum Khan was seen and recognised.

The Murrees have again assembled in considerable numbers at Beebee Nanee, for the purpose of intercepting some large Kafilas now at Shawl, and about to descend the Bolaun Pass.

Mahomed Hussan informs me that he has sent a Brahocee force against them, and that a fight is daily expected, of which the result will be communicated hereafter.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

22nd September, 1849.

With reference to your letter, No. 111, of the 26th of July last, requesting that your claim to the distinction of Companion of the Bath may be again brought to the notice of the authorities, I am directed by the Major-General Commanding the Division to annex, for your information, copy of one from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 8th instant, No. 1,522.

I have the honor, &c.

To Major Jacob, (Signed) E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

8th September, 1849.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, with accompaniment, relating to the claims of Major Jacob to the distinction of the Order of the Bath, and am directed in reply to intimate, that the matter having been already twice brought to the notice of the home authorities, and the last time so recently as in March last, as notified in the Military Secretary's letter, No. 670, of the 8th of that month, His Excellency does not consider it proper to forward any further applications on the subject at present, or until the Honorable Court's reply to the second reference shall be received.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army.
Commanding Scinde Division.

(True copy.)
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th October, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that it may be brought to the notice of the General Commanding in Scinde, that in consequence of the daily increasing sickness among the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse my border force is completely crippled, and is becoming quite inadequate to the safe keeping of this frontier.

Inclusive of the sick men now on their way from the various outposts, about three hundred of my men are laid up with the fever prevailing in the country, and among the sick are so many Native officers that I have now for duty at Khanghur but two Native officers of the 1st Regiment and six of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

The men suffering from the fever do not quickly recover their strength, even after the disease has left them, and remain a long time unfit for duty, and from the rapid increase in the numbers of attacked, it appears evident that hardly a man will escape the disease.

Under these circumstances, to prevent the peace of the border becoming seriously disturbed, I beg leave to request that immediate application be made for the return forthwith of the detachment of my corps, now at Peshawur.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Officer
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

20th October, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 117, of the 6th August last, I am directed by the Major-General Commanding the Division to annex, for your information, copy of one from the Military Secretary to Government, No. 2,862, dated the 4th instant, intimating that your renewed application for the appointment of a Russuldar-Major and Kote Duffedar-Major to the regiments under your command will be again referred to the Government of India.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

4th October, 1849.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 841, dated 1st September last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the application therein submitted will be again referred to the Government of India.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant-General.

(True copy.)

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

26th October, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 469, of the 25th October, 1849, to my address; and, with reference to its subject, to state that, with respect to the peace and safe keeping of this frontier, I am of opinion that the detachment at Larkhana might be withdrawn altogether without disadvantage; what reasons, on other accounts, may exist for keeping the troops at that station, I know not.

2.—My border force is now so miserably reduced, by the prevailing fever, that I already find it impossible to keep up the patrols necessary to ensure quiet along the frontier.

3.—The number of sick increases so rapidly that I am compelled to reduce all my posts, as the sick men come in; I have none to relieve them.

4.—I have ascertained that there is very little unusual sickness prevailing in the plain country of Cutchee, and none in the hills; and, should the predatory tribes become fully aware of our helpless state, most serious consequences to the peace of the country might ensue. 26th October, 1849.

5.—Doubtless, the other troops in Upper Scinde are suffering as much as the Scinde Irregular Horse; but, under the circumstances above-mentioned, if even one company of Infantry could be spared, for the purpose of being posted at Kusmore, I think that the arrangement would be highly advisable.

6.—I should not require an European officer with their company; an intelligent Native officer will be quite sufficient.

7.—If this amount of assistance can be afforded, I shall be obliged by your directing the party to join me at Khanghur as soon as possible.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Cracklow, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, No. 766, of the 22nd September last, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to transmit to you the enclosed copy of one from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, No. 3,363, of the 27th ultimo, with annexed extract from a despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, intimating that your claim to the distinction of the Order of the Bath has been brought under notice in the proper quarter. 8th December, 1849.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To Major Jacob, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from this department, No. 670, dated the 17th March last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the annexed extract, paragraph 9, of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 40, dated the 29th August last. 27th November, 1849.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To the Adjutant-General. Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from Paragraph 9 of a Despatch from the Honorable the COURT OF DIRECTORS, No. 40, dated 29th August, 1849. Letter dated 17th March, 1849, No. 24.

Claim of Major Jacob, Commanding } This communication has been brought
Scinde Irregular Horse, Honor of C.B. } under notice in the proper quarter.

(True extract.)

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(Signed) W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, No. 872, of the 20th October last, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of one from the Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, under date the 22nd instant, No. 3,310, with copy of its accompaniment, intimating 8th December, 1849.

8th December, 1849.

that the Government of India declines to comply with your renewed application for the addition of a Russuldar Major and a Kote Duffedar Major to each regiment of Scinde Horse; also noticing an irregularity on your part, nominating an officer to act as Russuldar Major.

I have the honor, &c.,
 (Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 To Major Jacob, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

22nd November, 1849. SIR,

With reference to your letter of the first September last, No. 841, and in continuation of the one addressed to you on the 4th of the following month, No. 2,862, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, No. 474, dated the 26th October last, regarding certain proposed additions to the Establishment of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

I have the honor &c.,
 (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 To the Adjutant-General. Secretary to Government.

26th October, 1849. SIR,

Having submitted your despatch, No. 2,861, of the 4th instant, to the Honorable President of the Council in India, in Council, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that His Honor in Council can see no sufficient reason for altering the decision communicated to you in my letter, No. 228, of the 14th April last, relative to the application of the officer commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse for the addition of a Russuldar Major, on rupees (250) two hundred and fifty, and a Kote Duffedar Major, on rupees (55) fifty-five per mensem, for each of these corps.

His Honor in Council desires it may be pointed out to Major Jacob that he has acted very irregularly in nominating the senior Russuldar to act as Russuldar Major, in opposition to the decision of Government.

I have the honor, &c.,
 (Signed) R. WYLLIE, Major,
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
 Military Department.

(True copy.)
 (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)
 (Signed) W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)
 (Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

8th December, 1849. SIR,

I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of a communication from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, under date the 23rd ultimo, No. 3,334, with copy of its accompaniments, from the Secretary to the Government of India, intimating that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India considers that none of the men of the Scinde Horse, recommended for the "Order of Merit," have any claim to that distinction by the rules laid down for admission to that order.

I have the honor, &c.,
 To the Officer (Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Commanding in Upper Scinde. Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

23rd March, 1849.

In adverting to your letter, dated the 20th July last, No. 740, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the annexed copy of a despatch from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th ultimo, No. 513.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
To the Adjutant-General of the Army. Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In reply to your despatch, No. 2,365, of the 15th August, 1849, with enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of India considers that none of the men of the Scinde Horse, therein recommended for the "Order of Merit," have any claim to that distinction, by the rules laid down for admission to that order.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) R. WYLLIE, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
(True copy.)

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(Signed) W. WYLLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR,

16th January, 1850.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Commanding in Scinde, that the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, serving in the Punjaub, marched from Peshawur *en route* for Khanghur on the 4th January, 1850.

I have the honor to request that this detachment be ordered to cross the Indus, opposite Kusmore, where I have ascertained that the passage of the river is quite easy at this season, instead of proceeding by the circuitous route of Roree.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Captain Phayre, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Quarter-Master-General, Kurrachee. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

The Commanding Officer has been directed by Brigadier Derinzy, Commanding in Upper Scinde, to acquaint the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps, with the result of his late inspection of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on outpost and at regimental head-quarters. 27th February, 1850.

The Brigadier, after minutely inspecting the corps, is pleased to declare that he considers the Scinde Horse to be the perfect *beau ideal* of a corps of Irregular Cavalry; that, in every single respect, without exception, he finds the corps to be absolutely perfect; that—as regards horses, arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c.—there is no room for improvement; that the readiness, and intelligence, and soldier-like bearing of the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, are most conspicuous, and meet with his highest approbation; and that he was particularly pleased to observe the zeal with which the officers and men of the regiment evidently exert themselves in assisting the Commanding Officer in training and supporting the discipline of the corps. The excellent state in which he finds the Scinde Irregular Horse could only have been produced by all, of every rank, belonging to it doing their duty with hearty good will and constant untiring perseverance.

Finally, the Brigadier will have much pleasure in bringing the result of the inspection, and the admirable order in which he has found everything about the Scinde Irregular Horse, to the notice of higher authority.

The Commanding Officer congratulates his officers and men on their having received such high praise from so distinguished an officer as Brigadier Derinzy.

By order,

(Signed) HENRY GREEN, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

6th March, 1850.

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the corps the following order, by Brigadier Derinzy, Commanding in Upper Scinde.

Such praise from an officer who has served so long, in all parts of the world, and who has fought with high distinction in forty-six general engagements, some of them the most famous names of modern times, is very valuable; and the Commander, in common with all the officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, may justly feel proud to find that their conduct, on this frontier and elsewhere, is not unnoticed nor unappreciated by their superiors, and is known to the most distinguished officers in Europe.

By order,
(Signed) HENRY GREEN, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

D. R., 6th March,
1850.

The Brigadier Commanding Upper Scinde having completed his inspection of the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, and of all the detachments occupying the frontier posts, cannot take leave of Major Jacob without expressing to him his unqualified approbation of the high state of efficiency and discipline in which he found every portion of these distinguished regiments, than which he cannot imagine anything finer or better adapted for the important services for which these corps were embodied.

The arms and accoutrements are in high order, and of superior quality; the horses effective and in good condition; the officers and non-commissioned officers well and judiciously selected; the troopers well instructed in their duties, and of a fine soldier-like bearing, and the best spirit seems to animate all.

The Brigadier begs to congratulate Major Jacob on the very successful result of his able and judicious mode of command, which nothing but the untiring zeal and attention he has bestowed upon it could have produced; to him, therefore, every praise is due; the officers, European and Native, also are deserving of all commendation for the zealous co-operation in carrying out their Commanding Officer's measures for the maintenance of discipline, and the troopers for their cheerful and willing obedience and good conduct, as shown by the almost total absence of crime and punishment. Qualities such as these will ever ensure for their possessors the respect and approbation of their superiors, and success and renown wherever they may be called upon to meet an enemy in the field.

By order,
(Signed) T. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Major of Brigade.

(True copy.)
(Signed) J. A. COLLIER, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

4th May, 1850.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following appointments are made in Scinde Irregular Horse:—Lieutenant W. H. R. Green, Adjutant 1st Scinde Irregular Horse, to be second in command to the 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse, *vice* Malcolm, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant M. S. Green, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the 1st Scinde Irregular Horse, *vice* Green, appointed second in command to 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed) LUMSDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

19th July, 1850.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following General Order, by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated 25th June, 1850, is republished, as applicable to the Officers of the Army of this Presidency.

The examination prescribed in the 2nd clause of the Orders of the 9th January, 1837, is to be understood as passed before the Committee at the Presidency;

but, to prevent inconvenience to the service and unnecessary hardship to individuals, the examination required in the 2nd paragraph of the present Order may be passed before Station Committees, in communication with the Presidency Committee, and under the direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

19th July, 1850.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Most Noble the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, 25th June, 1850.

With reference to instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to republish the Government General Order, No. 7, dated 9th January, 1837, and to direct as follows:—

2nd.—Every officer removed from his regiment on Staff, or civil, or other employment, who is subject to the rule laid down in the above-mentioned General Order, and who has not already passed the examination therein prescribed, or shall not pass it within six months from the date of this Order, will be remanded to the corps.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER, No. 7, dated 9th January, 1837.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in a recent despatch, again expressed their anxious desire that a competent knowledge of the Native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having, at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be, in future, considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, in Council, with a view of giving effect to the wishes of the Honorable Court—without prejudice to the just claims of the many, in other respects, highly qualified officers now in the service—is pleased to publish the following rules, for general information.

1.—No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, or eligible to, the Commissariat Department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the Native languages, prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

2.—No officer, who may enter the service hereafter, will be deemed eligible for any staff situation (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

3.—Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others, on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the Staff.

The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major Jacob, dated Khanghur, the 19th May, 1850, appointing Lieutenant Merewether, 2nd in command, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse until the arrival of Lieutenant M. Green, appointed to that office in Government General Order, 4th May, 1850.

MY LORD DUKE,

I beg leave, most humbly, to apologize for the liberty I take in addressing your Grace; but whatever irregularity there may be in my presuming to do so, I trust that your Grace will pardon a hard-working soldier for appealing direct to you for justice, and reminding your Grace of a promise, which you may well have forgotten, as it regards so humble a person as myself, but which otherwise

14th June, 1850.

14th June, 1850.

would, I feel certain, ere this have been performed. I humbly beg leave to submit to your Grace, that I commanded the Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad during the Scinde war in 1843; that I received high praise from Sir C. Napier, in his despatches; that the Governor-General of India appointed me his honorary Aide-de-Camp, and wrote me a highly complimentary letter for my conduct in that campaign; and that when honors were accorded by Her Majesty to the various officers distinguished in war, your Grace was pleased to signify your intention of recommending me for the honor of the Bath, and for the Brevet rank of Major on my attaining the rank of Captain regimentally, which I then held by Brevet only.

This promise was published in General Orders by the Government of India, dated 18th August, 1843, and in General Orders by the Government of Bombay, dated 13th September, 1843.

In the same Orders a similar promise is published with respect to another officer, under the same circumstances. But though on attaining the rank of Regimental Captain, on the 15th January, 1847, I received the Brevet Majority, the honor of the Bath has not yet been accorded me; Major Tait, mentioned in the same Orders, has received both.

The omission may not be of much importance in itself, but, as implying the disapprobation of my superiors, it is seriously felt by me, and often remarked on by others; yet since the date of the Orders above-mentioned, recording the promise, I am wholly at a loss to conceive what I can have done to merit disgrace. I have commanded my regiment for nearly nine years past, and for the last four years two regiments; during the whole time I have never been absent from my duty for a day on any account whatever; I have, since the conquest of Scinde, almost constantly been actively employed, and have been repeatedly mentioned with high praise in the public despatches, &c.

On the 14th June, 1843, in command of a force of 800 men, of all arms, I surprised on his line of march, and utterly discomfited, an enemy who was moving to attack me at night with an army some 10,000 strong.

On this occasion Sir C. Napier told me that I had saved his life, and prevented a dangerous Pindaree war. The historian of the conquest of Scinde has recorded the same; I have been repeatedly mentioned with honor in the public despatches since that time, and Sir C. Napier and Sir W. Cotton have both recorded, in General Orders, that I have brought my corps to perfection. That this praise was not lightly given was lately shown by the conduct of a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse at the battle of Goojerat. My conduct since the publication of the promise above-mentioned has, therefore, I humbly submit, been such as to prove me not unworthy of the promised honor, for which, I trust, that your Grace will now recommend me.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

1st August, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

The Governor-General has somewhere seen a paper detailing the distribution of your force for the protection of the frontier of Scinde, and accompanied by a map on which the posts, &c., were indicated. His Lordship is under the impression that such a paper by you exists, and would wish you to send him a copy if you can, or to indicate the number and date of the paper, so that I might get it from Calcutta or Bombay, at whichever of these places it may be. But if the Governor-General be in error, then I beg you will favor me with such a report, addressed to the Supreme Government, and for its information. The reports must show the arrangements you have made for the defence and control of the frontier, and which have been so eminently effective and successful, as well as the posts; their distance from each other; amount of force at each place; nature of the force; nature of the post, if fortified, and the instructions issued to the men. I should wish also that you would specify the Police posts, and the strength of them, intermingled with your own; and send a map, if possible, to show generally the points above specified. If these particulars are to be found on record at Bombay, will you be so good as to write officially to that Government, intimating the Governor-General's wish to have them; this will save time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

H. M. ELLIOT.

SIR,

6th August, 1850.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th June, 1850, and to acquaint you that it is not usual for His Grace to correspond with officers of the service of the East India Company with regard to their claim to promotion or honors; and, therefore, he can do no more than forward your representation to the President of the Board of Control, to be dealt with as he may see fit.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, (Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET.
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

7th August, 1850.

As directed in your letter of the 1st August, 1850, to my address, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the proceedings and arrangements on the frontier of Upper Scinde, since it has been under my command, have been as set forth below.

In January, 1847, I arrived with the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse at Khanghur, and assumed command of the frontier. At this time the state of affairs on the border was as follows:—

The officer commanding the frontier, Colonel Forbes, resided at Shikarpoor, which place was considered as the frontier head-quarters. The outposts were:—

STRENGTH OF DETACHMENT.

- SHAHPOOR . . . A troop of Regular Cavalry, two Companies of Infantry, and one Field-piece.
KHANGHUR. . . A troop of Regular Cavalry.
ROJAUN . . . Twenty-five men of Regular Cavalry.
MOBARUKPOOR. . Twenty-five men of Regular Cavalry.
MEERPOOR . . . A troop of Regular Cavalry, and 50 Infantry.

The lines of the detachment, at Shahpoor, were constructed so as to form a species of field fort. There were mud forts at Khanghur, Rojaun, and Mobarukpoor, of considerable strength, which were occupied by the detachments. The detachment at Meerpoor was quartered in the town, which is nearly open, being only protected by some detached towers; at Janeydeyra the Jekranee tribe were located under the superintendence of an European Commissioner. At Shahpoor were five European officers, at Khanghur one, and at Meerpoor two.

The frontier to the westward, from Khyree Ghurree to Kumber, was guarded by the Camel Corps at Larkhana, but they had no regularly established outposts.

Boordeeka, from Meerpoor to Kusmore, was unoccupied by our troops. At Kusmore was a strong detachment of police. Each post reported separately to Shikarpoor. The people, along both sides of the border, were permitted to bear arms, and an unarmed man was very rarely seen. The disorder prevailing was such that our own subjects, living within the Scinde border, were in the habit of proceeding on predatory excursions in considerable numbers, with perfect impunity.

There was no system of patrols along the border; the detachments at the posts were independent of each other, shut up within walls, and thinking only of acting on the defensive. The communication from post to post was difficult, for want of roads and bridges; and the district of Boordeeka was a nest of robbers.

Terror and alarm prevailed everywhere along the frontier, which were greatly increased by the impunity with which the hill plunderers invaded Scinde, and carried off their spoil close to our posts, and even from the neighbourhood of Shikarpoor, at which place even the troops were continually expecting to be attacked.

Under these circumstances, it appeared to me that the power of the robber tribe consisted in the terror with which they were regarded; that their real strength was contemptible; and that a great deal of the disorder which prevailed in the country was caused by our own subjects.

That it was impossible to protect the people of the country, or to gain their confidence, while our detachments were shut up in forts, and acted chiefly on the defensive.

7th August, 1850.

Wherefore, as soon as I had been entrusted with the necessary discretionary power, I proceeded to disarm every man in the country, not being in Government employ, and to imprison all men found leaving Scinde and crossing the border on predatory excursions. A road was cut, and the canals bridged between the posts; patrols were kept going, day and night, along the whole line; and from Khanghur, which was made Frontier Head-Quarters, strong parties went daily and nightly to one or the other of the watering places, at the foot of the hills on the other side of the desert, such as Ooch, Punnian, Hoodoo, Goree Naree, &c.

These patrols were accompanied by good Belooche guides and puggees; and were, as often as possible, commanded by myself or my European Lieutenants. Belooche scouts were also kept at Hassan ke Ghurree, and spies were frequently sent into the hills. The Shahpoor Detachment patrolled the country, from the Tegwagh to Hoodoo; and various persons were, from that post, maintained as spies in the hills. Good information was thus generally obtained of the assembly and intended movements of the hill tribes in force; and as the whole desert was crossed in every direction by our patrols daily, even through the hot season, no small parties of robbers could ever approach the British border with impunity, for no party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, however small, ever hesitated to fall on any body of the robbers, however large; and after two or three encounters such as that alluded to by Sir C. Napier, in General Order 20th February, 1847, where eighteen men discomfited 200 and killed several of them, the latter scarcely ever attempted a stand when met with.

It was a curious circumstance, and one very characteristic of the predatory border tribes, that while the mountaineers were in the habit of plundering the whole country they disposed of much of the plunder in Scinde, and the marauding chiefs and others had regular accounts current with Bunniahs living in the towns and villages in Scinde, who were, for long, never even suspected of being in league with robbers, with whom they were in constant intimate communication. Not only was a ready market for the plunder provided, but the hill robbers, who were laying waste the country, were supplied with food from Scinde and the plains of Cutchee; while, from their close connection with the Scinde Bunniahs, they were always kept fully informed of all our proceedings which might in any way concern them. I had in my possession, in 1847, the account books of some Bunniahs of Meerpoor, showing most extensive dealings with Islam Khan, Boogtee, and other predatory chiefs in the hills, for years past; and a number of intercepted letters placed the existence of the correspondence above-mentioned beyond doubt.

The establishing of our frontier patrols, and the strict watch kept day and night on the border, entirely put a stop to these proceedings; but such impudence had been caused by long impunity, that a merchant of Shikarpoor loudly complained of my having stopped a camel load of matchlocks, which he was sending to the hills across the frontier, near Hassan ke Ghurree. The predatory tribes, finding themselves completely cut off from Scinde, and totally unable to plunder, as heretofore, in small bodies, assembled in force, and after threatening a descent on Scinde in various points, proceeded to attack the Khyheerees, in Cutchee; but Lieutenant Merewether, in command of the Shahpoor post, had been long and patiently watching their proceedings in that quarter; and this skilful officer, on the 1st October, 1847, having thrown his squadron between the mountaineers and their hills, fell on them in such sort, that although they outnumbered him more than five to one, he nearly annihilated the Boogtee tribe.

Since that day the task of keeping the border has been comparatively very easy; soon after that affair I was allowed to make my own arrangement for the permanent guarding of this frontier; I then withdrew the posts from Shahpoor and Meerpoor (that at Mobarukpoor I had long before transferred to Dil Morad ke Ghurree), established a chain of posts from Kumber to Kusmore, with lines at each place; sunk wells where required, and cut a road from Hassan ke Ghurree to Kusmore, through the dense jungle of Boordeeka.

The duty of guarding this frontier has now become a simple matter of routine; patrols always go daily from post to post in both directions; my Belooche scouts, who are kept always moving about the desert, and who have constant free communication with the country folk, give timely information of everything stirring, when a special party is immediately sent to any point indicated.

Having gained the entire confidence of the peasantry of the country, who now despise the mountaineers as much as they formerly dreaded them, these people also are of material assistance to us, and every strange footstep on the border is certain to be speedily reported to one or other of the posts, and to be immediately followed.

For the relief of the detachments at the frontier posts, the plan I have adopted is this; two parties leave Khanghur on the first of every month, one proceeds to Dil Morad ke Ghurree, and the other to Rojaun; the parties at these two posts being relieved, proceed to relieve the detachments at the next posts, and so on to the end of the chain; the last party, on being relieved, returning to head-quarters at Khanghur.

By this means the men become well acquainted with the country—familiar with the duties of each post, while the work is fairly apportioned. A good body of men is kept at head-quarters, so that drill and discipline do not suffer; and troops are always moving about the frontier, in addition to the regular patrols.

On the Cutchee side, the Khyheerees living at Poolajee, Chuttur, &c., keep me fully informed of all proceedings in their neighbourhood, and in their hills in that direction.

While having full political powers, and the Wukkeels of the Khan of Kelat and of Meer Ali Morad residing with me, I find no difficulty in dealing with the subjects of those Princes, who have issued strict orders to all their people to obey me as they would themselves.

The greatest physical difficulty I have found on this frontier has been the want of water. In the year 1847 we were greatly distressed on this account, and I had to bring water from Janeydeyra, on camels, to supply the men, who, in the hottest weather in May and June, scarcely ever obtained a full allowance of even brackish water; this was the more felt as we were without shelter, the lines not being built, and had to be out patrolling to such distances, that we were in the saddle frequently for twenty-four hours together.

Arrangements have been made for permanently correcting this evil, which I have every reason to believe will prove successful.

There are no fortifications or fieldworks at any of my posts, and I am certain that the moral force gained by the absence of such works very far exceeds any strength they could give in border war. There was a fort at Khanghur, which was occupied by a detachment of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry when the Scinde Irregular Horse came to the frontier; but I had this fort pulled down and totally razed, with the happiest effect on the country.

The post of Shadadpoor, Dost Ali, and Kumber, are not at present occupied; but I purpose again placing detachments at the two first-named places, so soon as the necessary arrangements regarding water and lines shall have been sanctioned.

The accompanying return shows the distance of the posts, strength of detachments, &c., and a reference to the map forwarded herewith will show the relative positions of the places.

I should observe that the posts would have been placed nearer, but their position has necessarily been determined by that of the spots where water could be found.

No policemen are now employed on frontier duties here.

With regard to the instructions given to the frontier posts, something is left to the discretion of the Native officers in command. The standing orders are, to send patrols along the border road and to the northward daily; to keep the Belooche guides constantly at work; to send a party instantly in the direction in which an enemy may be indicated; to report all occurrences to the posts on each side of them, and to cause the information to be rapidly forwarded to head-quarters; to stop all armed men, not having passes signed by me, nor being servants of Government, and to disarm them; to be particularly attentive to all complaints of the country-folk, and to preserve the strictest discipline in their detachments.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To Sir H. M. Elliot, C.B.,
Secretary to the Most Noble the
Governor-General of India.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

7th August, 1850.

7th August, 1850.

Names.	Distance of Miles.	Strength of Detachment.					Remarks.
		Scinde Irregular Horse.			Belooche Guides.		
		Native Officers.	Duffdara.	Rank and File.	Jemadara.	Suwarra.	
Kusmore		8	6	88	1	12	Head Quarters, S. I. Horse. { These two posts are at present unoccupied.
Koomree	18	1	2	29	"	8	
Kundkote.....	17	1	2	29	"	8	
Tungwancee	18	1	2	29	"	8	
Hassan ke Ghurree	14	2	4	58	1	14	
Dil Morad	13	1	2	29	"	8	
Khanghur	10	"	"	"	"	"	
Rojaun.....	10	1	2	29	—	10	
Khyree Ghurree	24	2	4	58	1	10	
Shadadpoor	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Dost Ali	14	—	—	—	—	—	

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

23rd August, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,661, of August, 1850, to my address, with accompaniments.

With reference to the subject thereof, I have the honor to report, that the silidaree system of the Scinde Irregular Horse is as follows:—

On the raising of the 1st Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse, 200 men were transferred from the Poona Horse to the new corps. The men so transferred appeared to consider that they had a right to a sum of 500 rupees, neither more nor less, for each assamee they might choose to dispose of. This right appeared to have been recognised by commanding officers, and the assamees were constantly transferred at that price; at the same time, there was hardly ever a real sale; every man was deeply in debt to the Regimental Shroff, and the sum of 500 rupees, for an assamee, was merely transferred in the banker's books from one name to another.

On the raising of the Scinde Irregular Horse the new assamees were presented, of course, either to deserving men of those received from the Poona Horse, or to others newly enlisted.

The silidars could assert no such claim for a guaranteed price, with regard to the new assamees, as they had preferred with respect to those of the Poona Horse; and, in consequence, the greatest confusion existed.

There were three or four descriptions of assamees in the corps, such as original Poona assamees, presented Poona assamees, new assamees presented, and new assamees purchased, all coming under different rules.

The Commanding Officer attempted to remedy this great evil, by forming an assamee fund. This fund was formed by large monthly subscriptions from the silidars of the corps; the prices of the horses were registered; and on the sale of an assamee, the difference between the price of the horse and 500 rupees was made good from the fund.

This contrivance, which was an attempt to remedy one error by another, was found greatly to increase the evils of an already vicious system; and, on my joining the Scinde Irregular Horse, nothing could have been more confused than the silidaree system in the regiment.

Nothing was left to find its natural level, and, in spite of all guarantees and artificial supports, there was no confidence in the system, and the assamees were actually worth nothing; while many of them were held by women, children, shroffs, and all manner of persons not in the regiment at all.

Wherefore, thinking that it was manifestly impossible that a respectable military corps could exist under such arrangements, so soon as I had sufficiently mastered the subject to see my way clearly, I ordered that the Assamee Fund should be abolished, and the money repaid to the subscribers. I explained to the regiment that Government did not recognise the sale of assamees at all, but that

the proceeding had been permitted, as a private arrangement among the silidars, for their own convenience; that all differences between assamees, however acquired, would immediately cease. 23rd August, 1850.

That all assamees, held by persons not belonging to the corps, should be considered vacant, on the death of the horses now representing them in the regiment.

That whenever a silidar might be permitted to sell an assamee, the sale should be by public auction, for ready money only; that no one should be allowed to bid, except bhargheers and silidars, not holding already more than two horses in the corps. No borrowing of money, in order to purchase, to be allowed.

That under every circumstance, the assamees should be held only during good behaviour; and that no sale or transfer should ever take place without the express permission of the Commandant first obtained.

Finally, that the price of an assamee was just what it would fetch, whether 5 or 500 rupees. These rules have been strictly acted on in the Scinde Irregular Horse since 1842, and with the happiest results.

The silidars were at first somewhat startled at the complete overthrow of all their accustomed habits and received ideas concerning silidar arrangements, and I was even told that the ready-money sales would be absolutely impossible; but the arrangements had not long been in force before their benefit was apparent to all.

The drain on the capital of the regiment by silidars not in the service, and by the interest paid to shroffs under the system of purchasing on credit being stopped, it was found that not only were ready-money purchases perfectly practicable, but the prices rapidly rose.

Since I joined the Scinde Irregular Horse 1,100 assamees have been presented free to the men of the corps, each man on receiving his assamee paying 20 rupees donation to the Regimental Fund; at the time of raising my second regiment, when 800 places were given to the silidars, of course there was little or no selling of assamees, but soon afterwards they were sold for 600 to 700 rupees; this is the price which they still fetch, and appears to be the rate to which they have settled down.

With regard to the prices thus obtaining, it should be borne in mind that under the system in force in the Scinde Irregular Horse the price of an assamee must be wholly regulated by the pecuniary means of the poorer members of the corps, no one not in the regiment, and no silidar holding three or more horses, being allowed to purchase. As the silidar assamees had long been considered as hereditary property, and had been sold as parts of the estates of deceased men, I did not think it advisable suddenly to disturb the arrangement, especially while before the augmentation of the corps so large a proportion of the assamees had been purchased.

But I am disposed to think that it would have been better had I done so at once; and that in a corps untrammelled by old customs, assamees should be vacated by the death of the silidar; at the same time, if the deceased silidars left sons or brothers in the regiment being eligible persons, it would be well always, as a favor, to transfer the assamees of the deceased to them.

In all these things consideration for the good of the service should be paramount.

But experience convinces me that the permitting property in, and the sale of, assamees is necessary to the well being of a silidar corps.

It gives the greatest security for the good conduct of the men, who are not likely to misbehave when they have embarked their whole property in the service.

The right of property in the assamees gives a tone to the whole structure of a silidar corps, without which its greatest strength would be wanting.

It is this which makes the best soldiers in India attach themselves to the service, till they look on their regiment as their country, and their place in it as their estate.

It should be fully understood, which appears not to be the case from the objections which accompany your letter, under reply, that it is assumed that Government does not recognise the right of property in the assamees any further than a private regimental arrangement, and that all purchases of assamees are made with a full knowledge of the fact that if the corps be disbanded to-morrow the silidars have no claim on the State on account of any such purchases.

Unless on a greatly increased rate of pay, it would not, I am of opinion, be practicable to raise a regiment, in which the silidar had to commence by the

23rd August, 1850.

purchase of his assamee, that is, if the purchase money amounted to anything like the value which the assamee would be worth soon after the complete formation of the corps.

But the principles of political economy are as true, as regards the sale of assamees, as of other things; and if the new assamees were sold for what they would fetch, as in the Scinde Irregular Horse, their real value would at once be apparent.

With an entirely new corps for general service, the value of the assamees would, at first, in my opinion, be almost nominal.

I have not the smallest doubt but that the best proceeding on raising a regiment would be to give the assamees to the silidars free, and if they were afterwards allowed to sell them, it would be by favor and permission of the commanding officer.

Even supposing that it were possible, which I do not believe it would be, to get respectable silidars to pay a round sum for their assamees on the first raising of a corps; and that the money so paid was to be applied to the formation of a fund, for the purposes mentioned in the 9th paragraph of the paper attached to your letter, under reply; I have a strong opinion that the arrangement would be absolutely ruinous to the regiment.

It would, in fact, be re-introducing the state of affairs which was found so injurious in the Scinde Irregular Horse, and which was in that corps remedied with so much labor.

Such a proceeding would tend to destroy the self-dependence which constitutes the silidar's peculiar strength.

The less Government interferes with him the better: he should receive his pay, and be left to make his arrangements for performing his part of the contract, being compelled always to have man, horse, arms, &c., complete and ready for service; no assistance being given, and no excuse accepted.

On the whole, I have not the least doubt, after nine years' constant attention to the subject, but that the best system of silidar arrangements is, that Government should not recognise the sale of assamees at all; but that their sale should be permitted at the discretion of commanding officer, as a private arrangement between the men of the regiment. That such sales should be *bond fide*, for ready money only; and that only members of the corps should be allowed to purchase, or to hold assamees in the corps.

I am of opinion, that it would have been much better if Government had never recognised even the distinction between bhargheer and silidar; and if it were to refuse to do so now, a silidar corps should be mustered, and paid as so many suwars, &c.; the horse being considered as part of the man, and commanding officers being held strictly responsible that everything be kept in an efficient state; all details being left to them to manage as they can.

It is undoubtedly possible, that under a different system, with less left to the regiment, and more established by general rule and regulation, no silidar corps would ever be in a very bad condition; but it is certain that such a system would reduce all to a decent mediocrity; the genius of the service would be changed, and a tame and listless spirit everywhere take the place of emulation and zeal, of attachment to, and pride in the service.

I have seen a good deal of silidar cavalry, under each of these conditions; and the opinions above expressed are founded as much on actual observation as on reflection.

It will be perceived, that all that I have written above refers solely to a silidar regiment, considered as a body of cavalry soldiers for general service, in any part of the world.

At the same time, it is of course obvious to me that in embodying a corps, such as the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, many other circumstances besides military efficiency must be taken into consideration. But on these matters I presume that my opinions are not required.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)
To A. Malet, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,

16th September, 1850.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received, and laid before the Most Noble the Governor-General, your two letters dated the 17th ultimo, Nos. 133 and 134, with their several enclosures and a Map of Cutchee, regarding the arrangements made by you for guarding the frontier of Upper Scinde; and, in reply, to convey to you the expression of His Lordship's thanks for the information you have given.

The original documents and map will be sent hereafter, which accompanied; your letters, under acknowledgment, are herewith returned.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. M. ELLIOT,

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

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

GENERAL ORDERS.

9th October, 1850.

The following General Orders, by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 133, dated Fort William, 1st March, 1850, is republished.

Jemadar Khyratee Khan, of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, is admitted to the Third Class of the "Order of Merit," for his brave and gallant conduct at the Battle of Goojerat, on the 21st February, 1849.

SIR,

14th October, 1850.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division, to transmit to you the annexed extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, under date the 21st ultimo, with accompaniment; and to request you will have the goodness to favor His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with any observations you may wish to offer in respect to the proposed introduction of the Bengal rule, therein contained, in the regiments of Irregular Cavalry, under the Bombay Presidency.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, dated 21st September, 1850, No. 2,761.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 850, dated 31st August last, with accompaniment, &c.

3rd.—His Lordship in Council desires me, on this occasion, to communicate the annexed extract of the rule obtaining under the Bengal Presidency, regarding the disposal of horses of the Irregular Cavalry, for which compensation may be granted on account of their being pronounced unserviceable; and to request His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will favor Government with his opinion and advice as to the expediency of introducing the same under the Presidency.

EXTRACT of the Rule obtaining under the Bengal Presidency. Article X., page 264, 3rd Supplement Bengal Pay and Audit Code. 7th June, 1849.

Under instructions from Government, it is directed that horses of Irregular Cavalry, pronounced to be unserviceable and for which compensation may be granted, shall become the property of the State, and be made over to the nearest Commissariat officer, for sale on account of Government, as soon as the compensation shall have been received; being first branded with the letter R, in like manner with condemned horses of the Irregular branches of the service. Commandants of corps of Irregular Cavalry will be held responsible for a strict

7th June, 1849.

observance of their instructions. Receipts for horses delivered for sale on account of Government are always to be granted to commanding officers of regiments by the Commissariat officer.

G. O. C. C., 7th June, 1849, page 363.

(Signed) (True extract.)

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed) (True extract.)
H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed) (True copy.)
E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

22nd October, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 690, of the 14th October, 1850, to my address, with accompaniments; and, with reference to the subject thereof, to state that, in my opinion, the regulation in question is very faulty in principle, and altogether inapplicable to the Irregular Cavalry of the Bombay Army or to good Silidar Cavalry generally. To explain this it will be necessary to enter considerably into detail.

The whole system of granting compensation to men of silidar corps appears to me to be founded on false principles—to be most injurious to the service, by striking at the root of that which forms the peculiar strength and advantage of a silidar corps: namely, its entire independence of external aid—to be contrary to true economy, inasmuch as it entails a great and uncertain expense on the State, without an equivalent benefit resulting in increased efficiency—to open a door to fraud, and to cause the worst conducted corps, or the worst individual silidars, to be the most costly to Government.

The regulations in force since 1849 with regard to compensation for horses of Irregular Cavalry dying of fatigue, &c., also involve another practice which appears to me to be fraught with the greatest evil to the service. I allude to the assembling of Committees of Cavalry officers to ascertain the circumstances of the case, &c. Such a rule can only be understood by the Native soldiers as implying that Government distrusted their Commandant, and thought it possible that he might cheat the State, or allow others to do so. I can hardly imagine anything more calculated to destroy mutual respect and proper soldierly pride than such a proceeding. The rule has never been acted on in the Scinde Irregular Horse, and I trust that it never will be. My opinion of the evil-working of such arrangements—checks, as they are called—is neither vague nor theoretical.

Let Government call for returns, showing the amount of compensation for horses drawn by regiments of Irregular Cavalry while serving on this frontier, in the Punjaub or in similar positions, receiving the same rate of pay as the Scinde Irregular Horse, under the operation of such checks, and compare it with the amount drawn by the Scinde Irregular Horse on the same account, while entirely free from any such interference, during the last nine years of almost constant active service, including a share in several great battles, and the practical working of the two systems will at once be apparent.

A return, showing the number of horses for which compensation has been received in the Scinde Irregular Horse since I have commanded the corps, is annexed.

I have been informed that when the 6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry was posted at Khanghur in 1844-45, it received compensation for about 500 horses. Another corps of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, when serving on this frontier, had, when I visited its lines, three out of four horses suffering from sore backs. The horses were still worked in that state; those dying or becoming unserviceable being, of course, paid for by Government under the Committee system. How was this? It was assuredly not owing to the superiority, or otherwise, of individuals, but clearly because such a system makes men helpless, careless, improvident, and dishonest—in a word, unsoldier-like.

As an illustration of this principle, I beg to mention what appears to me exactly a case in point. When on service, in the year 1844-45, I found that more of our horses were laid up with sore backs than I thought right. The owners and riders of the horses had always plausible and ready excuses to offer; nevertheless, it appeared to me that the evil could be stopped, and, accordingly, I ordered that the bhargheer riding a horse becoming sore-backed should forfeit to the regimental fund at the rate of one rupee a month, and the silidar owning the horse two rupees, until the animal should be well again; and that, meanwhile, the horse should not be ridden, nor anything whatever be carried on his back.

This rule caused much dissatisfaction at first, especially among the senior Native officers, who, having a great number of horses, were usually the most careless silidars and suffered most. However, I was certain of my ground, and remained firm; when in a very short time the advantage of the arrangement so much complained of became apparent to every man in the regiment; the penalty became virtually a dead letter, for there was scarcely a sore back remaining, and now such a thing is almost unknown in the whole corps.

There is no better method of making a man take care of his horse than making him lose by the injury or death of the animal. My own opinion is firm, after much consideration of the subject, that all manner of compensation to men of Silidar Cavalry should be avoided as much as possible, as undoubtedly tending to injure their efficiency and make them helpless. Any increase of monthly pay which the men may receive will, up to certain amount, in proper hands, be attended by a more than proportional increase of efficiency; but it is otherwise with occasional grants of compensation and such like; this cannot be regularly calculated on, and the prudent and steady soldier does not depend on them; while they tend to destroy honorable feeling, by enabling a rogue sometimes to obtain more than the honest man, and the owners of the worst horses to receive the most pay.

With regard to compensation for horses, the only exceptions which I would make are in the case of horses actually killed in battle, drowned, or lost when proceeding on duty by sea, and such like; where it must be evident that no care or providence on the part of the man could have prevented the loss, and that the condition and quality of the horse had nothing to do with the matter.

Whatever may be the fair amount, on a liberal average, necessary to enable a silidar (free from debt, which ought not to be allowed) to maintain a serviceable horse, &c., it should be included in his monthly pay, which being sufficient for the purpose, he should be left to make his own arrangements, under the direction of his regimental commander; but no excuse should ever be admitted for inefficiency, and no external assistance, under any but very extraordinary circumstances, should be either looked for or granted.

The system, then, of casting the horses of Silidars' Cavalry by Committee and Government paying for them, being shown not only to be enormously expensive to the State, but attended with positive evil to the service; it appears unnecessary to discuss the question as to what is to become of the cast horses.

However, my opinion is clear that such petty savings as the one in question, with regard to the silidar service, do harm, as tending to check a certain degree of liberality which is expected from, and which is essential to, a good silidar, and to produce a feeling towards Government in the Native mind which it is most desirable to avoid.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Green, C.B., (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major.
Assistant Adjutant-General, S. D. A.,
Kurrachee.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS, by the Right Honorable the
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Military Department.

6th November, 1850.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 18th September, 1850, for the information of the army.

We have the gratification of apprising you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major John Jacob, of the Artillery, an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

9th November, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that it may be pointed out to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that much inconvenience results from the present construction of the Scinde Irregular Horse, as regards the non-commissioned staff.

It is absolutely necessary that there should be a non-commissioned officer in each regiment, equivalent to the Sergeant-Major or Havildar-Major of the regular regiments, yet none is allowed; while, at the same time, a Nakeeb, whose duty it is, I am told, to proclaim the titles of his Commanding Officer, is borne on the strength of each regiment.

There are also no non-commissioned officers equivalent to Pay-Sergeants, whose want is also much felt, and whose place is imperfectly supplied by the Wukkeels now allowed. None of these Wukkeels, or Nakeeb, are fighting men; and I beg leave to point out that a much more efficient and soldier-like arrangement might be made, with actually a trifle less cost to the State; thus:—

The present establishment for each Regiment is 8 Wukkeels,									
at 20 rupees each	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
1 Nakeeb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Total									180

Let this be abolished; and, in place thereof, let there be allowed									
to each Regiment 8 Pay-Duffedars, at 45 rupees each, being									
extra to their pay as suwars, each 15 rupees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
1 Kote Duffedar Major, effective	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Total									175

The necessity of a non-commissioned officer to perform the duty of Havildar-Major must, I presume, be evident to all regimental officers; and the advantages of having soldiers in the ranks of a regiment as Pay-Duffedars instead of Civil Purvoes seem hardly less obvious.

The proposed change costs nothing, and will be unquestionably advantageous to the service; wherefore I trust that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will think proper to cause it to be adopted.

To Colonel Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

8th December, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,977, of the 3rd December, 1850, to my address, with accompaniments.

With reference to the subject thereof, I feel certain that Government would never have caused the instructions to be issued, or the expressions to be made use of, which are contained in the letter from Mr. Goldsmid, which accompanies your letter under reply, had it been acquainted with the true circumstances of the case.

It would appear from that letter that we have had no dealings with the Murree tribe since their proceedings with Major Brown in 1840; yet it is certain that, since the commencement of the year 1845, when the removal of the Doombkee and Jekranee tribes from Cutchee allowed the Murrees to range the plain country unchecked, the latter have been the worst plunderers in the country. It is these men who have laid waste the whole province of Cutchee. From Dadur to Kunda no one was safe from their attacks, which were generally accompanied by wanton murder and destruction, by fire and sword.

It was against these men that the Khan of Kelat made earnest entreaty for assistance from the British Government; and it was on account of his success over this robber tribe that I was directed to congratulate His Highness (*vide* Letter No. 880, of the 16th May, 1850, from the Commissioner in Scinde to Major Jacob).

A principal chief of the Murree tribe, paid by Moolraj to attack the British frontier, was, with 200 of his men, actively concerned in the outrageous attack on

Kusmore, in April, 1849; and this attack on your most eastern post was merely a blind for a more serious attempt to the westward; some 1,500 Murrees having, at the same time, entered the plain country, in hostile array, *viâ* the Lharee river. By the greatest exertions and activity on the part of the troops on the frontier, this formidable raid ended unprofitably and disgracefully to the attacking parties; but, assuredly, this result was owing to no good faith or forbearance on the part of the Murrees, whose chief (Sirdar Deen Mahomed) was, at the very time that his people were attacking Kusmore, writing to me that he was my most obedient, humble servant, and the firm friend of the British. Government may rest assured that I have not served among these lawless tribes for twelve years without having acquired some knowledge of their habits, thoughts, feelings, and mode of reasoning; and I beg leave, with the profoundest respect and deference to superior authority, to state that, in my opinion, the effect of sending such a message, and writing such a letter, in praise of their general good conduct—as Government now desires may be sent to the Murree Chief—would be equivalent to informing them that the British Government had no objection to their resuming their marauding inroads into the plains of Cutchee, which the Government of Kelat has been able entirely to put a stop to since the Khan's expedition into the hills, chiefly owing to the belief that His Highness was countenanced and would be supported by the British Government.

The Government actually congratulated the Khan of Kelat on his success over these very men, whose lawless proceedings in the territory of His Highness, for five years past, it is now thought proper to overlook, because, ten years ago, Doodah Murree behaved with good faith towards Major Brown and his detachment; but leaving out of the question the violent outrage committed by these Murrees in the territory of a neighbouring friendly power.

It is certain that it is alone owing to the good swords of the Scinde Irregular Horse that the Murree tribe has not laid waste the border on the Scinde as well as on the Cutchee side of the desert.

This is positively proved by their numerous assemblies for hostile purposes in this direction—by the active part taken by them in the raid of Kusmore—and by their daily proceedings in the Mooltan district, which, since the annexation of the Punjaub, has been British territory.

The people from Mitton Kote to Rojaun are loud in their complaints against these Murree and Boogtee plunderers, who, unable to carry on their predatory warfare with success on the Scinde frontier, appear to be marauding with more than usual vigour in that direction. That part of the country being beyond my range, I can, of course, do nothing to help the sufferers; but it is well to bear in mind the fact that these robbers have not ceased to plunder in British territory, though they be no longer heard of along the Scinde border.

The duty of guarding this frontier is now reduced to a regular routine. Everything appears so quiet and peaceable—there is such perfect protection for life and property—that it is difficult to imagine that the state of affairs which prevailed a few years ago could ever have existed.

The business appears to proceed without the slightest effort or trouble to any one; and there seems to be every probability that, in a few years, the deeds of the border robbers will be remembered only in songs and traditions.

The entire prevention of the practice of private warfare is absolutely essential to this state of things. It can only be prevented by actively pursuing and severely punishing all who persist in practising it; and it should be remembered that Murrees have no more right to make war than any other tribe in Scinde or Cutchee.

In the instance of the six Murree robbers, whose capture has given rise to this correspondence, the men, by their own confession, left their hills, and proceeded to plunder the Muzzarees, near Rojaun—British subjects in British territory. They were caught in arms within our border, in pursuance of this lawless intention; and to dismiss them with a letter to their chief in praise of their general good conduct—their tribe notoriously the worst robbers with which any country was ever cursed—appears to me to be a course likely to cause serious evil.

The country is now peaceable, and the business of watch and ward proceeds with the quiet regularity of a machine; but the most powerful machinery may be injured or broken by such a trifle as a pebble between the wheels—and such a pebble such a letter to the Murree Chief may prove to be.

8th December, 1850.

8th December, 1850.

Under all the circumstances of the case, if Government do not think proper to cause these men to be punished, I beg leave most respectfully to urge the propriety of their being handed over to His Highness the Khan of Kelat as criminals, his subjects, apprehended in arms with evil intent, within the British territory.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

20th December, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that yesterday a party of Murree and Boogtee plunderers carried off a number of camels from the jungle, north of Gubbur, near Kundkote.

The marauders were immediately pursued, and the camels recovered. One of our parties—pursuing the robbers too eagerly far into the hills—suffered some loss; particulars will be reported hereafter. With this exception, nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

25th December, 1850.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

On the 24th instant, a party of plundering horsemen carried off a number of camels, from the jungle between Kundkote and Tungwanee. Information of the robbery was speedily communicated to Jemadar Doorgah Singh, commanding the former post; and that officer immediately proceeded, with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse and some Kosah suwars, in pursuit of the robbers; followed them for more than sixty miles far into the hills; came upon a large party of the enemy when nearly all his own men, whose horses had failed them were far behind; and, with the most undaunted bravery, violently attacked the robbers with but three men in his company. The numbers outnumbered Doorgah Singh's little party by twenty to one, and were amongst hills and rocks where horses were almost useless; led away by his headlong courage and unappalled by numbers, this gallant officer refused to retire, and with the two suwars who stood by him—by name Hatum Ali and Kumroodeen Khan—fell sword in hand in the midst of the enemy, of whom they killed a great number. One man, a Kosah suwar, by name Yar Mahomed, who accompanied Doorgah Singh, escaped alive, severely wounded. In the whole of this affair the zeal, courage, and determination of Jemadar Doorgah Singh have been worthy of the highest admiration; and the Commanding Officer is deeply grieved at the loss of so brave an officer and so good a man. Doorgah Singh and his companions died like good soldiers, sword in hand against the enemy; and they will always be remembered with respect by the officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

At the same time, the Commanding Officer thinks it necessary to remind his officers that something more than fiery zeal and undaunted courage is necessary to success, and to point out certain errors committed by Doorgah Singh on this occasion.

1.—Distinct information was not immediately sent from Kundkote to the posts on each side of it.

2.—The party from Kundkote proceeded from the first, starting at full gallop, so that long before the enemy was approached nearly all the horses of the party were disabled, while the more moderate speed of a trot would have taken them much further, in serviceable order.

3.—When three or four men only remained able to proceed, the jemadar uselessly persisted in following into hills in which horses could hardly move, and attacking about a hundred of the mountaineers. Thus, owing to the want of a little discretion to guide their daring courage, an excellent officer and two good soldiers have lost their lives, to the great injury of the regiment and grief of the Commanding Officer.

While the detachment from Kundkote was proceeding, as mentioned above, Russuldar Hyder Khan, commanding the post at Hassan ke Ghurree, acted as follows:—

Immediately on information reaching him, that Jemadar Doorgah Singh had

mounted in pursuit of robbers, this excellent officer, after making every arrangement in his power about water and all else that might aid his movement, proceeded with thirty men, in the best direction for enabling him to intercept the enemy and support our own people; and with such skill did he conduct his march, that notwithstanding the distance of his post and the speed with which the party proceeded from Kundkote, the Russuldar arrived near the spot where Doorgah Singh fell very shortly after his death, and in time to save the lives of the wounded and dismounted men, whom he brought back in safety. The Russuldar also recovered and brought back a number of the plundered camels. In this long and rapid march, Russuldar Hyder Khan did not even lose a single horse. He acted in every respect as a brave, determined, provident, and skilful officer, and the Commanding Officer is delighted to publish to the corps his sense of his merit; under the conduct of such officers, the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse will always be successful.

(Signed)

By order,
M. GREEN, Lieutenant,
Adjutant Scinde Irregular Horse.

25th December, 1850.

SIR,

26th December, 1850.

In continuation of my report of yesterday's date, I have the honor to state, that immediately on the information that camels had been carried off by plundering horsemen reaching the post of Kundkote, the officer in command of the detachment there, Jemadar Doorgah Singh, proceeded in pursuit, with a Duffedar and fifteen men of the Scinde Horse and four of the Belooche guides.

This was about ten o'clock on the forenoon of the 24th. The Jemadar having found the tracks of the robbers, followed them at a rapid gallop to Sunree, near which place he came in sight of the marauders, about fifteen in number, who, abandoning the camels, which they had pricked on thus far at speed, continued their flight.

The Jemadar had now proceeded some thirty miles at a gallop, and at such speed that already seven horses of his party had fallen dead, he having himself ridden two horses to death; but not contented with recovering the stolen camels, he now mounted a third horse, and determined to continue the pursuit; accordingly he kept on with the remains of his party, till he had arrived far within the hills beyond Hyran; the enemy now again appeared, with numbers augmented by a fresh party of horsemen and forty or fifty men on foot, while Jemadar Doorgah Singh had then with him but two suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse and one of the Belooche guides, the horses of all the rest having failed long before. The guide entreated the Jemadar to give up the pursuit and return, as the enemy were very numerous, while he had no men with him, and the ground was such that even fresh horses could hardly move among the rocks and ravines. Doorgah Singh replied, that if the guide was afraid he might retire; but that for himself, he should be ashamed to show his face to me if, after coming in sight of the robbers, he should retire without killing some of them.

He then with his two suwars, and followed by the Belooche guide, went headlong at the enemy. The latter perceiving that their four assailants were entirely unsupported, surrounded them in overwhelming numbers, pulled the jemadar and his two suwars from their horses, and literally cut them in pieces, though not until they had killed or disabled some fifteen of the mountaineers.

The Belooche guide alone contrived to escape, very severely wounded (as also was his mare), and was, with the dismounted men and others of the party left behind by the jemadar, together with the recovered camels, brought back by parties from the other posts, who had also proceeded in pursuit of the robbers, and who not long after arrived in the neighbourhood.

Jemadar Doorgah Singh was a most excellent and very intelligent officer. I cannot account for the excessive and almost mad rashness displayed in his proceedings on this occasion; he was an old soldier, and had served seventeen years in the 2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry before his transfer to the Scinde Irregular Horse; he came to me very highly recommended by his commanding officer, and deserved even more than was said of him.

His death is a serious loss to the service, and while lamenting the folly of his conduct on this occasion, I cannot help feeling the highest admiration of the invincible determination displayed by him in pursuit of the enemy, and of the undaunted courage with which he and his two troopers attacked them at last.

26th December, 1850.

The mountaineers, chiefly Murrees, had assembled about the 19th instant in the Murrow valley in considerable numbers, for the purpose of making a predatory inroad on the Muzzarees about Rojaun; hearing of this I proceeded with a squadron to Shavallee (about twelve miles N.N.E. of Kusmore); this movement on my part caused the robbers to abandon their design, the assembly broke up, and some of the more adventurous spirits not liking to return empty handed, made the sudden dash at the camels in Boordeeka already described, which would have been, as usual, frustrated without loss on our side, but for the excessive zeal of the officer at Kundkote.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

13th January, 1851.

SIR,

In forwarding the enclosed copy of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, I have the honor by direction to inform you that the Brigadier Commanding has nothing further to add than that he fully concurs in the sentiment of the Brigadier-General, and hopes that the men in future will not be so rash in following the enemy into their hills, thereby throwing away their valuable lives.

To Major Jacob, (Signed) I have, &c.,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde. H. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Brigade-Major in Upper Scinde.

7th January, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 362, of the 30th ultimo, forwarding a copy of one from Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse and the Frontier, the original having been sent by you direct to Army Head-Quarters.

I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding to say, that he has heard with much regret the death of Jemadar Doorgah Singh and two troopers of the Scinde Horse, which occurred under circumstances of gallantry always the acknowledged attribute of this highly distinguished corps.

The devotion to the Government and to the honor of their regiment so signally displayed by these undaunted soldiers, is to the Brigadier-General a signal proof of the high state of efficiency and discipline to which the regiment to which they belonged have been brought by Major Jacob, and he therefore most deeply deplores the loss of these brave men in action with robbers, and overpowered by numbers.

It is hardly the time, when lauding the conduct of the brave, to speak in terms of caution to others, who the Brigadier-General firmly believes would (as did Jemadar Doorgah Singh and his comrades) cast away their lives in the unflinching discharge of their duty, but he feels persuaded that his caution will not be misunderstood, when he requests you to send to Major Jacob a copy of this letter, and direct him to make known to his regiments the above remarks, and in such terms as he may think the most fitting explain to them that General Manson holds the lives of the soldiers of the Scinde Horse as too valuable to be placed in competition with those of robbers, and that while repressing all acts of aggression on our territory, the outposts and patrols should not follow these thieves into their very haunts, for he is convinced that by biding their time Major Jacob will make such arrangements as will effectually put down the inroads of these freebooters, or render their visits to the open plains a matter of such serious danger to themselves as will make them pause ere such are undertaken.

To Brigadier Derinzy, K.H., (Signed) I have, &c.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde. E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

7th February, 1851.

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following letter, received through the Adjutant-General, from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay:—

28th January, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 5 and 6, of the 3rd and 4th instant, with enclosures also of Brigadier Derinzy's communication of the 30th ultimo, transmitting Major Jacob's original report of the pursuit of a body of Murree and Brahoosie plunderers by Jemadar Doorgah

Singh, of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and fifteen men of that corps; the recovery of the camels carried off, and subsequent following up of the marauders by the jemadar and two suwars, who overtook and attacked them, but were overpowered by numbers and killed in the conflict. 28th January, 1851.

The Commander-in-Chief, I am to state, has perused Major Jacob's report with feelings of the highest admiration at the devoted zeal and dauntless courage displayed by these excellent soldiers on the occasion; and deeply regrets the loss the service has sustained by their deaths, especially that of Jemadar Doorgah Singh, who, under the uncontrolled impulse of a noble desire to emulate the spirit of his commander and to do his duty, has fallen a sacrifice—together with his two brave suwars—to his too daring assault against overwhelming numbers.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed) H. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Major of Brigade in Upper Scinde.

To Brigadier-General A. Manson, C.B.,
Commanding in Scinde.

SIR,

30th January, 1851.

Adverting to my letter, No. 11, of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to annex copy of one from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 111, of the 18th January, expressing the sentiments of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the lamented death of Jemadar Doorgah Singh and two troopers of the Scinde Irregular Horse, who were slain by mountain robbers while in the gallant discharge of their duty.

General Manson will feel obliged by your causing Major Jacob to be furnished with Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock's letter.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
To the Brigadier Commanding in
Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

SIR,

5th February, 1851.

In forwarding copies of letters from the Assistant Adjutant-General, I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde congratulates both you and the regiment on the high compliment paid by the Commander-in-Chief; and begs to join in the encomiums expressed by the Brigadier-General.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, C.B., (Signed) H. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. Brigade-Major, Upper Scinde.

SIR,

10th February, 1851.

With reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a communication from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, dated the 28th idem; and to convey His Excellency's request that you will be pleased to furnish the information therein called for in respect to the families of the jemadar and two suwars of the Scinde Irregular Horse who were killed in their attack on the marauders referred to, and whether the Belooche guide has recovered from the effects of his wounds, and what you consider would be an appropriate reward for his gallantry on the same occasion.

I am, at the same time, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 44, dated the 18th ultimo, with accompanying application for pension to the infant son of the deceased jemadar, which requires to be supported by the certificate prescribed in Section XLI., Article 242, Jameson's Code; for which purpose the Roll is herewith returned.

It ought to be a
suwar, killed in ac-
tion on the 24th De-
cember, 1850.
(Signed) E. GREEN.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.
To Brigadier-General A. Manson, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Division.

28th January, 1851.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT to the
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, dated 28th January, 1851, No. 297.

His Lordship in Council requests that you will report if the jemadar and suwars have left families, for whom a pensionary provision from the State might, as a special case, be recommended.

You will also be pleased to report if the Belooche guide has recovered from the effect of his wounds, and what appropriate reward could be bestowed upon him for his gallantry in refusing to abandon the party, after he found his remonstrances against their rashness unavailing.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

J. HALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

26th February, 1851. SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to forward copy of a letter, No. 110, from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division, and accompaniments, for your information and guidance.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Major Jacob, C.B., (Signed) H. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. Major of Brigade.

24th February, 1851. SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 362, of the 30th December last, with accompaniment, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to transmit to you the annexed extract from a communication from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, dated 28th ultimo; and to convey Brigadier-General Manson's request that you will be pleased to cause the information therein called for to be furnished by Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, in respect to the families of the jemadar and two suwars of that corps who were killed in their attack on the marauders referred to; and also whether the Belooche guide has recovered from the effects of his wounds, and what Major Jacob considers would be an appropriate reward for the guide's gallantry on that occasion.

I am, at the same time, desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 13, of the 13th ultimo, with accompaniments; and to return the enclosed roll herewith transmitted, for pension to the infant son of a suwar who was killed in action on the 24th of December last, which requires to be supported by the certificate prescribed in Section XLI., Article 242, of Jameson's Code.

I beg you will forward this document to me, when completed, for retransmission to Army Head Quarters.

(Signed)

To Brigadier Derinzy, K.H.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

8th March, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter of the 26th February, 1851, with accompaniment; and with reference to the subject thereof to state that Jemadar Doorgah Singh has left a widow in Hindostan, who has been in correspondence with me regarding a pension, and on whose account I am about to forward an application as soon as the necessary information shall have been furnished me.

By the regulations, the widow of a jemadar, killed in action, is entitled to a pension of rupees 13.13, Jameson's Code, page 687; and this amount of pension will, I think, be sufficient. Of the two suwars killed with the jemadar, one has left an infant son, by whom the accompanying application for pension is forwarded; the other has left a widow in Hindostan, who objects to applying for a pension, on account of her disinclination to appear in public.

I beg leave to recommend that the heir of Suwar Kumroodeen Khan be allowed, as a special case, a pension of rupees 5 per mensem, instead of rupees 2.12, as allowed by the regulations.

With regard to the Belooche guide Wullee Mahomed, I have the honor to report that the man has recovered of his wounds ; but his arm will be permanently somewhat crippled, from the effects of the sword-cuts he received. 8th March, 1851.

I am of opinion that the most appropriate rewards for the man will be a present from Government—say of a sword, a pair of pistols, a loongee for a turban, and 100 rupees in cash.

This will, I think, be more satisfactory to all parties than the grant of a pension ; and, if accompanied by a Persian letter of commendation from Government, the present would be very highly valued, and have an excellent effect.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Major of Brigade in (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor. Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse. 9th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

At Koomree, on the 7th instant, when *en route* to Kusmore, on duty, I received intelligence of the Murree mountaineers having again assembled in force, with the intention of making a raid into the plain country ; I therefore returned instantly to Khanghur, sending Lieutenant Merewether with a detachment to Kusmore, thinking it not impossible but that some hostile attempt might be made in that direction when the Murrees found that I was looking for them on this side. I have a squadron at Shahpoor, and purpose proceeding to that place myself to-night ; but I have no further news of the enemy to-day, save that they are still assembled in force, apparently not having yet decided in which direction to proceed.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Commissioner in Scinde, (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Kurrachee. Political Superintendent on the Frontier,
Upper Scinde.

SIR,

15th April, 1851.

Adverting to your letter, No. 201, of the 9th of November last, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of one from the Secretary to Government Military Department, under date the 21st ultimo, with copy of its accompaniment from the Secretary to the Government of India, intimating that the Honorable the President in Council of India sanctions the discharge of wukkeels and nakeebs of the regiments under your command, and the substitution of a pay-duffedar to each troop upon the staff salary therein specified, but declines sanctioning the appointment of a Kote Duffedar-Major to each of the two regiments, as recommended by you.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

21st March, 1851.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,097, dated November last, with its enclosure, from the officer commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, suggesting certain alterations in the construction of those regiments as regards the Non-Commissioned Staff ; and in reply to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 815, dated 28th ultimo.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
To the Adjutant-General of the Army. Secretary to Government.

SIR,

28th February, 1851.

Having laid before the Honorable the President in Council of India, in Council, your despatch, No. 21, of the 4th January last, relative to the present establishment of wukkeels and nakeebs with the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that in furtherance of the desire of the Supreme Government to assimilate the establishment of these corps to that of regiments of Irregular Cavalry under this Presidency, in which no such situation exists, His

28th February, 1851. Honor in Council is of opinion that the wukkeels and nakeebs may be with advantage discharged; and to conduct the duties connected with pay, &c., a suwar of each troop may be appointed Pay-Duffedar, upon a staff salary of six (6) rupees per mensem, the allowance granted in Bengal Irregular Cavalry Corps.

2.—With regard to Major Jacob's request, that a Kote Duffedar-Major may be appointed to each of the Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed to state that no such individuals being borne on the rolls of Irregular Cavalry Corps in Bengal, the Honorable President in Council declines sanctioning such an innovation.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

R. WYLLIE, Major,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

HENRY HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

23rd April, 1851.

GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to article 43, section XXXI., page 439, of Jameson's Code, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the authority of the Government of India, to declare that, from and after the 1st of June next, the staff appointments of nakeeb and wukkeels shall be abolished in both the regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse; and that, in lieu of the wukkeels, a suwar of each troop be appointed Pay-Duffedar, upon a staff allowance of rupees (6) six per mensem, from the same date.

20th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 280, of the 15th April, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments.

With reference to the subject thereof, I have the honor to point out that the rate of pay proposed by Government to be allowed to pay-duffedars in the Scinde Irregular Horse is less than that of the ordinary duffedars in the corps; while the duties to be performed, and the qualifications required, in the case of the former, as commanding officers, are necessarily much higher than those appertaining to the latter.

The arrangement, therefore, cannot be carried into effect without manifest inconvenience and much injury to the regiment in which it should be introduced.

As the Supreme Government declines placing the non-commissioned officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse on the improved footing proposed by me, I have the honor to request that the establishment may not, at least, be made less effective than before; and that it be allowed to remain as at present.

I have the honor, &c.,

To Colonel Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

27th April, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 280, dated 15th April, 1851, to my address, and to former correspondence on the same subject, it appears to me to be my duty to make another effort to obtain from Government the grant of the establishment which I know to be absolutely necessary to the well-being of the corps which I have the honor to command.

The Supreme Government of India refuses my request to be allowed for each of my regiments a Russuldar Major, a Kote Duffedar Major, &c., because no

such individuals are borne on the rolls of Irregular Cavalry Regiments in Bengal ; 27th April, 1851. wherefore the Honorable President in Council declines sanctioning such an innovation.

But the establishment which Government is now requested to recognise and to pay is no innovation ; it has virtually existed in the Scinde Irregular Horse since its first formation in the year 1839, before I received command of the corps ; it exists in every regular regiment of the army, and must exist, in some form or other, whether paid for and recognised by Government or not, in every disciplined regiment, whether called irregular or otherwise.

If this establishment do not exist in the Irregular Cavalry of Bengal, the consequence necessarily follows that there is a corresponding defect in their discipline.

When the Bengal Irregular Cavalry were stationed on this very frontier, now guarded by the Scinde Irregular Horse, the whole country exhibited one scene of violence and bloodshed—of fear and disorder. There was no peace anywhere on the border, save where there was a void desert waste.

The soldiers of the State—the Irregular Cavalry—were only seen shut up in forts, or flying from the enemy, on the one hand, or destroying their friends—the unresisting peasantry of the country—on the other.

The notorious state of the frontier detachments, and the General Orders by the Governor of Scinde, of the 23rd June and 4th July, 1844, afford full proof of the former position. The latter is sufficiently shown by the pensions which Government is paying to some fifty or sixty of the survivors of those wretched people, who recovered from the wounds they received from the hands of the troops who should have protected them.

The brigade at Shikarpoor was kept constantly on the alert, and, as I was informed by the General Officer in command, was in continual expectation of being attacked by the mountain robbers, who invaded the country at their pleasure. On the contrary, what was the state of affairs on the same frontier when guarded by the Scinde Irregular Horse, in the year 1842, during the awfully trying period of the Cabool disasters ? and what has been the state of affairs on this frontier since the Scinde Irregular Horse again became the border force, in January, 1847 ?

On the former occasion, the poor people of the country looked on the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse as their friends and protectors, and aided them in every way in their power. There were many sharp encounters with the enemy, in which the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were invariably successful ; and the general result of the proceedings is shown in the letter from the Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan ; a copy of which is herewith annexed.

On the second occasion, the results of similar conduct have been even more valuable ; plunder, rapine, and disorder, which existed to a fearful extent wherever there were inhabitants along this frontier, have entirely ceased ; hostile inroads into the British territory, formerly so common and so formidable, are entirely unknown ; peace, quiet, industry, and plenty, with full protection for life and property, everywhere prevail ; towns, villages, and green fields, are gradually taking the place of a frightful wilderness.

The people, who are fast returning to the country, are contented and happy, well-disposed towards, and confident in the Government. The change produced for the better is so great as to be almost incredible by those who have not seen it. It has been produced by nothing but the discipline of the Scinde Irregular Horse. To produce and maintain this discipline has been my constant study and unceasing labor since Government did me the honor to entrust me with the command of the corps, in the year 1841.

I have never been absent a day from my duty ; I have never swerved from my purpose for one moment, but have endeavoured to the utmost of my ability, in spite of all prejudices, to make the Scinde Irregular Horse efficient for all manner of service in any part of the world, and against any enemy ; to develop the powers of the native soldiers of India ; to do justice to those powers, and render them fully available for the successful performance of any duty which might be entrusted to the men of the corps ; to attach those men to the service and to the Government, by their pride in their profession, until their feelings and affections became warmly excited in favor of good order and military discipline, so that little coercion be necessary ; for example, there has never yet been

27th April, 1851.

a Court-Martial in the Scinde Irregular Horse. I have labored at this task for ten years past. How far I have succeeded is known to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Government of Bombay.

Sir Charles Napier and Sir Willoughby Cotton have both recorded, in General Orders, that I have brought the Scinde Irregular Horse "to perfection." It is certain that the words of the historian, Macaulay, are as truly applicable hitherto to the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse as they are to the Ironsides of Cromwell, the earliest silidar corps on record. In the mountains and plains of Cutchee, in Scinde, in the desert, or in the Punjaub, the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, often surrounded with difficulties, sometimes contending against tenfold odds, not only have never failed to conquer, but have never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them.

They came, at length, to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned soldiers of Asia with disdainful confidence. This spirit, which they have hitherto invariably shown, whether under personal command of their European or of their Native officers, without a single European present, together with their orderly and regular conduct in quarters, has been produced by their discipline alone. This discipline is not dependent on one man; it has little or no reference to individuals; it depends on a regular and proper system being introduced and maintained in the corps.

As conducing towards the introduction and maintenance of such a discipline among our Native troops, such an establishment as is applied for by me is necessary. The duty cannot go on properly without it. I beg leave most respectfully to submit, that ten years' hard labor, unremitting study of, and close attention to these matters, resulting in invariable success, whether myself present or not—and rewarded, I am proud to say, with high praise from all my superiors—entitle me to be heard on this subject; and will, I trust, be sufficient to acquit me of presumption in again urging my request that the slight alterations required to complete the establishment of the Scinde Irregular Horse on a proper, sound, and soldier-like footing may be granted. Government may rest assured that the State will be richly repaid for whatever extra expense may be caused by the grant of the establishment applied for, even if it be granted to all the Irregular Cavalry Regiments in India.

The Supreme Government does not probably know what the Scinde Irregular Horse is, or how impossible it would be, as has been proved on trial, for a really Irregular Force to keep the order now preserved on this frontier, and to maintain the discipline which hitherto has been our pride in every situation. But the General who commands the Division, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and I trust also the Government of Bombay, are well aware of the truth of what I have set forth. I beg leave, therefore, earnestly to solicit their cordial support and assistance in obtaining for each of the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse the establishment which, as must be apparent to every regimental officer of experience in the Bombay Army, is so necessary to a healthy state of discipline.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS ADDITIONAL :—

	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
One Russuldar Major.....	250	250	
One Kote Duffedar Major	55	55	
Eight Pay Duffedars (Staff Pay)	15	120	
Total			425
Deduct not required, if the above Establishment be granted :—			
One Nakeeb	20	20	
Eight Wukkeels.....	20	160	
Total Deduct			180
Total Extra Cost			245

To Colonel Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

6th May, 1851.

SIR,

I beg that I may be excused in submitting, for the perusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying letter from Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding the Scinde Horse, No. 56, of the 27th ultimo, being aware that the subject of it has already been referred for the notice of the Supreme Government and refused.

My motives for doing so are purely from the belief that what Major Jacob so earnestly asks for is entirely for the good of the service and the distinguished regiments which he commands with so much zeal, and has brought to so admirable perfection.

Having seen these regiments, and being aware that, since the Scinde Horse were raised, they have never drawn their swords except in victory, I cannot but express hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will read with favorable attention Major Jacob's letter, and also the following remarks which I have to offer on it.

In every regiment of Bombay Cavalry and Infantry, and Battalion of Artillery, the appointments of a Subadar Major and Havildar Major are sanctioned; the one being the connecting link between the Commanding Officer and the rest of the Native Officers of the Regiment, and the only attainable rank and distinctive remuneration appointment which is held out as a reward for the distinguished and well-conducted Native officer, since the abolishment of the Killadarship; the other being the effective staff of the Adjutant of the Regiment, and holding the responsible situation of detailing for command, outpost duty, escorts, &c., the roster of the whole of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments, and answerable also that the roster of the men for similar duties, and non-commissioned officers and men for daily guards, is regularly and equitably kept by the pay orderlies of companies, who are equivalent to the Kote Duffedars in the Scinde Horse, whose appointment Major Jacob has also before so earnestly solicited.

Major Jacob shows in his letter that the desired arrangement will cost the Government only rupees (245) two hundred and forty-five per mensem; this including the appointment of a Russuldar Major—a fit and most proper rank to be disposed of to some well-deserving Russuldar of these regiments, which are serving in a country so distasteful to all ranks. The Scinde Horse have now been on the frontier since January, 1847; and though Major Jacob has made at Khanghur an oasis in the desert all around, it is but a desert still; and I feel convinced that nothing but the name of the Commander, and the high character the Scinde Horse bears throughout Upper India, would induce men of good character to enter the regiments, when service can be obtained in favorable stations in the Punjaub, and among the Bengal Irregular Cavalry Corps near to their own houses.

To understand correctly the work performed by Major Jacob and the officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, it is essentially necessary to be intimately acquainted with the peculiar routine and complete arrangement which exists at Khanghur, and which it would too much intrude upon the valuable time of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for me fully to enter into—the constant vigilance to be exercised, the unending patrolling between the posts of a frontier extending from Kumber, near Larkhana, to Kusmore on the Indus, required to be kept up, is hard work indeed; while it is an acknowledged fact that these harassing duties, calling for so much energy, are more particularly necessary in the hot season, when none but robbers dare the fearful heat of Cutchee. I am, therefore, emboldened to ask for His Excellency's strong recommendation that the connecting link in the chain of discipline between the Commanding Officer and the Native Officers of the Scinde Horse may be accorded to this fine Cavalry. To all them Irregular is a misnomer; for they are, in every respect, perfect regiments of Cavalry—highly disciplined, perfect in uniform and appointments; and, from the orderly-room to the line of battle, their performances have proved that they are second to none.

Again, without the assistance of a Kote Duffedar Major, I cannot understand how the interior economy of the regiments can be properly carried on as it is now, though by unpaid men; for assuredly the duty must be performed by some responsible non-commissioned officer, or the roster of the regiment will be badly kept, and indiscipline occur. Be they sepoy or suwars, they well understand

6th May, 1851.

when their tour of duty should come; and the Kote Duffedar Major is required as check upon the roster of the Kote Duffedar, to prevent disputes, collusions, and favouritisms, which may and do occur between the orderly havildars and the men of our Regular Regiments of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. Such an appointment must be held by a superior well-conducted non-commissioned officer, whether paid or not; and his Excellency can well decide if it would be advisable, for the sake of rupees 245 per mensem, to weaken the discipline of Major Jacob's fine regiments, when I hope I have shown that duty can hardly be carried on without a Head Native Officer and a Duffedar Major with due efficiency and advantage to the service.

It would not become me to draw any invidious distinction between the regiments of Scinde Horse and other regiments of Irregular Cavalry in India; but I am informed that when Colonel the Honorable Sir Henry Dundas, K.C.B., reviewed the Scinde Horse at Khanghur, in 1848, he was heard to declare that he had seen many worse parades of the Household Cavalry on Hounslow Heath. I believe that no officers of any army have ever paid such attention to their regiments as is shown, by their efficient state, to have been lavished upon the Scinde Horse by Major Jacob and the officers under his command; and I therefore think this further application merits especial attention, coming, as it does, from one so capable of judging of what is really requisite to perfect the system of discipline he has, with such excellent effect, introduced in the Scinde Horse.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) A. MANSON, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Scinde Division.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

6th May, 1851.

Lieut. Merewether.

„ H. Green.

„ Collier.

„ M. Green.

SIR,

The names of the officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse, mentioned in the margin, who were examined by a Committee at Shikarpoor, on the 24th February last, not having appeared in General Orders as having passed in the Hindoostanee language, I have the honor to request that it may be represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to Government, that whatever opinion the Examination Committee in Bombay may have formed from the papers transmitted to it, these officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse are in every way highly qualified for the appointments which they hold.

Their knowledge of the Hindoostanee language is, for practical purposes, far superior to that of most past interpreters; and I am morally certain that, had my lieutenants been personally examined by a Committee at the Presidency, they would have passed with the greatest credit. The officers have been in the habit of interpreting and translating all my orders and written communications which, in a corps disposed in so many detachments as is the Scinde Irregular Horse, are very numerous, for many years past, in the best possible style; and it appears contrary to reason and common sense now to question the qualifications of my officers, who have—one of them for more than seven years, and others for five years past—given almost daily the best practical proof of their high efficiency in this, as in every other respect.

The whole of my lieutenants have a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language more than amply sufficient for the proper performance of their duty.

Their qualifications, in other respects, are of the very highest order. The names of Lieutenants Merewether and Henry Green are not unknown to fame.

The services of the former, on this frontier, have been signal and important, *vide* "Government Gazette Extraordinary," 28th October, 1847. They have deserved, and have met with, high praise and thanks from their immediate superiors, from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and from Government. They have been of more value to the State than would be the philological attainments of a college of linguists.

Again, in the late Punjab War, the conduct of Lieutenants Merewether and Green was admirable, and their services were great and brilliant.

Lieutenant Collier has also seen much hard service, in which he was distinguished for his zeal, intrepidity, and intelligence; and in the course of which he was most severely wounded. Lieutenant Malcolm Green has been my Adjutant for more than a year past, to my entire satisfaction.

The whole of these officers have, on every occasion, performed their duty in the most exemplary manner; they have, on every possible occasion, afforded their Commanding Officer the most cordial, able, and efficient support and assistance. I have never had reason to find the slightest fault with one of them. They have put their whole heart and soul to their work, and always exerted their best energies in the furtherance of the public service. 6th May, 1851.

It is owing to their example and cheerful alacrity; to their unremitting and zealous duty, in perhaps the most trying climate and most disagreeable country in the world, that the Scinde Irregular Horse has become what it now is, and that peace and quiet, plenty and content, are so happily established on this frontier.

With most profound respect and deference to superior authority, I beg leave to submit that after such honorable exertions, attended with such results, now to question the attainments of such officers, and to hold them liable to be removed as unqualified, from the appointments in which their services are and have been so important and valuable, would be both unjust and unreasonable, equally unfair to them and to their Commanding Officer, and in the highest degree impolitic and injurious to the public service.

It would, doubtless, be perfectly fair and just to make the nomination of officers to any appointment conditional on whatever qualifications Government might think necessary and right; but when officers have been appointed without any such conditions expressed or implied, and have for a long course of years performed the duties of their posts, not only efficiently and to the satisfaction of their immediate superior, but with the most brilliantly successful results, so that they have earned and have received the highest praises from the highest authorities; and their reputation has, by their honest exertions in the service of Government, even now become European. Under these circumstances, it is, I most respectfully submit, contrary both to reason and to justice, to propose to displace them, because it is supposed that they have not a critical knowledge of the Hindoostanee language.

Their hard and highly valuable labors on this desert, under the burning sun of Scinde, and their experience thereby obtained, may well balance any acquirements attainable in the school-room by the light of the midnight lamp.

I have, therefore, the honor most respectfully, but earnestly, to solicit the favor of the officers now holding appointments in the Scinde Irregular Horse being specially excepted from the operation of the orders regarding any further passing in the Hindoostanee language, of which I solemnly affirm that they have at present a competent knowledge.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major.

To Colonel Green, C.B., (Signed)
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 341, of the 5th May, to my address, with accompaniments. 12th May, 1851.

By the extracts of letters from Government, annexed to your letter under reply, I perceive that I am directed to correspond with Mr. Ogilvy, the Resident at Satara, regarding the subject in question; but as your letter desires me to furnish you with the required information, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter to Government on the subject of assamees of Silidar Cavalry, as also an abstract of the rules acted on in the Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Green, C.B., (Signed)
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RULES regarding Assamees founded on the Practice in force in the Scinde Irregular Horse. 11th May, 1851.

On the first formation of a new corps the assamees should be presented to deserving men, according to the discretion of the Commanding Officer; no man not a member of the corps should on any pretence be allowed to hold a horse in the regiment, nor to have any sort of right or claim to "Bulchut," or anything else regarding the assamee.

11th May, 1851.

If a fund be maintained in the regiment, a man on being presented with an assamee might pay a moderate donation to it; in the Scinde Irregular Horse he pays 25 rupees.

Assamees are to be considered as being held during good behaviour only, and liable to be forfeited for misconduct on the part of the silidar, at the discretion of the commandants, whose judgment in these matters must be absolute and final.

The misconduct which renders a silidar liable to forfeit his assamee includes, of course, wilfully neglecting to maintain a proper horse, properly kept and provided with everything required for the efficient performance of duty. Assamees should be transferable property, and be allowed to be sold, always with the express permission of the Commanding Officer first obtained in each individual instance; such sales to take place by public auction for ready cash only, not even one day's credit should be allowed.

No borrowing of money for the sake of purchasing horses in the regiments should ever be allowed. This rule should be fully explained to all shroffs, shop-keepers, and others about the regiment; and if these persons choose, afterwards, to break this rule, and to lend money on the security of, or for the purchase of, assamees, they should not be allowed to recover from the silidar.

This rule is not intended to prevent members of a family assisting each other in buying a horse and assamee; but, in all cases, it should be fully understood that no man has any claim whatever on a horse in the regiment, save the silidar in whose name the animal is entered.

On the death of a silidar, his horse and assamee should be sold by auction, as a part of the estate, except in case of his heir being a soldier in the regiment, in which case the horse may, at the discretion of the Commandant, be transferred to his name.

No man under the rank of Native officer should be allowed to hold more than three horses in the regiment:—

A Russildar might be allowed to hold	.	.	.	6
A Russaidar	"	"	.	5
Other Native Officers	"	"	.	4

but circumstances may make it advisable to relax this rule, and this should be entirely discretionary with the Commandant.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

22nd September, 1851. SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 60, of the 6th May last, I am directed by General Manson, C.B., under instructions from Army Head Quarters, to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of a communication from the Military Secretary to Government, under date the 28th ultimo, with copy of its accompaniments, conveying the decision of the Governor-General of India on your application, that the officers of the regiments under your command, who failed to pass the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, may be specially exempted from the operation of the Government General Order, No. 487, of the 19th July, 1850.

Your attention is called to the concluding part of the 2nd paragraph of Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill's letter, above adverted to.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,

To Major Jacob, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.
Commanding Scinde Horse, Khanghur.

28th August, 1851.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 524, dated the 28th May last, with its accompaniments from Major Jacob, soliciting that the officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse who failed to pass the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee in February last may be specially exempted from the operation of the General Order, No. 487, of the 19th July, 1850.

2.—For the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am to communicate the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, No. 35, dated 8th instant; and to request that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the sentiments of the

Most Noble the Governor-General of India to be conveyed to Major Jacob, expressing, at the same time, the extreme regret of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that the conduct of an officer so distinguished should have called forth so grave a censure. 28th August, 1851.

3.—The officers of the Scinde Horse must follow the same rule as others; and no exemption will be permitted from the operation of the orders of the 19th July, 1850, in their favor.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,

To the Adjutant-General.

Secretary to Government.

SIR,

8th August, 1851.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1,830, dated 5th instant, requesting the issue of instructions upon a request, submitted by the Commander-in-Chief, that the officers of the Scinde Horse should be exempted from the operation of the General Order which remanded all officers to their regiments who had not passed the prescribed examination within six months, and which was issued in obedience to directions from the Honorable Court of Directors; and further soliciting instructions on several questions of a general character connected with the same subject, and previously referred.

2.—On the general questions, above mentioned, the Governor-General has been in communication with the President in Council, and cannot reply to them until he is more fully informed than at present.

3.—To the request that the officers of the Scinde Horse may be exempted from the operation of the General Order, and may not be remanded to their corps, even although they have failed to pass the prescribed examination, His Lordship is of opinion that the proposal to except these officers from rules to which their comrades are subjected is quite uncalled for and inadmissible.

4.—The merits of the officers of the Scinde Horse are well known. Their services are so really meritorious in themselves, that the Governor-General regrets to see them in danger of being damaged by the inflated tone in which their Commanding Officer has thought fit to proclaim them.

But praiseworthy as they are, and praised as they have been, there are scores of officers throughout India every whit as able, as energetic, as gallant, and as useful as these gentlemen have been.

But no exception has been admitted in favor of any of these who have not passed the examination required, and His Lordship can permit none in favor of the officers of the Scinde Horse, they having equally failed to meet the test applied.

It does not clearly appear to the Governor-General whether they have met the test required by the Court or not.

In 1830, the Court of Directors, observing upon the irregularities that had taken place in appointing officers to detached employment who had not passed the test in Native languages required in General Order, dated 7th January, 1837, directed that all officers so appointed failing to qualify for Staff employment, agreeable to the regulation, within six months, should be remanded to their respective corps.

These orders have been obeyed in the Presidency of Bengal.

The officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse appear to have failed in passing the examination for "Interpreters."

The rule in this Presidency does not require, as a qualification for Staff employ, that officers should pass as Interpreters, but that they should pass another examination of lower standard.

The Governor-General is, therefore, unable to conclude whether the officers of the Scinde Horse have passed the prescribed examination or not.

The question, however, is very simple. The Court of Directors ordered, last year, that every officer who failed to qualify for Staff employment, agreeable to the regulations, should be remanded to his corps.

Have the officers of the Scinde Horse qualified themselves for Staff employment, agreeable to the regulations in the Presidency of Bombay?

If they have not, the orders of the Court of Directors have been already issued that they should be remanded to their corps.

6.—The question of the alleged inequality of the standard of proficiency in the

8th August, 1851.

knowledge of Native languages, as established in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay' is separate, and will be entered upon with the Government of Bombay as soon as his Lordship is in a condition to do so.

Before closing the despatch, I am directed to remark on the tenor and tone of the letter addressed by Major Jacob to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

This officer, not content with pleading the cause of his subordinates, has thought proper to state his opinion that, as they proved themselves to his satisfaction to possess a practical knowledge of Hindoostanee, to require them now to comply with a test, as ordered by his and their superiors, the Court of Directors, appears "contrary to reason and common sense." He observes, that those officers have been of more value to the State than would be the philological attainments of a college of linguists; and he has presumed to pronounce that, "after such honorable exertion, attended with such results, now to question the attainments of such officers, and to hold them liable to be removed as unqualified from the appointments in which their services are and have been so important and so valuable, would be both unjust and unreasonable; equally unfair to them and their Commanding Officer, and in the highest degree impolitic and injurious to the public service."

8.—The Governor-General cannot doubt that the Government of Bombay has already expressed to Major Jacob its sense of the unbecoming terms in which he has presumed to discuss the orders of the highest authority, the Court of Directors.

Every officer has a full right to represent such things as he desires in a fitting manner and becoming terms. But His Lordship will permit no one in these services to comment upon, and to controvert, the orders of his superiors, as Major Jacob has done, in language which closely approaches to actual contempt, and which, at all events, is utterly incompatible with that respect and deference to superior authority which Major Jacob professes.

9.—The Governor-General requests that the Government of Bombay will convey to Major Jacob these expressions of His Lordship's marked dissatisfaction and censure.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) J. STEWART, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department,
with the Governor-General.

(True copy.)

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

24th September, 1851. SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 56, of the 27th April last, I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of one from Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, under date the 5th instant, with copy of its accompaniment, intimating that the Government of India declines complying with your renewed application for certain Staff appointments to be added to the establishment of the regiments under your command, and which has already been refused; and conveying the sentiments of the Most Noble the Governor-General on the subject.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Major Jacob,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

5th September, 1851.

With reference to your letter, dated the 5th of June last, No. 549, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying Extract, paragraphs 1 to 11, of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated the 14th ultimo, and to request that, under His Excellency's orders, the Governor-General's sentiments may be made known to Major Jacob.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,

To the Adjutant-General.

Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 1 to 11 of a Letter from the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA with the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 14th August, 1851, No. 75:—

14th August, 1851.

Par. 1.—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, that the Honorable the President of the Council of India has forwarded for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, your despatch, No. 1,774, of the 29th June last, relative to a renewed application from Major Jacob, Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, for certain Staff which have already been refused by the President in Council, as unnecessary.

2.—It was previously decided that pay-duffedars should be allowed in lieu of wukkeels and nakeeb.

This order does not appear to have been carried into effect.

3.—The office of Russuldar-Major and Kote Duffedar Major were not considered to be necessary, and were refused. Nevertheless, Major Jacob has repeated his application, and he is supported in it by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Government of Bombay.

4.—I am desired to state, for the information of His Lordship in Council, that the subject was carefully considered when first submitted to the President in Council. To the Governor-General there appears no sufficient ground for re-submitting the application to His Honor, and none whatever for altering the decision then formed.

5.—The Governor-General requests that the Government of Bombay will intimate to Major Jacob that the eight pay-duffedars have been sanctioned, and that the nakeeb and wukkeels will be discontinued, and that His Lordship in Council will be so good as to see that these orders are obeyed at once.

6.—The Governor-General further requests that the Government of Bombay will acquaint Major Jacob that the Supreme Government considers the appointments of Russuldar-Major and Kote Duffedar-Major to be unnecessary, and desires that this decision may be considered final.

7.—The Governor-General of India would have been glad to have been able to restrict his remarks on the correspondence to the intimation of the above decision.

8.—A very short time has elapsed since His Lordship had occasion to notice with displeasure the tone and tenor of the official letters of Major Jacob, which were submitted to the Supreme Government.

9.—The letter now under notice gives to His Lordship just cause for greater displeasure and severe censure.

10.—Major Jacob on this, as on the former occasion, has thought it necessary to strengthen his application by loud praises of the corps he has commanded.

11.—The efficiency and the useful services of the Scinde Irregular Horse are so correctly and so fully appreciated by the Supreme Government, that it is painful to the Government to see them thus damaged by bombastic eulogy, revolting alike to judgment and taste.

(True extract.)

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant-Colonel,

(True copies.) Secretary to Government.

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copies.)

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

1st October, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 748, of the 22nd, and No. 761, of the 24th September, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subjects, beg leave to express my gratitude to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Bombay for the support which I have received in the matters in question.

I am certain that they will do me the justice to believe that I had not a thought of self in anything which I have written on these matters; on public grounds alone I thought it my duty to endeavour to obtain what appeared to me to be but justice for the officers and men under my command.

I had not the slightest intention of offending, but conscious of the purity of my motives, and that I had been just in forming my opinions, I believed that I lay under an indispensable obligation to communicate them to my superiors; and I beg leave earnestly to express, on public grounds alone, the deepest regret that my well-intended efforts on behalf of the hard-working soldiers entrusted to my command should have called forth the serious displeasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

To Colonel Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
 Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.