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THE FIRST AND SECOND SIKH WARS.

COMPILED FOR THE

GENERAL STAFF, INDIA,

BY

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THE FIRST AND SECOND SIKH WARS.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

As a geographical expression the Punjab, the country of the Sikhs, comprises the region between the five rivers from which it takes its name—the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum. But the modern political boundaries of the province have extended far beyond these limits, so as to include the cis-Sutlej districts, between that river and the Jumna, and the regions which lie beyond the Indus, known as the Derajat, reaching as far as the Suleman mountains. While the main portion of the Punjab consists of a level or undulating plain, desert in some parts and elsewhere highly cultivated tracts on the banks of the rivers, it comprises also a considerable mountainous region where the province extends into the Himalayas to the borders of Kashmir, and the lower Siwalik hills. In the south-eastern corner some offshoots of the Aravallis extend to Delhi and Gurgaon, while the Salt Range cuts off the north-western corner from the extensive plains of the south and east.

In this history we are in no way concerned with the hilly regions of the Punjab, for these were at no time embraced within the theatre of war during hostilities with the Sikhs, except for some desultory operations in the Jullundur Doab and neighbourhood. As the scene of operations was confined to the plains, the great rivers, obstacles which always play such an important part in war, were the most outstanding features of the topography of the country. The five rivers from which the Punjab takes its name, rising amid or beyond the slopes of the Himalayas, and fed in summer by the melting snows of the most lofty regions of the world, pour their waters into the Indus, which runs due south along the whole western frontier of the Province. Having steep banks and a wide alluvial bed, in which the streams frequently change their course, these rivers offer formidable obstacles to the passage of an army, particularly in June, July and August, when the water is at its greatest volume owing to the melting snow.



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The whole of the vast plains of the Punjab are of alluvial formation, the soil being generally loam, from which in windy weather great quantities of sand and dust are carried in suspension by the air. In parts the rainfall is scanty and precarious, but the most populous towns and the most highly cultivated tracts lie in the eastern portion of the province about Amritsar and Lahore. Under British administration the aspect of the country has in the last sixty years undergone great changes, large tracts of what was formerly desert having been transformed by irrigation into regions of great fertility.

The climate of the plains is one of great variations, of extreme heat and of bitter cold. From April to

Climato.

June the heat is as great as that of any part of India; from July to September, although the temperature is still high, it is modified by moisture, during the rainy season; after which it gradually grows colder until there are sharp frosts in December and January. In the latter month also the winter rains may be expected.

In order to comprehend fully the character of the Sikhs, the

Origin of the Sikhs.

causes which led to our struggle with this great military community, and the determined opposition they were enabled to offer to our arms, it is necessary to explain their origin and progress; to give some account of the tenets of their faith; and to relate in outline their history from the earliest times until they first opposed us on the banks of the Sutlej.

In the early part of the sixteenth century Baba Nanak, a peas-

The first Gurus.

ant of a village near Lahore, founded the religious sect which was to play such an important part in the history of India. The religion he preached was pure monotheism, and was in its original form in no way militant. At first it made little progress, and numbered few adherents during the teaching of the first two Gurus—Baba Nanak and Angad. Gradually, however, the new faith, founded on the Unity of God and the religious equality of man, made great headway, the philanthropy and tolerance of its tenets appealing to the hearts of men. Nanak claimed no miraculous power; his followers were not subjects, but "Sikhs" or disciples, and it was not until long after his death that he was invested with mystical attributes. Angad, who died in 1552, was succeeded by Amar Das, a Kshatriya, who was active in his teaching, and it is related that he was even listened to by the Emperor Akbar. After him came Ram Das, who obtained from Akbar a grant of the land now occupied by the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy of holies of the Sikhs.



Here he dug a tank, and began the building of the temple. His son and successor Arjan Mal completed the temple, and lived in great

wealth and magnificence, widely increasing the numbers of the sect, and thus exciting the jealousy of the Mughal Government, whose dominion extended to the Indus. Although by this time a portion of the teachings of the faith had been committed to writing, it was Arjan who arranged the writings of his predecessors and compiled the *Granth*, or sacred book, whilst he inculcated in his followers fixed rules of religious and moral conduct. Sikhs were now to be found in every city and province of the Punjab; Arjan reduced their offerings to a fixed tax, and by this means and the employment of agents for collection, a kind of regular government was established, and the sect began to assume a political significance.

It was now that the new faith became subjected to that persecution which was alone necessary to transform it into a militant political force. Arjan was thrown into prison, where he died in 1606. The instigator of this persecution was Chandu Shah, the Mughal Governor of Lahore. At this time Har Govind, son of Arjan, was only eleven years of age, but he succeeded to the office of his father, whose death he was moved to avenge, and he is said either to have slain Chandu Shah himself, or to have procured his removal by the Delhi Emperor. In a short time Har Govind became a military as well as a spiritual leader.

To this course of action he was probably in part influenced by the persecution of his father; and perhaps also by the teachings of the disciple Gur Das, whose writings are still extant, who declaimed against the bigotry of the Muhammadans and the asceticism of the Hindus, and who advocated the fusion of these creeds into the new religion, although he exhorted all to live peacefully and virtuously. He it was who invested the simple Nanak with the character of a mysterious prophet and of a direct instrument of the Almighty for the regeneration of the world.

Har Govind under these influences unsheathed the sword, and led his followers in the ranks of the Empire and against provincial governors and personal enemies. While his predecessors had abstained from animal food, he became a hunter and eater of flesh, in which his disciples imitated him, and, being a born leader of men, he soon organized a considerable military following. Eventually he became embroiled with the Imperial Government, and, after

For an account and translation of the Religion", 6 Volumes, by M. Macauliffe, 1909.
Granth the reader is referred to "the Sikh

undergoing many vicissitudes, died in 1645, leaving the Sikhs a military and militant power. Thirty years later Guru Govind introduced the *Pahul*, the ceremony of initiation necessary to the

Govind Singh.

attainment of Sikhism. He abolished social distinctions among his followers, in the persons in the first instance of a Brahmin, a Kshatriya, and three Sudras, whom he declared to be the *Khalsa*—the saved or liberated—investing them with the title of Singh, meaning lion, and metaphorically warrior, by which all Sikhs have since been known. Sikhs were to bathe from time to time in the sacred pool at Amritsar, and their locks were to be unshorn. Their energies were to be given to the profession of arms, and merit was to be gained in war alone. Govind thus united religious fervour with warlike temper, and entertained the design of founding a new empire on the ruins of declining Mughal power. Coming into conflict with the Imperial Government, he was driven from the Punjab early in the eighteenth century, but, on the death of Aurangzeb, he was summoned to camp by Bahadur Shah, and entered the imperial service. Eventually he proceeded south to Nander on the Godavery, where he was killed in 1708 by the sons of a Pathan whom he had slain. Govind was the greatest of the successors of Nanak, and to this day the Sikhs perform pilgrimages to Nander, where there is a colony of the *Khalsa*, and where they have erected a temple second only in sanctity to the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Govind Singh nominated Banda, a native of Southern India, as his successor, to whose standard the Sikhs flocked when he reached the north. At Sirhind he defeated and slew the Musalman Governor, and then established a stronghold below Sirmur between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and harried the Saharanpur District. The Emperor

Vicissitudes of Sikhs.

Bahadur Shah marched against him, but Banda had already been defeated, and withdrew into the hills near Jammu. In 1713 the Mughal Viceroy marched against Banda, but was defeated by the Sikhs near Gurdaspur, where they had built a stronghold. Finally, however, the Sikhs, assailed by fresh forces, were vanquished, and Banda surrendered at Gurdaspur, and was taken to Delhi, where he and many of his followers were put to death. Subsequently the sect was vigorously persecuted, and the Sikhs were suppressed for a generation. In his *History of the Sikhs*, Cunningham thus recapitulates the story of their vicissitudes up to this point :

Thus, at the end of two centuries, had the Sikh faith become established as

Two centuries of progress.

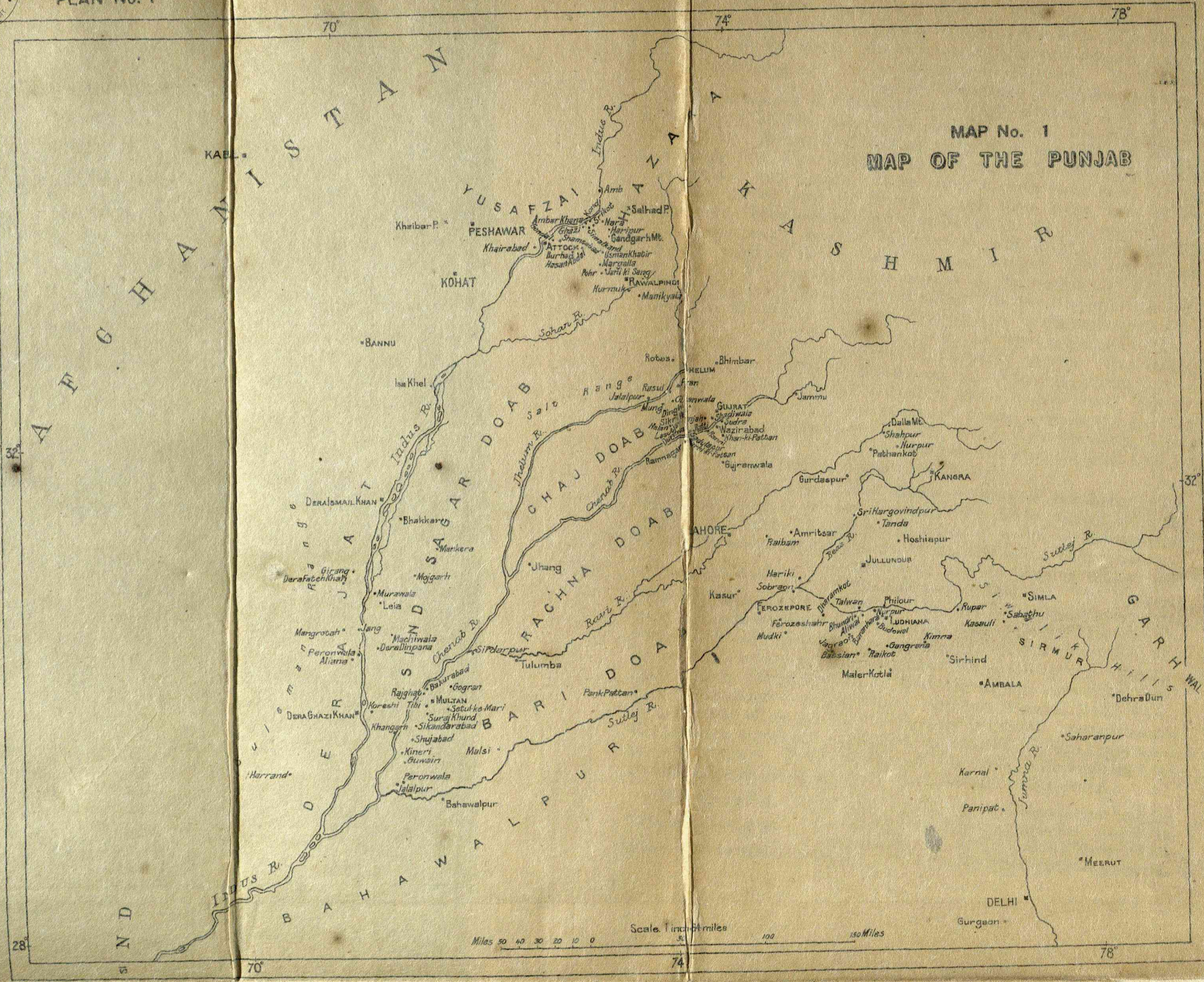
a prevailing sentiment and guiding principle to work its way in the world. Nanak disengaged his little society of worshippers from Hindu idolatry and Muhammadan superstition,



PLAN No. 1

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MAP No. 1
MAP OF THE PUNJAB





placed them free on a broad basis of religious and moral purity; Amar Das preserved the infant community from declining into a sect of quietists or ascetics; Arjan gave his increasing followers a written rule of conduct and a civil organization; Har Govind added the use of arms and a military system and Govind Singh bestowed upon them a distinct political existence, and inspired them with the desire of being socially free and naturally independent. No further legislation was required; a firm persuasion had been elaborated, and a vague feeling had acquired consistence as an active principle. Sikhism arose where fallen and corrupt Brahminical doctrines were most strongly acted on by the vital and spreading Muhammadan belief."

It may be added that, as in the case of other sects whose vicissitudes are recorded in the history of the world, religious persecution gave to Sikhism that vivifying influence which was the necessary stimulus to permanence and progress. The weakness of the declining Mughal Empire after the death of Aurangzeb afforded a favourable opportunity for the rise of other nationalities in India during the eighteenth century. The Mahrattas established their power in Southern India, raided as far as Delhi, and watered their horses on the banks of the Sutlej. The Persian Nadir Shah marched to the Mughal capital; and his invasion was followed by the incursions of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Both these conquerors were harassed on the line of march by the Sikhs, who established themselves on the Ravi, and raised the fort of Ram Raoni near Amritsar, where the able leader Jassa Singh proclaimed the birth

Jassa Singh, leader of the of a new power, the army of the Khalsa. Khalsa.

In 1756, however, Taimur, son of the Durani Governor of Lahore, attacked the Sikhs, levelled their fort, and filled the sacred tanks with the ruins of their buildings. The Sikhs under Jassa Singh fled to the hills and when the Afghans retired, arose in great numbers, seized Lahore, and coined money there with the inscription "Coined by the Grace of the Khalsa in the country of Ahmad, conquered by Jassa." After capturing Delhi the Mahrattas drove the Sikhs from Lahore, but being defeated at Panipat in 1760, by the combined Afghan and Delhi forces, the Mahratta tide was stemmed for a time. The Afghan Ahmad Shah now retired again to Kabul, leaving deputies at Lahore and Sirhind, but the Sikhs gained additional strength in the absence of regular Government, and erected forts; among others, Charat Singh, grandfather of Ranjit Singh, established a stronghold north of Lahore at Gujranwala. In 1761 they assembled in force at Amritsar, performed their ablutions in the restored sacred pool, and ravaged the country on either side of the Sutlej; but in the following year they were dispersed with great slaughter by Ahmad Shah in his sixth invasion; and their chief place of Amritsar was again polluted and destroyed.



Reverses appeared only to add fuel to the flames. With a great accession of numbers, inspired by the lust of revenge and the hope of ambition, the Sikhs again rose 40,000 strong, plundered Kasur and Maler Kotla, and marched on Sirhind, where they defeated the Afghan Governor, destroyed Sirhind, where the mother and children of Govind Singh had been murdered a hundred years before, and spread over the country from the Sutlej to the Jumna. During the succeeding year the Afghans retired from Lahore, where

Sikhs established at Lahore.

the Sikhs established themselves, obliging their Musalman prisoners in chains to wash the foundations of their demolished mosques with the blood of hogs. The whole country from the Jhelum to the Sutlej was added to the Sikh dominion, and partitioned among the chiefs and their followers, who then assembled at Amritsar, and proclaimed their rule. During the next two years the political system of the Sikh Commonwealth was established, resolving itself into a confederate feudalism in which every Sikh was free, their moving principle being warlike sway and their instrument the sword—the steel of Govind. Each year they assembled at Amritsar.

With varying fortunes the power of the Sikh confederacies was consolidated, and in 1785 we find them predominant from the frontiers of Oudh to the Indus. Their prestige is illustrated in the story of the traveller Foster who describes the alarm caused to a petty chief and his people by the appearance of two Sikh horsemen under the walls of their fort, and the assiduous services and respectful attention which the same number of troopers met with from the local authorities of Garhwal, and from the assembled wayfarers at a place of public reception.

The invasion of the Punjab in 1798 by Shah Zeman brought into eminence the youthful chief,

Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh, who was invested by the Afghan with royal power at Lahore. Henceforth the history of Ranjit Singh is the history of the Sikhs until they came into conflict with the British.

In 1788 the Sikhs asked the aid of the English against the Mah-rattas, who were encroaching on their dominions; but in 1803 we find 5,000 of this warlike people opposing, in the ranks of the Mah-rattas, the arms of Lake at Aligarh. They afterwards submitted to Lake, and assisted him in the operations of the following year; while these friendly relations culminated in an amicable engagement with Ranjit Singh in 1808. That great chief moulded the congeries of confederacies into a nation, established his ascendancy throughout the Punjab, and in 1809 concluded a treaty with Sir David Ochterlony, handing over the Sikhs between the Sutlej and



the ~~dominion~~ to British protection, and confining his own dominion to the country north and west of the former river. Under Ranjit Singh the Empire spread to the Derajat on the west, to Kashmir on the north, and to Multan on the south. The warlike character of this great people was maintained in their struggles with the Afghans, and their chief had sufficient acumen to avoid conflict with his powerful English neighbours.

Like the Mahrattas and other native powers of India, the Sikhs took into their employ European military adventurers. In 1822 the French Generals Ventura and Allard reached Lahore, and were given employment. "It has been usual" says Cunningham "to attribute the superiority of the Sikh Army to the labours of these two officers, and of their subsequent coadjutors Generals Court and Avitabile; but in truth the Sikh owes his excellence as a soldier to his own hardihood of character, to that spirit of adaptation which distinguishes every new people, and to the feeling of a common interest and destiny implanted in him by his great teachers." They were moreover brought up in the great school of war and in that struggle for existence which by the law of nature involves the survival of the fittest.

The early forces of the Sikhs were composed of horsemen, but they soon adopted the matchlock in place of the bow and spear. After his visit to Lord Lake's Army in 1805, Ranjit Singh began to form battalions of regular infantry, giving them good pay and directing personal attention to their dress and equipment; and by degrees the infantry came to be regarded as the principal arm. The European officers thus found excellent material into which to introduce western methods of discipline and training. The general constitution of a Sikh regiment was a commandant and adjutant, with subordinate officers to each company. The men were paid by deputies of the paymaster, the rolls being checked by clerks who daily noted down whether the men were present or absent. Each regiment had a Granthi, and the *granth* was deposited near the regimental colour. Light tents and pack animals were allowed for each battalion, and two cooks for each company. The men lived generally in barracks.

The advance of British power and the extension of British dominions naturally alarmed the Sikhs. On the east the British border was advanced to the Sutlej, on the south Sind was annexed after Sir Charles Napier's campaign, and British armies occupied Afghanistan, thus hemming in the Punjab on the west also. But although Ranjit Singh viewed the rise of British Empire with alarm, he was

The Sikhs and the British.



Scientifically wise to realize the futility of armed opposition, and during his lifetime he repressed the warlike aspirations of those Sikhs who wished to oppose the British, who, the great chief foresaw, would soon colour the whole map of India red. In June 1839, Ranjit Singh died. He had consolidated a kingdom, and wrested the Province of Peshawar from the Afghans; he had armed and disciplined a hundred thousand men, and had raised a numerous artillery; and in his wisdom he had known how to

Anarchy after Ranjit Singh's death. keep peace with the English. But his death was the signal for internal dissensions, and a mutinous spirit arose in the army which in course of time rendered the troops the principal political power in the state.

A condition of military anarchy supervened; the Khalsa were impatient at seeing the red line enclosing their territory on every side, and although they aided to some extent the avenging army in the march to Afghanistan after the Kabul disaster of 1841, a conflict became inevitable, in view of the overbearing character of the Sikh soldiery, and the geographical and political necessity for British expansion.

After several changes in the succession following on the death of Ranjit Singh his reputed son Dhalip Singh eventually succeeded, but being an infant, power was vested in the Maharani aided by a minister. One minister after another succeeded to power, and the court became a centre of intrigue and debauchery in which good government was impossible. In the middle of 1845, when the Sikh anarchy became acute owing to these causes and the increasing power of the army, Sirdar Jowahir Singh was Minister. He appears to have been a drunken debauchee, and in September he was put to death by the troops, who thus confirmed the ascendancy they had long in reality held. They dictated terms to the Sikh Government, and while they declared that they desired peace, there was a strong party clamorous for war, and they said that if the English troops marched to Ludhiana and Ferozepore, they would march too. The Sikh Army had, in fact, now entirely usurped the functions of Government; and the Lahore Durbar eventually agreed with the war party, in the fulfilment of whose views they foresaw the destruction of Sikh military power, and hoped thus to maintain their own position on the discomfiture of the vanquished.



CHAPTER II.

THE CAUSES OF WAR.

It is perhaps unnecessary to relate at length the immediate causes which led up to the conflict with the Sikhs, to detail the intrigues of the various leaders, and the circumstances of the state of anarchy, characterised by savage and bloody crimes, which ensued when the strong hand of Ranjit Singh was removed by death. The soldiery of the Punjab had witnessed from afar the disaster of the retreat from Kabul. It is true that they had seen also the advance of the victorious army, and the triumph of its return, which was celebrated with barbaric pageantry at Peshawar; but the British army had lost the prestige of invincibility which it gained during a hundred years of victory throughout peninsular India. The Sikhs not unnaturally feared the aggression of their powerful neighbour, and viewed with apprehension the British advance to the Sutlej. This advance

The British advance.

had been carried out contrary to the policy of 1809, when the Jumna had formed the north-western boundary of British India, and the province of Sirhind became a buffer and neutral state separating it from the trans-Sutlej Punjab. Ludhiana had, indeed, long been occupied by a British detachment, but this, and the Subathu garrison, was the sole outpost of the advancing empire in that direction up to the period of the Afghan war in 1838. In that year 12,000 men assembled at Ferozepore, which had passed under British protection three years before, for the advance into Khorasan; and a division of troops was left there during the campaign. To support these two posts of Ludhiana and Ferozepore, a reserve was posted at Ambala in 1842. The occupation of Sind in the meantime threatened Sikh territory at Multan, and a bridge-of-boats was thrown across the Sutlej near Ferozepore, while small steamers plied on the river. The Sikhs then had come to think their independence menaced and war inevitable, while on their side the English expected to be forced into a collision with the overbearing soldiery of the Khalsa. The situation was naturally viewed from a different aspect from the two banks of the Sutlej; the Sikhs feared, and all India expected, that the power which, like Aaron's rod, had swallowed up all the other States of India, would now direct attention to further conquests; the British saw that in the predominance of the Sikh army the



machinery of regular Government would be broken up, and that bands of marauders would infest the country and endanger the peace. They naturally took measures for the protection of their frontier, which were misconstrued by the Sikhs into a menace to their liberty. It appeared only natural to orientals that the power which dominated the whole of peninsular India and Hindustan should desire to extend its territory to the geographical and historic boundary of India which was marked by the Hindu Kush.

Up to 1838 the troops on the frontier were—one regiment at Subathu and two at Ludhiana. Lord

Ellenborough formed new stations at Ambala, Kasauli and Simla, and placed in all some 14,000 men and 48 field guns on the border. The next Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, increased the force to 32,000 men, with 68 field guns, in support of which 10,000 men with artillery were at Meerut.

Meanwhile the chiefs of the Punjab, jealous of one another and fearing the power of the army, urged hostilities with the British in hopes of bringing about the fall of the martial power of the Khalsa, and the consequent, or at least subsequent, establishment of their own position and authority. The chiefs Lal Singh and Tej Singh urged them to war, and the men would assemble in groups in their camps and cantonments, and meet round the tomb of Ranjit Singh to talk of the battle in prospect and to swear fidelity to the Khalsa. In November 1845 it might have been perceived that war was inevitable. During that month the Sikh troops began to move in detachments from Lahore, and on the 11th December their army under Tej Singh and Lal Singh crossed the Sutlej between Hariki and Kasur.

From the short history which has been given of the rise and progress of the Sikhs, the motives by which this great people were

Sikh military power. inspired, and the prestige they had acquired under the rule of Ranjit Singh and in their struggles with the Afghans, it will be understood what a formidable power was arrayed against the British, who had hitherto found the peoples of India a comparatively easy conquest. Yet the mistake so frequently made by British authorities was made in this instance also. The British Government and army despised their enemies, and anticipated a victory no less easy than those gained in Southern India and in Hindustan. They appreciated neither the martial and religious spirit, the unity of feeling in the army, nor the strength of the training and organization they had undergone under Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab. The information as to the composition of the army of the Khalsa is not very complete. A detail of Ranjit Singh's infantry in 1835 was



published in the *Delhi Gazette*. It shows 34 battalions, including some composed of Purbiahs and Gurkhas, and it mentions that 12 more battalions were in process of formation. A traveller in the Punjab the following year numbered the Sikh infantry at 40 battalions, each with 1,000 rank and file.

Ranjit Singh's Army in 1836.

He wrote :—"The privates are tall, thin men with good features; they are capable of enduring the fatigue of long marches for several days in succession; so that it has become a byword that the Punjabis have iron legs . . . the dress of the Sikh infantry consists of a blue turban with one end loose and spread to cover the head, back of the neck, and shoulders, and regulation coat in imitation of the French; trousers of blue linen, tight at the ankles, musket, pouch, etc., with black leather cross belt." Their muskets were stated to be "of very inferior stamp, incapable of throwing a ball to any distance, and on quick and repeated discharges liable to burst; their firing is bad, as their sole object appears to be to aim at a regular and simultaneous volley, punishment awaiting any, the report of whose piece is a second too late. The consequence is, in their hurry to deliver their fire as one report, they never bring their muskets to the proper level, and their cartridges are all thrown upwards at an angle of about 30 degrees. On parade they give utterance to abusive expressions, striking freely any of a rank inferior to their own. The commandant canes the adjutant, who in turn strikes the officers at the head of companies, who again vent their ill-humour on the non-commissioned and privates. . . . On their marches they encamp very regularly; and I saw 30,000 men, the Army of Peshawar, moved with as much facility as a single regiment on this (the British) side of the Sutlej. No wheeled carriage is allowed, and their own bazaars contain all they require. The Sikh Cavalry amounts to about 40,000, all irregular with the exception of three regiments under the command of Monsieur Allard."

The cavalry appear to have been very inferior to the infantry, and were badly mounted and equipped. The Maharaja had some very good field guns, but his battering train was of no value. The guns were badly horsed, the animals being undersized, and the harness was of an inferior description. Ranjit Singh died in 1839, and it is not probable that the army improved after his death. Another statement says there were 15,000 regular cavalry, the famous "Ghorecharas." And besides the regular troops that have been detailed, there were the levies of various Sirdars, amounting perhaps to some 80,000 men.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor General, was himself a soldier holding the rank of Lieutenant-General, and had served under Wellington in the Peninsular War. The state of affairs in the Punjab caused



He to move from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces in the autumn of 1845, a step he had already decided on in June, when he wrote in a Minute to his Council:—

To carry the pacific policy of the Government of India into effect, we have been content to suffer great inconvenience, considerable expense, and some risk, necessarily caused by the presence of a large disorganised Sikh force on the frontier, requiring, on our part, an army to be assembled for the protection of our frontier, and in close contact with that of the Sikhs. We have never relinquished the hope that some amelioration may eventually take place, affording the prospect of a re-establishment of a Sikh Government, able to carry on its ordinary functions. We have never abandoned the expectation that, after anarchy and military violence have long prevailed, these disorders, having reached their maturity, might subside, worn out and exhausted by their own violence; or that some men of superior capacity and master mind might appear amongst them, able to control this mutinous army, and to reconstruct a strong Sikh Government.

The correspondence of Major Broadfoot¹, Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West Frontier, depicted the state of anarchy, riot, and debauchery prevalent at this time in the Lahore Durbar. Writing to the Secret Committee, on the river Ganges off Monghyr on the 30th September 1845, Sir H. Hardinge said:—

The forbearance of the Government of India has been carried to an extent beyond that which has been customary. Every military precaution has, however, been taken; advice and warnings have been repeatedly conveyed to the Lahore Government in the plainest language; even the risk of giving offence by such language has been incurred, rather than fail in the essential point of clearly defining the nature of our policy, and of having that policy well understood. I am convinced that our desire to see the Maharaja's Government re-established on a basis of independence and strength is well known to the most influential and leading chiefs. Their personal interests endangered by the democratic revolution so successfully accomplished by the Sikh Army, may induce those chiefs to exert all their efforts to compel the British Government to interfere; but these attempts and any danger resulting from them will be attributable, not to our forbearance but to their personal fears for life and property. You may be assured that whilst I shall omit no precautions and be prepared for any event, I shall persevere in the direct course I have hitherto pursued, of endeavouring by moderation, good faith, and friendly advice to avert the necessity of British interference by force of arms in the affairs of the Punjab.

On the 21st September the Sikh Minister, Jowahir Singh, was put to death by the soldiery at Lahore; the Rani was declared Regent, and, as the Governor-General wrote from Agra on the 23rd October,

¹Appointed in November 1844.



the government if such it could be called was carried on at the dictation of the *Punchayats* of the Army. The Army at the same time announced, in forbidding the Diwan to communicate direct with the British Agent, that in future no letter to the English was to be written until the army had deliberated on its contents. They declared, however, that they desired peace, but that if troops marched from our stations to Ludhiana and Ferozepore, they would march too; if not, that each power should keep its own territory in peace.¹

It has been asserted that the outbreak of hostilities with the British military movements. Sikhs was in great measure due to their alarm at the attitude of the British Government, and the movement of British troops, which were considered a menace to their independence. With regard to this the Governor-General wrote from Ambala on the 2nd December 1845, that in consideration of the improbability of the Sikh Army crossing the Sutlej, he had determined that no movement should be made towards the river by the forces from Ambala and Meerut, and that he had postponed any change in the present distribution of troops. He had on the 26th November met Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief and Major Broadfoot at Karnal, and in pursuance of this policy he had ordered the countermarch of the 9th Lancers, which the former had directed to proceed from Meerut to Ambala. He had, however, made certain preparations, news of which, probably in an exaggerated form, no doubt reached the Lahore Durbar. Writing to the Commander-in-Chief on the 24th October, the Governor-General said:—"On or before the 12th November arrangements will have been made by which the Commissariat Department will be prepared to equip nearly two-thirds of the force at, and in advance of Meerut, with the necessary means of marching at the shortest notice. In the present state of our relations with the Lahore Government, I do not anticipate the probability of any emergencies arising which can require the army to take the field this autumn.

- 7 Troops Horse Artillery.
- 6 Companies Foot Artillery.
- 4 Light Field Batteries.
- 2 Regiments Dragoons.
- 3 Regiments Light Cavalry.
- 5 Regiments European Infantry.
- 12 Regiments Native Infantry.
- 6,100 Sappers and Miners.
- 2 Regiments Irregular Cavalry.

Nevertheless, having to deal with a mutinous Sikh army, which has usurped the functions of the government, and whose caprice may at any time force on a rupture with our forces on the frontier, I have deemed it advisable to be prepared with the means of movement to the extent noted in the margin, and as it is desirable that the arrangement should be made on the most economical scale, the whole will be hired at the halting rates."

¹Major Broadfoot to the Secretary to the Government of India, 26th September 1845.



In his letter of the 2nd December already alluded to, the Governor-General states that he has made all preparations for the eventuality of war, including the intention of bringing up, from stations in rear of Meerut, the troops noted in the margin which, with the exception of the artillery, would be cantoned at or near Kimra, 28 miles from Ludhiana, and 10 miles in advance of Sirhind. At the same time he wrote :—

- 4 Companies European Artillery from Cawnpore.
- 1 Troop Horse Artillery.
- 4 Regiments Native Cavalry.
- 5 Regiments Native Infantry.

I shall not consider the march of the Sikh troops in hostile array towards the banks of the Sutlej as a cause justifying hostilities, if no actual violation of our frontier should occur. The same privilege which we take to adopt precautionary measures on our side must be conceded to them. Every forbearance shall be shown to a weak Government struggling for existence against its own soldiers in a state of successful mutiny.

The Sikhs had in the meantime been endeavouring to tamper with the British native army on an extensive scale, appealing to their religious prejudices and making lavish promises of promotion and reward. But the native army remained loyal to the British Government.

From a letter written by Major Broadfoot to the Commander-in-Chief on the 20th November, it would appear that hostilities were imminent, although both the Agent and the Governor-General seem to have considered up to the last moment that the Sikhs would not cross the Sutlej. On that date the Agent wrote :—“ During the night of 17th the chiefs had agreed on and the Durbar had ordered in writing the following plan of operations :—The Army was to be divided into seven divisions, one to remain at Lahore, and the rest to proceed against Rupar, Ludhiana, Hariki, Ferozepore, and Sind, while one was to proceed to Peshawar ; and a force under Raja Gulab Singh was to be sent to Attock. Each division was to be of 8,000 to 12,000 men : against Ferozepore under Sham Singh Atariwala ; against Hariki, Raja Lal Singh ; against Ludhiana, Sirdar Tej Singh, the new Commander-in-Chief, and against Rupar, a brother of Sena Singh Mujitia. The force under Sham Singh was to be 4,000 horse, and two brigades of infantry, with guns ; under Raja Lal Singh, 4,500 horse and two infantry brigades ; under Sirdar Tej Singh, four brigades of infantry (one of them irregulars and one new levies) and 1,000 horse.



In spite of this virtual declaration of war, the Governor-General retained his optimistic opinions, and on December 4th wrote from Ambala to the

Secret Committee :—

The Rani and Sirdars¹ are becoming more and more urgent that the Army should advance to the frontier, believing that in the present posture of affairs the only hope of saving their lives and prolonging their power is to be found in bringing about a collision with the British forces. The Sikh Army moves with evident reluctance. My own impression remains unaltered. I do not expect that the troops will come as far as the banks of the Sutlej, or that any positive acts of aggression will be committed; but it is evident that the Rani and the Chiefs are, for their own preservation, endeavouring to raise a storm, which, when raised, they will be powerless either to direct or allay. I shall await the reply² from Lahore to Major Broadfoot's last communication to the Vakil. If the reply from the ostensible Government, acting under the control and at the dictation of the Army, is hostile, I shall at once order up troops from Meerut and other stations to the support of our advanced army, persevering up to the last moment in the sincere desire to avoid hostilities.

It may be said that the Governor-General's view of the situation was neither justified by the march of events at Lahore, nor by considerations of military exigency. In his anxiety to avoid war he imperilled the military situation, exposed himself to the chance of defeat in detail, and the small garrisons of Ferozepore and Ludhiana to the risk of a disaster which was only averted by the enemy's lack of enterprise. Even policy itself was not served by an exhibition of military weakness on the frontier where a display of armed force might have reduced the Khalsa to submission, and thus averted hostilities. The situation immediately prior to the war may perhaps be compared with that in South Africa before the outbreak of hostilities in 1899. Sir H. Hardinge considered, rightly or wrongly, that military preparations would evoke hostile action; and as a statesman he was obliged to utilise all peaceful means before the resort to arms; the event proved hostilities to be inevitable, where a show of strength at the outset might have averted them.

In connection with these remarks, the following extract from a letter written by Sir H. Hardinge to Major Broadfoot in June 1845 is interesting :—

Every despatch from England inculcates a pacific policy; and we must show that military men in the conduct of affairs usually transacted by civil officers, on which peace or war hangs by a slender thread, can be trusted for their prudence as safely as those who, in the event of war would have no military reputation to gratify

¹Tej Singh and Lal Singh.

² No reply appears to have been received.



A strong Sikh Government as our advanced guard, occupying the five rivers between the Indus and the Sutlej, is a sound military and political arrangement. The advantage is evident, and British India, already overgrown, requires no addition by the appropriation of territory so long possessed by an ally whose interests have always been opposed to those of the British Government's enemies."

On the outbreak of war the British forces were disposed as follows : At Ferozepore, an exposed and unfortified cantonment, under Major General Sir John Littler :—

2 Troops Horse Artillery,
2 Light Field Batteries,
62nd Foot,
8th Native Light Cavalry,
3rd Irregular Cavalry,
12th, 14th, 27th, 33rd, 54th and 63rd Bengal Native Infantry,

altogether some 7,000 fighting men.

At Ludhiana, higher up the Sutlej, and about 80 miles distant, was a small fort with a garrison under Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C. B.—

2 Troops Horse Artillery.
50th Foot.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
11th, 26th, 42nd, 48th and 73rd Bengal Native Infantry.

About 5,000 fighting men.

At Ambala, 80 miles from Ludhiana, and 160 from Ferozepore, the garrison was under Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert. :—

3rd Light Dragoons.
9th, 31st, and 80th Foot.
4th and 5th Light Cavalry.
Governor-General's Bodyguard.
16th, 24th, 41st, 45th, and 47th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Kasauli—the 29th Foot.

At Subathu—the 1st Bengal European Regiment.

Altogether 10,000 fighting men.

At Meerut there was a force of 9,000 men and 26 guns, including the 9th and 16th Lancers, 3rd Light Cavalry, and 10th Foot.

The Nasiri and Sirmur battalions of Gurkhas were near Simla and Dehra Dun respectively.



From the records of the time it would appear that the native regiments of the Bengal Army had for some time been undergoing that deterioration of discipline which culminated a dozen years later in the great mutiny. They were no longer the soldiers of Lake and Hastings, the heroes of Laswari, of Seringapatam, and of expeditions overseas. In the snows and deserts of Afghanistan and amid the bloody scenes of the Khurd Kabul Pass and Jagdalak they had lost much of their ardour and prestige, while they had seen the defeat and slaughter of their hitherto invincible European comrades. They fought well on occasion, when led by their British officers and stimulated by the presence and example of British regiments; but their training and their discipline left much to be desired; they feared the Sikhs, and their demeanour in action was uncertain. This was exemplified by their behaviour at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, where they shirked the fight; although they retrieved their reputation in subsequent actions.

The characteristics of the leaders of the opposing forces will manifest themselves as the drama is unfolded. On the Sikh side there were Leaders of the opposing forces. commanders undoubtedly brave, but possessing neither that moral courage which alone can command success, nor that confidence in the prospects of their cause which is so great an incentive to victory; while the honest purpose of some of them was at least open to imputation.

The British had many leaders who had graduated in the great school of war, among them men with the experience of the Peninsula and Waterloo, and of the Gwalior campaign and Afghanistan. Sir Hugh Gough, the veteran officer in chief command, was a brave and daring soldier, a fine leader of men possessing the confidence of his troops. Like all great leaders, he knew that the only way to command success was to press the fight to a finish, and he had not that fear of a heavy casualty list which has possessed so many of his successors. He had, in fact, those great qualities of character which make for success, however dearly-bought it may be.



CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST SIKH WAR. MUDKI AND FEROZESHAHR.

(Map 2.)

On the 11th December 1845, the Sikh Army, nearly 50,000 strong, with 100 guns, under Sirdars Lal Singh and Tej Singh, crossed the Sutlej in the vicinity of Hariki, and took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshahr, 10 miles east of Ferozepore, which place was threatened but not attacked. Sir John Littler had thrown up a line of entrenchments, and showed a bold front ; but it is difficult to understand why the Sikhs did not overwhelm this isolated garrison. Cunningham states that Lal Singh and Tej Singh had for their object not the destruction of a British division, but to get their own forces dispersed. But this idea of the treachery of the Sikh leaders and their sinister designs towards the Khalsa appears to have been carried to an absurd extent. Having once taken the field, it is not probable that they were guided in their actions by any such ulterior and far-fetched motives.

The Governor-General had at length, on the 8th December, given directions for the Ambala force to move forward on the 11th for the relief of Ferozepore, he himself accompanying the Commander-in-Chief with the army, which he joined near Ludhiana. The garrison of the latter place, with the exception of a small force left to man the fort, also joined the advancing army, which arrived at Mudki on the 18th December 1845, after a harassing march of 150 miles. The troops from the different places in the Sirhind Division had been directed to move by forced marches on Bassian, where supplies had been collected, and on the 13th December the Governor-General issued a proclamation¹ amounting to a declaration of war. The marches to the point of concentration, and from thence to Mudki, were long and difficult, along roads of heavy sand, where water was scarce and the short halts scarcely admitted of either cooking or repose, while the air was so charged with dust that the troops suffered severely from this cause and the thirst it created.

¹Appendix I.



After a rapid march of 150 miles in six days, the British troops

Arrival at Mudki.

One division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith.

Brigade under Major-General Sir John McCaskill.

Brigade under Major-General W. Gilbert.

5 Troops Horse Artillery.

2 Light field batteries.

1 Cavalry Division.

detailed in the margin,¹ under General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Mudki, 20 miles from Ferozepore, on the 18th December, and soon after noon took up their encamping-ground in front of the village. On arriving at Wadni information had been received that the Sikhs had detached a portion of their army to oppose the

British and their advanced parties retired in the morning before the cavalry piquets. The British troops were in a state of exhaustion after their long march when at about 3 P.M. it was reported that the Sikhs were advancing to the attack, to the number of 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, the same number of cavalry, and 40 guns. These numbers appear to have been over-estimated and they had probably only some 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, besides 10,000 horse and 22 guns. The British troops were hurried into action, the cavalry and horse artillery being pushed to the front while the infantry and field batteries followed in support.

The country was flat, covered with low, and in some places thick jungle, but the first part of the action

Battle of Mudki, 18th December, 1845.

was fought on open ground with occasional large acacia trees, into which the enemy climbed, and inflicted heavy loss by their fire on the British troops. The mounted troops quickly checked the enemy's advance.

While the 9th Irregular Cavalry and part of the 4th Light Cavalry under Brigadier Mactier threatened the

Cavalry action.

enemy's right, the 3rd Light Dragoons, with the 2nd Brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Body-Guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with the remainder of the 4th Light Cavalry, swept round the left of the Sikh Army and along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, temporarily silencing the latter and putting the hostile cavalry to flight. During these operations the cavalry got into thick bush, and lost severely from the fire of the Sikh infantry, which, together with their artillery, was screened behind the jungle and the sandy hillocks which dotted the plain.

In the meantime the twelve British battalions formed from

The infantry attack.

echelon of brigades into line and advanced to the attack, the horse artillery was in support, and moved close up to the jungle, where the enemy's foot assailed the advancing battalions. Night was now closing in, and the jungle was so thick and the dust that filled the

¹ For detail of the Army of the Sutlej see Appendix II.



so darkening, that little could be seen. With their flanks protected by cavalry, however, the 50th Foot leading, the British infantry rushed upon the enemy, engaged them with the bayonet, drove them back with slaughter, and took 17 guns. The fight was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amid a cloud of dust which obscured the air, until the battle ceased with the retirement of the enemy upon their main body at Ferozeshahr. In this action

the British casualties amounted to 872 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was not ascertained.

On the morning of the 19th December the British wounded and nineteen captured guns were brought in under cover of the cavalry outposts, which were pushed forward for this purpose. Information was received that the enemy was moving out to the attack, and the troops were marched out to a position in front of Mudki; but as the Sikhs did not appear, they turned in again at one o'clock, and the afternoon was undisturbed. At night the army was reinforced by the arrival of the 29th Foot, the 1st European Light Infantry, and a division of heavy guns; the 29th having marched from Kasauli and the 1st Europeans from Subathu, at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles daily. This brought the British to a strength of 16,700 men and 69 guns.

No movement took place on the 20th, but on the 21st the British Army under Sir Hugh Gough with Sir H. Hardinge (who had volunteered his services) as second-in-command, moved out in the direction of the Sikh position at Ferozeshahr, leaving the sick and wounded at Mudki. Instructions had been sent the previous evening to Sir John Littler, who commanded the troops at Ferozepore, to effect a junction with the Commander-in-Chief in the attack on the Sikh position, which was in an entrenched camp in the form of a deep horseshoe round the village of Ferozeshahr, equidistant from both Mudki and Ferozepore.

The British Army under Sir Hugh Gough, composed as detailed in the margin, struck camp at 3 A. M. on the 21st December 1845, and marched an hour later, moving in the direction of Ferozeshahr. Progress was slow, the army moving on a broad front and the morning being dark. It was not until they approached the Sikh position that news was received that Sir John Littler's

*Cavalry and Artillery
as at Mudki.*

Infantry.

First Division, Major-General
Sir Harry Smith.

18th Brigade, Brigadier Hicks.
31st Foot.

24th and 47th Native Infantry,
2nd Brigade, Brigadier Ryan
50th Foot.

42nd and 48th N. I.

Second Division, Major-General
Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert.



1st Brigade, Brigadier Taylor.
6th Foot.
80th Foot.
41st N. I.
2nd Brigade, Brigadier Mc-
Laren.
1st European Light Infantry.
16th and 45th N. I.
Third Division, Brigadier
Wallace.
9th Foot.
2nd, 26th and 73rd N. I.

The junction with Sir John Littler was effected at 1-30 P.M.,

Major-General Sir John
Littler.

2 troops Horse Artillery.
1½ Light Field Battery.
8th Light Cavalry.
3rd Irregular Cavalry.
1st Brigade, Brigadier Reed.
62nd Foot.
12th N. I.
14th N. I.
2nd Brigade.
Brigadier Ashburnham.
33rd N. I.
44th N. I.
54th N. I.
Det. Sappers.

force had not marched until 8 A.M. Sir Hugh Gough, ever fiery and impetuous, wished to attack without waiting for this reinforcement; but Sir H. Hardinge exercising his authority as Governor-General, decided that there should be no attack until the junction was effected.

when the Army was again placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by Sir Henry Hardinge, who resumed his post as second-in-command. While the troops halted for breakfast, Sir Hugh Gough rode forward to make a personal reconnaissance of the enemy's position.

The army was now drawn up in front of the southern and western faces of the Sikh position. The 2nd Division was on the right, its outer flank protected by a troop of horse artillery and the 3rd Light Dragoons and 4th Light Cavalry. The 3rd Division, separated from the 2nd by the massed guns under Brigadier Brooke (two troops horse artillery, two 9-pounder batteries, and a battery 8-inch howitzers) occupied the centre; Sir John Littler's Division from Ferozepore was on the left, having on its right flank two troops horse artillery, the Body Guard, and the 5th Light Cavalry; and on its left two 9-pounder batteries, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and the 8th Light Cavalry; Sir Harry Smith's Division formed a general reserve in rear of the centre. His two brigades were separated by nearly a mile of ground occupied by the mass of artillery, the 1st Brigade being on the right.

The right attack was led by Sir Hugh Gough; the left by Sir Henry Hardinge. Much valuable time was lost in making arrangements for the attack, and the forward movement did not take place until 4 P.M., a late hour to begin a battle, particularly on the shortest day in the year when only some two hours of daylight remained. Sir Harry Smith states¹ that none of the Generals of

¹ Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith. London, John Murray, 1903.



Division "were made the least aware of how or what or where they were to attack. The army was one unwieldy battalion under one commanding officer who had not been granted the power of ubiquity."

The action began with an artillery duel, while the British in-Battle of Ferozeshahr, 21st December 1845.

the Sikh guns proved superior both in numbers and weight of metal, the British artillery was moved to a second position nearer to the enemy's entrenchments, the infantry advancing at the same time. Littler's Division now advanced to attack the Sikh right, the approach to the enemy's works being made under a galling and destructive fire. The troops approached to within 150 yards of the Sikh battery, when the order was given to charge. But the enemy stood manfully to their guns, causing such havoc in the ranks of the 62nd Foot that the Brigadier directed them to retire, which they did in good order, having sustained a loss of 17 officers and 186 men. The native regiments at the same time gave away, and the Division, being thus repulsed, fell back upon the 9th Foot and 28th Native Infantry, of the 3rd Division.

The Sikh greeted the repulse of Littler's Division with loud shouts of triumph, and the news of this reverse passed down the British line before the remainder of the force was led to the attack.

The right Brigade under Brigadier Taylor now moved to the attack supported by Brigadier McLaren's Brigade in echelon on the left. The 80th and 29th Foot rushed forward in the face of a murderous fire, crossed the Sikh entrenchments, captured the guns at that point, and penetrated the enemy's camp. Here the hostile infantry made a determined stand, and a fanatical charge was carried out by a body of Akalis¹ in chain armour, who inflicted considerable loss before they were bayoneted. These two brigades having destroyed the Sikh gunners, who fought to the last, found more infantry drawn up behind the guns, and only drove them to take cover among their tents after a desperate fight, during which the enemy's swordsmen charged again and again with great valour.

The centre Division now joined in the attack, but were staggered for a time by the heavy fire of guns and musketry with which they were met.

General attack. Their left was not only checked, but was actually falling back, when the 9th Foot were rallied by Captain Borton,² and Sir Harry Smith brought up Brigadier Ryan's Brigade from the reserve and re-established the battle in that part of the line. The 50th Foot at

¹ Fanatical ascetics.

² Afterwards General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B.



point bore the brunt of the attack of four of Avitabile's battalions, which, Sir Harry Smith relates, were "at this moment in their bearing noble and triumphant." But, led by the General, Colonel Petit, and Brigadier Ryan, the 50th charged into the enemy's trenches, drove them back after a hand-to-hand conflict, captured the guns, and put the Sikhs to flight. Pushing forward with the 50th in line, and joined by many stragglers from the right of his line, and by a detachment of the 1st Europeans under Captain Seaton, Sir Harry Smith attacked and captured the village of Ferozeshahr, where a scene of awful slaughter ensued, as the enemy would not lay down their arms. Here many horses and camels were captured.

When Sir Harry Smith's Division was brought up, the 3rd Dragoons carried out a fine charge right through the enemy's lines, and again proved the value of shock action.

In the meantime Gilbert's Division had wheeled to their left after carrying the entrenchment, and charged along the line, capturing and spiking many guns. They then made towards the village of Ferozeshahr, but on the way were scattered by the explosion of a powder magazine, which destroyed many, and broke up McLaren's Brigade, part of which retired to the entrenchments, while others joined Sir Harry Smith in Ferozeshahr, as already related.

As the darkness and confusion were increasing, the Commander-in-Chief now withdrew the scattered forces from the Sikh Camp, and formed a bivouac about 300 yards from the entrenchments.

Meanwhile Sir Harry Smith had already pushed on beyond the village of Ferozeshahr and captured the enemy's camp half a mile farther on, where, being joined by more stragglers, his force amounted to some 3,000 men. He had seen during his advance that the victory appeared to be complete, but as night set in he found that the enemy was in force to his front and right, and that his position was critical. He therefore attempted to form up his miscellaneous collection of troops in a semicircle in front of the enemy's camp, his flank being well thrown back towards the village. Scarcely had he made these dispositions when the enemy drove back his right by a sharp attack; but the darkness prevented them from continuing their success. At length all the stragglers, with the assistance of Major Hall, 16th Grenadiers, who was mortally wounded, were collected upon the 50th which was well in hand. These consisted of some of the 9th Foot under Major Barwell and the 19th, 24th, 28th, and 23rd Native Infantry. The moon now rose, and the night being nearly



as bright as day, the enemy discovered the isolation of the force and gradually closed in upon them, keeping up a destructive fire. The losses became momentarily heavier; the men were dead-tired, and many were killed in their sleep. The enemy got a gun to bear on their rear, and at 3 A.M. Sir Harry Smith saw that his position was no longer tenable. The Sikhs, shouting and cheering, were closing in on every side, calling out that the British were in their power. Sir Harry Smith¹ then made a feint to attack, opened fire and drew off under cover of the smoke, the 50th leading, so that they might head the charge through any opposition that was met with. Leaving Ferozeshahr on his left the British general continued his retreat, guided by the moon and the dead soldiers on the line of his advance. Several officers urged a retreat on Ferozepore, but Sir H. Smith refused to listen to their advice. Shortly afterwards the troops reached the village of Misriwala, where they found Sir John Littler's force which had halted there after being repulsed.

Here Sir Harry Smith met Captain Lumley, officiating Adjutant General, who gave him a direct order to collect every soldier and march direct to Ferozepore. Sir Harry Smith, however, refused to take such an order from any one but the Commander-in-Chief in person, and falling in his men he was guided by Captain Christie of the Irregular Horse to Sir Hugh Gough's camp.

The same spirit animated the other leaders, Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, and the courage of the British troops was unshaken, but the native regiments were much disheartened and unnerved.

The Sikhs had also suffered terrible losses, but during the night they reoccupied their entrenchments, and opened fire on the British bivouac. One gun in particular caused so much annoyance that a party of the 80th Foot under Colonel Bunbury, with the 1st Bengal Europeans under Major Birrell, was sent out against it, and after this gun had been captured and its detachment killed the weary troops passed the remainder of the night in comparative peace.

At dawn the British army was drawn up to renew the attack.

Renewal of the battle, 22nd December 1845. The infantry was formed in line, supported on both flanks by the horse artillery, whilst fire was opened by the heavy guns in the centre, and by a flight of rockets. A Sikh masked battery returned this fire, dismounting some of the guns and blowing up a tumbril. The Commander-in-Chief now placed himself at the head of the right of

¹For these details the author is indebted to a most valuable work published by John Murray in 1903. *Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith*.

the line; Sir H. Hardinge at the head of the left. The line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshahr and their encampment; then, changing front to the left, the force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders with a cheer as they rode along the front, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa Army.

Defeat of the Sikhs.

While this battle was in progress, a Sikh army of some 30,000 men under Tej Singh had been watching Ferozepore, unaware that Sir John Littler's force had been withdrawn. On the 22nd this army advanced against the British left, and, having driven in the parties of British cavalry, came into action two hours after the Sikhs at Ferozeshahr had been finally driven from their position. Bringing up a numerous artillery, this fresh force made a demonstration against the captured village, opening a heavy cannonade on the troops in occupation of the camp and entrenchments. But the Commander-in-Chief directed his cavalry to threaten both flanks of the enemy, and prepared to attack with his infantry, when the Sikhs drew off and abandoned the field.

The total Sikh force at the battle of Ferozeshahr appears to have been about 47,000 men and 88 guns, including Tej Singh's force. The British

Casualties.

army numbered some 11,000 and was weaker in artillery. The Sikhs killed were estimated at 2,000, and 75 guns were taken. On the British side the casualties were:—*Killed*. British officers, 37; native officers, 17; men, British 462, native 178; total 694. *Wounded*. British officers, 78; native officers, 18; men, British 1,054, native 571; total 1,721. The excess of casualties among the British troops, although these were so greatly in the minority, is notable. The native troops did not fight with their usual spirit, and the brunt of the battle fell upon the Europeans.

The first phase of the operations, which closed with the battle of Ferozeshahr, is interesting and instructive, although it discloses more

Comments on the operations.

valour than science on either side both as regards its strategical and tactical features. The delay in moving troops to cope with the political situation, due to the Governor-General's belief in the prospect of the maintenance of peace and to his anxiety to avoid hostilities, has already been discussed. Had the Sikhs realized the value of a bold offensive, and had they concentrated their full strength against the decisive point—the British force at Mudki—and driven their attack well home, it is almost certain that they would have met with complete success. Fortunately



for us, however, they were lacking in enterprise, and both at Mudki and Ferozeshahr (where Tej Singh arrived too late to affect the issue) they lost their opportunity by employing only a portion of their force.

The British attack at Ferozeshahr was made so late in the day that the arrival of darkness caused confusion, and might have led to disaster. The delay was primarily due to Littler's late start from Ferozepore, that officer not having marched till 8 A.M., or four hours after the force under Sir Hugh Gough had left camp; but it is also to be noted that after he arrived (1-30 P. M.), two-and-a-half hours of valuable daylight were lost before the attack began.

When delivered, the attack appears to have resolved itself into a series of disconnected assaults, with the inevitable result that there was no decisive issue. Had the enemy been held to their position all along the line while the main attack was pressed home against their right and right centre, it would seem that the operations would have been more successful. The enemy, if defeated, would have been driven off their line of retreat, and the British would have interposed between their forces and those of Tej Singh. In criticising this action, however, it must be remembered that the density of the bush made intercommunication between units difficult, and that gaps were caused in the British lines by the bad behaviour of the Bengal Native troops, who had no stomach for the fight and did not support their British comrades. Victory was due entirely to the fine spirit of the British troops and to the determination of the Commander-in-Chief to succeed at all costs.

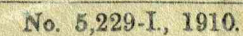
In connection with the converging movement of the two British forces before Ferozeshahr, it is of interest to recall Napoleon's maxim:—'It should be laid down as a principle that the junction of armies should never take place near the enemy, because they lay themselves open to defeat in detail.' Risks may be taken against an Asiatic enemy known to be lacking in enterprise, which would be unjustifiable in a European war, but it may be said that if converging movements are to succeed it is essential that the clearest instructions should be issued to all concerned, that the problems of time and space should be accurately worked out, and that every effort should be made to maintain communication, so long as the forces are apart. These principles were not observed in this instance. The orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief to Sir John Littler are not extant, but it is plain that Sir Hugh Gough expected him to march at the same time as he did himself; yet Littler writes in his despatch:—'In pursuance of instructions received from the Governor-General, I moved out of Ferozepore



at 8 A.M. As a result we see the British force incurring the very risk of defeat in detail to which Napoleon referred. But while discussing the subject of single versus multiple lines of operation in this campaign it must not be forgotten that in more recent times the increased holding powers of the rifle and the improvements in means of communication have greatly minimised the risks of the latter form. This was clearly recognized by Moltke, whose consequent predilection for multiple lines is well known, and who wrote in his '*Instructions to Superior Commanders*' in 1869:—"Incomparably more favourably will things shape themselves if, on the day of battle, all the forces can be concentrated from different points towards the field of battle itself; in other words, if the operations have been conducted in such a way that a final short march, from different points, leads all available forces simultaneously upon the front and flanks of the adversary. In that case strategy has done the best it can ever hope to attain, and great results must be the consequence."



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CHAPTER IV.

ALIWAL AND SOBRAON.

(Maps 3, 4 and 5.)

After their defeat at Ferozeshahr the Sikhs retreated hastily across the Sutlej. Sir Hugh Gough encamped at Sultan Khan Wala, being in no position to assume the offensive until reinforced with fresh troops, guns, and ammunition. Practically all the ammunition had been expended, and the troops were exhausted. The Sikhs gathered fresh courage from the enforced inaction of the British army; they brought up reinforcements of guns and men from Lahore; and early in January showed signs of renewed aggression, making predatory incursions in the direction of Ludhiana, and thus threatening the British line of communications.

British troops were in the meantime hurrying towards the scene of action. On the 6th January Major-General Sir John Grey arrived with a force of 10,000 men, detailed in the margin, having left Meerut between the 10th and 16th December. Ludhiana was reinforced by the Sirmur and Nasiri battalions of Gurkhas, the 30th Native Infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, under Brigadier Godby.

The enemy meanwhile threw a bridge over the river at Sobraon where there was also a ford, constructed bridge-heads, and showed a disposition to cross. The British General thereupon moved up the left bank of the Sutlej on the 12th January, so that his centre was opposite Sobraon, while his left was watched and communication with Ferozepore kept up by the Division of Sir John Grey.

Sir Harry Smith's Division and Cureton's cavalry were posted on the right opposite the ford and ferry of Hariki. Gilbert's Division was in the centre, and Sir Robert Dick's on the left. The enemy in the meantime was very active, constructed a bridge-

¹ The British Army was reorganized on 1st January 1846, as detailed in Appendix II.

of boats, pushed over his whole army, and entrenched himself on the left bank of the river, "a movement" says Sir Harry Smith "unparalleled in the history of war from time immemorial." The British were unable to oppose the passage, which was unmolested, and the Sikh outposts were thrust forward, obliging the British protective troops to fall back, while the camp was fortified in front by heavy guns brought up from Ferozepore.

The reason of the failure to oppose this passage was that the right bank of the river was high, and commanded the British bank, while the bridge was thrown over at the bend of the river. Here the Sikhs established themselves in an entrenched position which they filled with heavy guns.

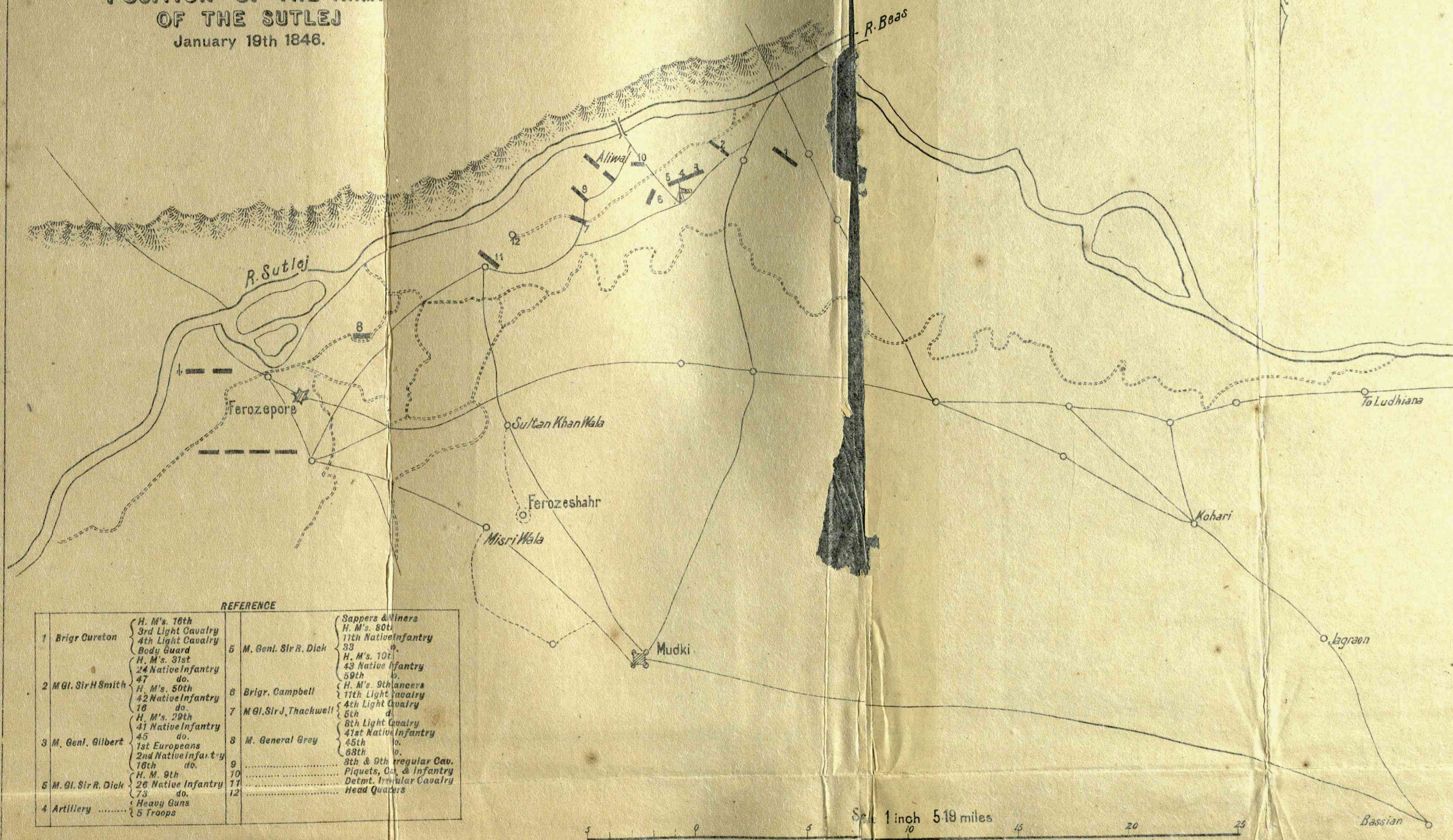
The predatory bands in the Ludhiana direction were becoming bolder; they entered the cantonment at that place, and burnt some of the officers' houses and barracks, but avoided the combat when interrupted by the Sirmur battalion and other troops. At this time the enemy had a small garrison of mercenary Rohillas, Yusafzais, and Afghans in the town and fort of Dharamkot, in the direction of Ludhiana, which were filled with guns. On the 17th January 1846, Sir Harry Smith was sent against this place with an infantry brigade and a light field battery. Starting two hours before daylight, he reached Dharamkot, 26 miles distant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and investing it with his cavalry, summoned the enemy to surrender. His flag of truce was received, and the garrison were given 20 minutes, at the end of which time they hauled down the Sikh flag and hoisted a white one. They were allowed to march out and lay down their arms as prisoners of war.

While Sir Harry Smith was on the march, the Commander-in-Chief received information that the Sirdar Ranjur Singh had crossed from Philour (a fortress on the right bank of the Sutlej) at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in a position at Baranhara, between the old and new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Ludhiana, but indicating a determination to cut the line of communications, by which British reinforcements were marching, between Bassian and Rajkot. The safety of the rich and populous town of Ludhiana had been in some measure provided for by the presence of three battalions of Native infantry under Brigadier Godby, the gradual advance of reinforcements, including the 53rd foot, and the position of the Shekawati Brigade near Bassian.

On receipt of intelligence of the movements of Ranjur Singh, Sir Harry Smith with the brigade from Dharamkot and Brigadier



MAP No. 3
POSITION OF THE ARMY
OF THE SUTLEJ
January 19th 1846.



REFERENCE

1	Brigr Cureton	H. M's. 16th 3rd Light Cavalry 4th Light Cavalry Body Guard H. M's. 31st 24 Native Infantry	5	M. Genl. Sir R. Dick	Sappers & Miners H. M's. 80th 11th Native Infantry
2	M. Genl. Sir H. Smith	47 do. H. M's. 50th 42 Native Infantry 18 do. H. M's. 29th 41 Native Infantry	6	Brigr. Campbell	33 do. H. M's. 10th 43 Native Infantry 59th do.
3	M. Genl. Gilbert	45 do. 1st Europeans 2nd Native Infantry 16th do. H. M. 9th 26 Native Infantry	7	M. Genl. Sir J. Thackwell	H. M's. 9th Lancers 11th Light Cavalry 4th Light Cavalry 5th do. 8th Light Cavalry 41st Native Infantry
4	Artillery	73 do. Heavy Guns 5 Troops	8	M. General Grey	45th do. 68th do. 8th & 9th Irregular Cav. Piquets, Co., & Infantry
			9		Detmt. Irregular Cavalry
			10		Head Quarters
			11		
			12		



Cureton's cavalry was directed to advance by Jagraon towards Ludhiana; his second brigade under Brigadier Wheeler moving on to support him. On the 19th January Sir Harry Smith marched with the infantry to Kohari, half-way to Jagraon, leaving orders at Dharamkot for Brigadier Cureton to join at Jagraon on the 20th. At Jagraon he was joined by the 16th Lancers and guns, and by the 53rd foot,¹ which he had ordered in from Bassian. He had got into communication with Brigadier Godby, from whom he received urgent requisitions for relief; and he had information on the 20th that the enemy was still at Baranhara. The Sikhs had a small garrison and a few hundred horse, in the fort of Budowal while the strong fortress of Gangrana, 10 miles to the south of Budowal, was also occupied.

Sir H. Smith now commanded the force detailed in the margin,
Action of Budowal, 21st the British Infantry including 250 con-
January 1846. valescents, while the Native infantry was
16th Lancers. also very weak. He left two companies
18 guns. of native infantry and his wheeled trans-
31st Foot. port in the fort at Jagraon, and march-
53rd Foot. ed half an hour after midnight, when
24th and 47th N. I.

the moon was up, by the direct road, intending to leave Budowal on his right. Every two hours he sent information of his intentions² to the officer commanding at Ludhiana, who had orders to meet him with his force within three miles of Budowal on a strong hill and position at Sonnect. His orders for the march were in writing. After marching sixteen or eighteen miles to within two miles of Budowal he received at dawn a message from Brigadier Godby to the effect that the enemy had moved from Baranhara and was encamped with his whole force at Budowal. He had two alternatives, either to force a passage by the direct road, or to make a flank march leaving Budowal on his left. He adopted the latter plan, marching over deep sand, while the enemy moved on a parallel line to cut him off, having good roads and cover from some villages. The British cavalry moved parallel with the enemy, protected from the fire of his guns by a low ridge of sandhills, the guns moving in rear of the cavalry with orders to open a heavy fire and check the Sikh advance when a favourable opportunity occurred. This fire produced some loss and confusion in the ranks of the Sikhs, who had been keeping up a furious fire with their guns on the British infantry. The baggage guard had been reinforced, and orders were sent for the baggage to close up and keep on the outer

¹ The officer commanding 53rd Foot, begged for a day's halt, as his transport was done, but he came on when ordered to

"march if possible".

² They are not extant.



flank and as much ahead as possible. Many of the camel-drivers abandoned their animals and the baggage was plundered by the inhabitants of the hostile villages in the neighbourhood. As the column moved forward under the cannonade the enemy formed a line of battalions across the British rear, with guns in the intervals. But the British general kept on his way in echelon of battalions, the cavalry supporting in echelon of squadrons, with the guns in rear. The enemy, although in overwhelming numbers, did not attack, but clung to his stronghold of Budowal. Thus, with the loss of 69 killed, 68 wounded and 77 missing, as well as a considerable amount of baggage, the relief of Ludhiana was effected. Brigadier

Relief of Ludhiana.

Godby had not received communication in time to co-operate. The Sikh cavalry cut off all the stragglers from the baggage, and the 53rd Foot, who furnished the baggage guard, suffered comparatively heavy losses, having 36 killed and two wounded. Sir Harry Smith encamped in front of Ludhiana, his outposts keeping a watch upon the enemy, to guard the line of communications *viâ* Bassian.

Meanwhile reinforcements were moving up, and threatening the Sikh position at Budowal; so Ranjur Singh fell back on the night of the 22nd and entrenched himself to cover the passage of the Sutlej at the Talwan ford near the village of Aliwal. Sir Harry Smith at once occupied the abandoned position at Budowal. On the 26th January the British general was reinforced by some cavalry and guns, and by the 2nd Brigade of his Division under Brigadier Wheeler. The enemy on the same day received an accession of strength of 12 guns and 4,000 regular infantry, known as Avitabile's battalions, which encamped on the right of the main army, and entrenched himself strongly in a semi-circle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered by forty or fifty guns, howitzers and mortars.

Sir Harry Smith's force was organized as follows :—

Artillery—Major Lawrence.

22 Guns Horse Artillery,

6 Guns Field Artillery.

Cavalry—Brigadier Cureton.

1st Brigade—Brigadier McDowell.

16th Lancers, 3rd Light Cavalry, 4th Irregular Cavalry.

2nd Brigade—Brigadier Stedman.

Governor-General's Body Guard, 1st Light Cavalry, 5th Light Cavalry.

Shekhawati Cavalry Brigade.—Major Forster.

*Infantry.**1st Brigade.*—Brigadier Hicks.

31st Foot, 24th N. I., 36th N. I.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier Wheeler.

50th Foot, 48th N. I., Sirmoor Battalion.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier Wilson.

53rd Foot, 30th N. I., Shekhawati Battalion.

4th Brigade.—Brigadier Godby.

47th N. I., Nasiri Battalion.

A total of 10,000 men.

At daylight on the 28th the troops moved forward towards the enemy, the cavalry in front in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments, two troops of horse artillery in the intervals of brigades; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance: artillery in the intervals followed by two 8-inch howitzers on travelling carriages brought into the field from Ludhiana. Brigadier Godby's Brigade, which had marched out from Ludhiana the previous evening, was on the right; the Shekhawati Infantry on the left; the 4th Irregular Cavalry considerably to the right for the purpose of sweeping the banks of a wet nullah on that flank, and to prevent the enemy's horse from attempting an inroad towards Ludhiana, or any attack on the baggage collected round the fort of Budowal.

In this order the force moved towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, led by officers who had been employed with patrols in reconnoitring the Sikh position and the approaches to it. Previous to the march information had been received that the enemy would move at daylight either on Jagraon, Budowal or Ludhiana, and from the tops of the houses of the village of Purein Sir H. Smith had a distant view of them in motion and directly opposite his front on a ridge of which the village of Aliwal might be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment, his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. The British general immediately deployed his cavalry into line, and moved on. As he neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. The cavalry was ordered to take ground right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, which deployed into line on reaching the hard ground. Brigadier Godby's brigade was now in direct echelon to the rear of the right,

The account of the battle of Aliwal is taken *in extenso* from Sir Harry Smith's report.



the Shekhawati Infantry in like manner to the rear of the left; the cavalry in direct echelon and well to the rear of both flanks of the infantry; the artillery massed in the right, centre and left. After deployment it was found that the enemy's left outflanked the British, so the general broke into open column and took ground to his right. When he had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust and the sun shone brightly. The manoeuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day, and the glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing as the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved 150 yards when at 10 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first the shot fell short, but quickly reached the British line. Sir Harry Smith, being thus close upon the enemy and able better to ascertain his position, was compelled to halt the line under fire for a few moments, until he found that by bringing up his right and carrying the village of Aliwal, he could with great effect precipitate himself upon the Sikh left and centre. He therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's Brigade, and with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks made a rapid charge and carried the village and two large guns. He then ordered the line to advance and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, but Brigadier Cureton with the right brigade of cavalry dashed in among them and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile a second charge to the British right was made by the light cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekhawati Brigade was moved well to the right in support of Brigadier Cureton, when the enemy's encampment was observed and seen to be full of infantry. Brigadier Godby's Brigade was immediately brought upon it by changing front and taking the enemy's infantry in reverse. They drove them before them and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on on the British right, and the enemy's flank was thus driven back, Sir Harry Smith observed Brigadier Wheeler's Brigade charging and carrying guns and everything before it in a manner which displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his troops the 50th Foot, 48th Native Infantry and Sirmur Battalion. The 50th suffered severe loss. On the left Brigadier Wilson and the 53rd Foot and 30th Native Infantry were opposed to Avitabile's battalions and emulated their comrades on the right.

The enemy, driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to cover the passage of the river with his right, strongly occupying the village of Bhundri, but Sir Harry Smith directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers under Major Smyth and Captain Pearson to charge



a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them with the lance as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done. This charge was supported by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Major Angelo. The largest gun on the field and seven others were captured, while the 53rd Foot carried the village with the bayonet, and the 30th Native Infantry wheeled round to the rear of it. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed among the flying infantry, killing numbers, until about 800 or 1,000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. The 30th Native Infantry were immediately directed to charge their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. They rushed in among the Avitabile troops, driving them from under the bank and exposing them once more to a deadly fire of twelve guns within 30 yards.

The 53rd Foot moved forward in support of the 30th Native Infantry by the right of the village. The battle was now won, and the British troops were advancing in perfect order to the passage of

Defeat of the Sikhs.

the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion. The 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon the boats, when the *débris* of the Sikh army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to cover their retreat, until all the British guns began a furious cannonade, when they rapidly receded. Nine Sikh guns were on the river by the ford, to cover which they appear to have been unlimbered. Two others were sticking in the river, two were seen to sink in a quicksand, and two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These were spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, 11th Irregular Cavalry and Gunner Scott of the Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream and crossed, covered by the guns and light infantry. The enemy's guns, 67 in number, were all taken or destroyed, as well as 30 jingalls attached to Avitabile's battalions which aided in the defence of the village of Bhundri. The camp, baggage, and stores of ammunition and grain fell into the hands of the victors. The enemy fought with resolution, meeting the cavalry in hand-to-hand fight; in one charge of the 16th Lancers the Sikh infantry threw away their muskets and came on with sword and shield against the lance. It is noticeable that the native troops had recovered their spirit and fought well in this action, while "the intrepid little Gurkhas of the Nasiri and Sirmur Battalions in bravery and obedience were exceeded by none." The British loss amounted to 151 killed, 413 wounded, and 25 missing.

After the battle the Sikhs evacuated Gungrana, and on the 29th

Sir H. Smith blew up the fort of Budowal.

Results of the battle.

On his return march he observed that the Sikh peasantry appeared to be less friendly, but that the Musalmans rejoiced in being under the British Government. As a result of this victory the enemy abandoned all his posts south of the Sutlej from Hariki to Nunapur Makhowara, and country yielding a revenue of upwards of twenty-five lakhs of rupees submitted to British rule. The only post now held by the Sikhs south of the Sutlej was their position at Sobraon.

The operations which led up to the victory of Aliwal furnish in the first place an instructive example of that dangerous operation—a flank march, carried out in the presence of a superior force. The march was well executed and the retirement upon Ludhiana was covered with skill and steadiness. At the time there was much adverse comment on what was regarded by the ignorant as a set back to the British army at Budowal. But the British general was right in not engaging in battle with his small force, in keeping in view his main object, the relief of Ludhiana, and in neglecting minor issues and avoiding a doubtful action when so much depended on his concentration of the forces for the defence of the British line of communications. With more enterprise, the Sikhs might have forced a battle, but as usual they showed reluctance to assume a vigorous offensive. Of the battle of Aliwal there is little to say, except that the methodical and skilful conduct of the operations offer a contrast to the tactical methods which characterised the other battles of this campaign. The result of proper tactical arrangement, including a reconnaissance of the country and the enemy, was seen in the defeat of the Sikhs with comparatively small loss to the victors. The British force numbered some 10,000 men; there is no record of the numerical strength of the Sikhs; but Ranjur Singh's army was probably at least equal to that of his opponent. The Sikhs fought manfully and with desperation, having their backs to the river in a position where defeat entailed destruction. Yet the British loss was only 590 as compared with 872 at Mudki, where there were 10,000 British and some 15,000 Sikhs; and 2,415 at Ferozeshahr, where there were 16,000 British and 30,000 Sikhs. But in making comparisons it must be remembered that the ground at Aliwal was more favourable to the attackers; the native troops had recovered their courage, and behaved well; and that the Sikhs, although as usual they offered a stout resistance, had suffered severely at the previous battles, and lost much of the confidence with which they began hostilities.

The victory of Aliwal had an important effect from a political point of view. As Sir Harry Smith wrote:—"All India was



at gaze and ready for anything. Our army—truth must out—most anxious, the enemy daringly and exultingly regarding himself invincible, as the bold and most able and energetic move of Ranjur Singh with his whole force in throwing himself between my advance from Jagraon *viâ* Budowal to Ludhiana most fully demonstrated. It is the most scientific move made during the war, whether made by accident or design, and had he known how to profit by the position he had so judiciously occupied, he would have obtained wonderful success. He should have attacked me with the vigour his French tutors would have displayed and destroyed me, for his force compared to mine was overwhelming; then turned about upon the troops at Ludhiana, beaten them, and sacked and burned the city—when the gaze I speak of in India would have been one general blaze of revolt.

Having provided for his sick and wounded and replenished his ammunition and stores, leaving Brigadier Wheeler to command the troops on the Upper Sutlej, Sir Harry Smith marched on the morn-

16th Lancers.

3rd and 5th Light Cavalry.

One regiment Irregular Horse.

3 troops Horse Artillery.

31st, 50th and 53rd Foot.

47th N. I.

Sirmur and Nasiri Battalions.

ing of the 3rd February on his way back to the Commander-in-Chief. He had with him the force detailed in the margin, the remainder being left with Brigadier Wheeler. He reached the right of the army five days later.

On the 8th the Governor General arrived in camp from Ferozepore, where he had been since the battle of Ferozeshahr, and on the 9th all Generals of Divisions, Brigadiers, and Heads of Departments were summoned to the Commander-in-Chief's tent to hear the plan of operations. The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred, during the time the Head-Quarters were at Nihalki, by the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, and the engineer and artillery officers. The Sikh position was found to be covered by formidable entrenchments occupied by not less than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with 70 pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the other bank, on which they had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field works on the south bank.

The period between the occupation of the position in front of Operations before Sobraon. Sobraon and the battle of the 10th February was not one of absolute quiescence.

On the 14th January the Sikhs came over in force, and the Commander-in-Chief ordered out two divisions of infantry and some cavalry, when an exchange of artillery fire took place. On the 13th

there was a good deal of firing at the outposts, and next day some Sikh sowars made a rush at the piquets at Sobraon, but were driven back by the piquets of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and for some days there was a good deal of skirmishing. This long period of inactivity afforded great facilities for reconnaissance.

The Commander-in-Chief resolved to dispose the mortars and battering guns on the alluvial plain within range of the enemy's piquets at the post of observation in front of Kodiwala and at Little Sobraon. This was done and the two posts occupied near daybreak on the 10th February 1846, without opposition. The battering and field artillery was then put in position on an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. These works were very strong, and were held by some 20,000 men. The enemy had gradually brought the greater part of their force into the entrenchment on the left bank of the Sutlej, and, as at Aliwal, the

The Sikh position.

position formed a bridge-head with the flanks resting on the river, and occupying a perimeter of some 4,000 yards, the river line being about 2,750 yards in extent. They placed 65 guns in battery; here, as in other battles of the campaign, the soldiers did everything and the leaders nothing. Each inferior commander defended his front according to his skill and his means, and the centre and left, where the disciplined battalions were mainly stationed, had batteries and salient points as high as the stature of a man, and ditches which an armed soldier could only leap with difficulty. A considerable part of the line was defended only by slight entrenchments; at the right flank the looseness of the sand rendered it impossible to throw up parapets, and here irregular troops were posted and the position was guarded by a line of two hundred *zamburaks*, supported to some extent by a salient battery and by heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river. The Sikhs were depressed by the defeat at Aliwal, and by the sight of the dead bodies of those who had fallen in that battle floating down the river. Tej Singh commanded in the entrenchment while Lal Singh was with the cavalry higher up the river.

The spirits of the British had revived with the victory of Aliwal, and the arrival from Delhi of a formidable siege train and ample stores of

British dispositions.

ammunition added to their confidence. The troops were disposed as shown in the plan of the battle, Sir John Littler still holding Ferozepore and watching the ferry over the Sutlej. It had been intended to open the cannonade at day-break, but a heavy mist hung over the plain and river, necessitating a delay until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere.

The two brigades of Major-General Sir Robert Dick's division stood on the British left, ready to assault the extreme right of the Sikh position. The 7th Brigade, in which were the 10th and 53rd Foot under Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards' distance by the 6th Brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson. The 5th Brigade, under Brigadier the Hon'ble T. Ashburnham, was in reserve, and was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodiwala, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting in the village of Little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Gatta with its right advanced towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry threatened the ford at Hariki and Lal Singh's horse on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position between Major-General Gilbert's right and Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, who was in command of the Cavalry Division, was in reserve on the left with the remainder of the cavalry, ready to act as circumstances might demand.

The rising sun rapidly dispelled the mist, when a magnificent picture presented itself. The batteries of Artillery action. artillery were seen in position ready to open fire, and the plain covered with the British troops with the fortified village of Rodawala on the left rear strongly held by infantry. The enemy appeared suddenly to realise their danger; their bugles sounded the alarm and their drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes they manned their batteries and opened fire on their assailants. As soon as the mist cleared the British battery near Little Sobraon opened fire, but it was half-past-six before the whole of the artillery fire was developed. All the guns, mortars, and howitzers, aided by a rocket battery, were, however, unable to silence the Sikh guns, which were behind well constructed batteries of earth, planks, and fascines, or to dislodge troops covered either by redoubts or epaulments or within a treble line of trenches. The effects of the cannonade were severely felt by the enemy, but it became necessary to supplement it by musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock Brigadier Stacy's Brigade, supported on either side by Captains Horsford and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in line. The guns, as the infantry moved forward and halted only to correct their movements when necessary, took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within three hundred yards of the Sikh heavy batteries. The attack was supported by

The British attack at Sobraon, 10th February 1846.



the 6th Brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson, but so hot was the fire of the cannon, musketry, and *zamburaks*, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that for some time it appeared impossible that the entrenchments could be won. At length the British soldiers drove the Sikhs before them within the area of their encampment, the 10th Foot not firing a shot until it was within the enemy's works.

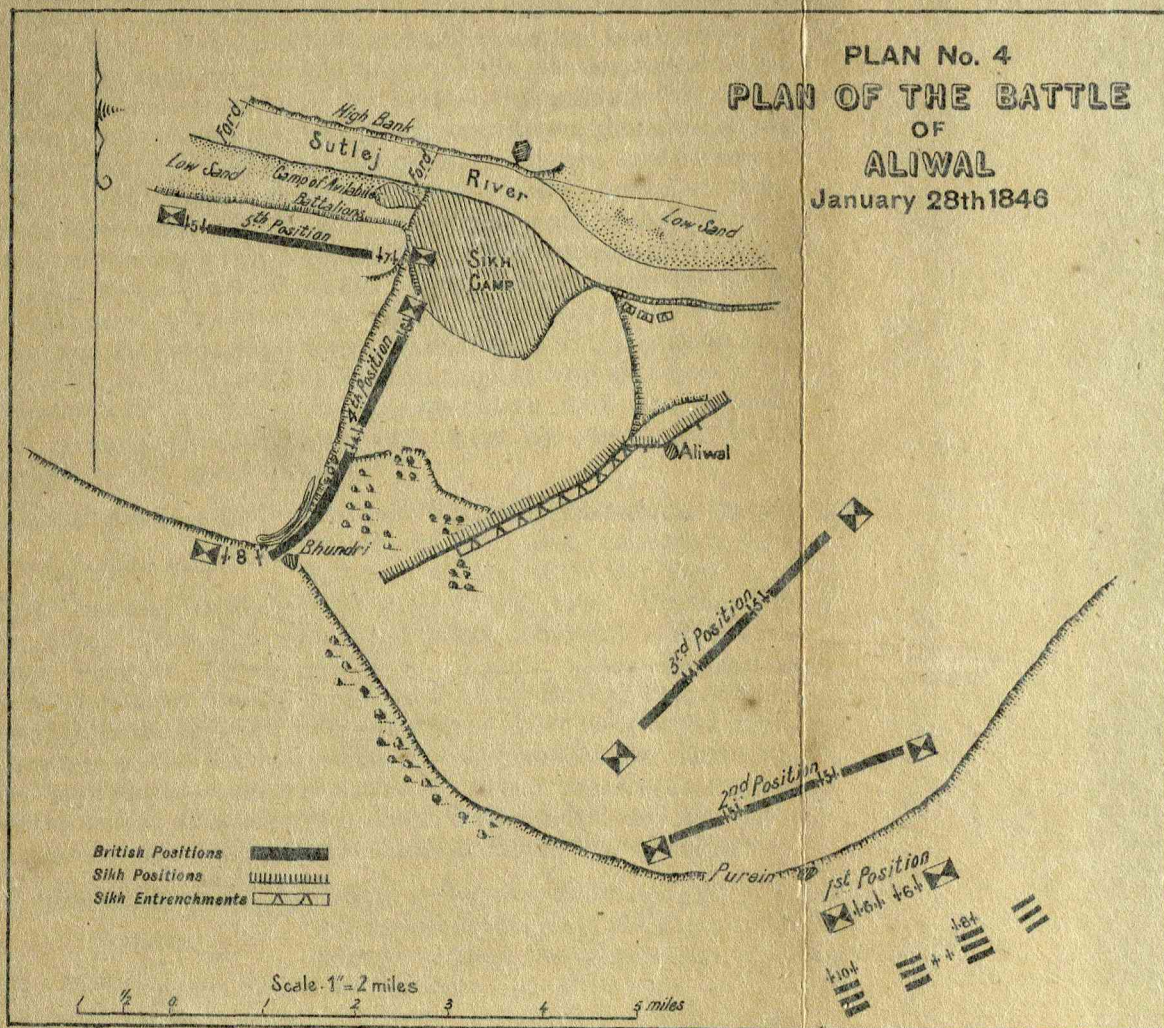
The 5th Brigade was now directed to move on in support, and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's Divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works, aided by artillery. When these attacks of the centre and right began, the fire of the heavy guns had to be first directed to the right, and gradually ceased owing to the ammunition running short, the officer commanding the artillery having brought into the field not half the amount that had been ordered. The two Brigades which had passed the entrenchments now held their own with difficulty, and were threatened by the weight of the whole force within the Sikh encampment, so the demonstrations with skirmishers on the centre and right had to be converted into close and serious attacks. Sir Harry Smith's first attack on the entrenchments was repulsed; the Sikh soldiers fought with desperation, and when their entrenchments were taken with the bayonet, strove to recover them by the fiercest conflict, sword in hand, so that for 25 minutes the fight raged at close quarters.

On the British left the battle was still uncertain, when Sir
Cavalry charge. Joseph Thackwell led two squadrons

of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and the 4th and 5th Light Cavalry into the enemy's camp in single file through openings in the entrenchments made by the sappers. The Sirmur Battalion on the left of the Second Division was retiring, but when they saw the 3rd Dragoons ride to the trenches they rallied and passed between the horses into the entrenchments. When Sir Joseph Thackwell got to about 120 yards from the Sikh right, he rode forward and found a place where the cavalry could get into the entrenchments in single file, about sixty yards from the Sikh right, and as he brought the cavalry up the enemy began to give way gradually. Riding into the ditch and up the parapet, the squadrons were formed one after the other and led to the charge over broken ground to near the ford under a fire of grape from a battery only 150 yards off. The first squadron was obliged to give way before the mass of retreating Sikhs, but rallied, and cut down the defenders of the batteries and field works. This diversion by the cavalry enabled the first and second divisions to enter the line of entrenchments with little loss. The first squadron suffered some loss from the British artillery fire.

PLAN No. 4

PLAN No. 4
 PLAN OF THE BATTLE
 OF
 ALIWAL
 January 28th 1846



M. O. 3 Topo. Dy. No. 8,596.
 Exd. C. J. A., October 1910.

No. 5231-L. 1910.



The Sikhs did not run, but fought to the last with their swords until, pressed by the victors on every side, slowly and with heavy loss they were

Defeat of the Sikhs.

driven back to the river, and precipitated in masses over the bank and over the bridge, where many were drowned in the waters of the Sutlej which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered scarcely fordable. In their efforts to reach the other bank through the stream they suffered terribly from the fire of the horse artillery. Sir Hugh Gough wrote in his despatch :—" Hundreds fell under this cannonade ; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. The awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conqueror if the Khalsa troops had not, in the earlier part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. " He especially noticed the bravery of the Sirmur and Nasiri battalions of Gurkhas, who, " of small stature but indomitable spirit, vied in ardent courage in the charge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were the terror of the Sikhs throughout this great combat. "

Sixty-seven guns, over two hundred *zamburaks*, numerous

Results of the battle.

standards, and vast munitions of war fell into the hands of the victors. The Sikhs' loss was estimated at some 10,000 men. On the British side there were 320 killed and 2,063 wounded. This decisive battle brought the campaign to a close. The British army stood triumphant on the south bank of the Sutlej, from which the last of their enemies had been expelled by sheer force of the bayonet. The army of the Khalsa, broken in organization and shattered out of all semblance of the proud host that had crossed the Sutlej two months before, fled towards Lahore. Some 20,000 men were assembled on the way, and marched to their sacred city of Amritsar.

The battle of Sobraon showed that the Sikhs had not profited

Comments.

by the lesson of Aliwal, which should have proved to them the danger of contending with a British army, with their backs to the river into which they must be driven in the event of defeat. It may be considered that the British general might have crossed the river elsewhere, and thus manœuvred the Sikhs out of their strongly-entrenched position, but this would have entailed a division of force, both to hold the enemy while the turning movement took place, and to guard an exposed line of communications, whilst it might have led to the prolongation of a war that was brought to a conclusion by a bold and

decisive stroke. It was no doubt best to attack the enemy where he stood, and, sure of the fighting power of his troops, and strong in the determination of his own character, the British general felt a just confidence of victory. But the tactics of the battlefield appear to have been somewhat faulty, the attack being first made in a desultory fashion, with two brigades launched against one point while the rest of the army remained stationary. The defenders were thus able to concentrate their entire strength against the point attacked, first on one flank, and then on the other. The principle of being in superior force at the decisive point was not observed. Had a simultaneous attack been made all along the line, and the troops for the decisive attack then pushed in at the selected point, it is probable that the victory would have been gained with smaller loss to the assailants. But almost the whole army was held in reserve just out of reach of the enemy's guns while the attack on the Sikh right was made by a comparatively small force.

The battle was over at 11 o'clock, when the Commander-in-Chief caused a portion of the bridge to be burnt and sunk, with what object is not apparent, as it might have been used for the passage of the army. The Governor-General returned to Ferozepore the same afternoon to superintend the passage of the troops, and during the night the advanced brigades of the British army crossed the Sutlej. Early on the 12th the bridge near Ferozepore was completed, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole force excepting the heavy train and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore with the captured guns, was encamped in the Punjab at Kasur, sixteen miles from the bank of the river opposite Ferozepore and thirty-two miles from Lahore. The Governor-General joined the Camp on the 14th.

Next day the Minister Raja Gulab Singh and other emissaries arrived at the British Camp with power to agree to such terms as the British might dictate. These terms included the surrender of the territory lying between the Sutlej and Beas river, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war; the disbandment of the Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and under the regulations which obtained in the time of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh; the surrender of all the guns that had been brought against the British, and other arrangements with regard to boundaries of the Sikh State, and its administration, which would be determined at Lahore. The indemnity was subsequently settled to the extent of a crore of rupees by the cession to the British Government of the State of Kashmir, which was then handed over to Gulab Singh as an independent kingdom on payment of the specified sum.

Submission of the Sikhs.



On the 18th February the boy Maharaja Dhalip Singh made his submission at the British Camp at Laliana, from whence he accompanied the Governor-General to Lahore. The remainder of the Sikh army under Sirdar Tej Singh and Raja Lal Singh, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raibam, about eighteen miles east of Lahore, to the number of some 20,000 men. They were gradually disbanded and the Sikh army was limited to 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. It was agreed that British troops should remain in occupation of Lahore until the end of the year, and a British Agent, Major Henry Lawrence, was appointed to exercise control over the Council of Regency.



CHAPTER V.

THE PUNJAB AFTER THE WAR.

Although the Sikh Army had been defeated and the Sikh nation subdued, the spirit of the Khalsa was by no means broken. The battles had taken place only on the bank of the Sutlej, on what was to all intents and purposes British territory; the capital of the Punjab had indeed been occupied, but not a British soldier had been seen beyond the Ravi, and large bodies of undefeated Sikh troops, which had not taken part in the campaign, were quartered in other parts of the Punjab—in Peshawar, in Derajat, and in Multan. British officers, many of whose names afterwards became famous, were deputed to various parts of the province for the settlement of the country. At Peshawar was Major George Lawrence, John Nicholson, Abbott, Edwardes, Reynell Taylor and Lake were among others employed on this service. There was some trouble in Kangra where the Governor refused to recognise the new régime but although the fort was strong, the garrison wisely surrendered when British troops arrived.

In April 1847 the Governor-General was able to write the Secret Committee, "Everything is perfectly quiet, and nothing has occurred worthy of remark." A few days earlier he had written, "The Sikh authorities composing the Durbar appear to be carrying on the Government of the country, under the British Resident, with a sincere desire to insure a successful result, while from Peshawar Major G. Lawrence wrote on April 19th: "The arrival of British functionaries in this remote and hitherto neglected portion of the Empire may be considered its salvation. To such a state had oppression driven the people that all were ready to rise against their rulers, which they most assuredly would have done had they not been deterred by the prompt suppression of the Kashmir insurrection."¹ Peshawar had been kept in order under the strong rule of General Avitabile, but he had left in 1843. The treasury was now empty, and the irregular troops were clamorous for pay. The regular Sikh army at Peshawar under General Gulab Singh, was 6,000 strong. Of the other British officers who have been named, Lieutenant John Nicholson was placed in charge of Hazara; General

¹ By 10,000 Sikhs under Sher Singh, accompanied by Lawrence as British Agent.

Cortlandt, of the Sikh service, had the strip of territory across the Indus, between Peshawar and Dera Ghazi Khan; Lieutenant Edwards was at Bannu in the Derajat. One of Major Lawrence's assistants, Lieutenant Herbert, was afterwards the defender of Attock. The Governor of Hazara was Sirdar Chattar Singh, father of Sher Singh, both of whom played a leading part in the Sikh rising of 1848.

It was only to be expected that there would be constant intrigue at Lahore, particularly so long as the Maharaja Dhalip Singh was a minor, and his mother the Maharani a power in the palace. Already in February 1847, Prema, late a commandant in Maharaja Ghulab Singh's service, came to Lahore and began intriguing with several officers and men of Sikh corps with a view to creating a disturbance. There was a design to kill the Resident and several of the members of the Lahore Darbar who were obnoxious to the Maharani; but the plot was discovered, and the Maharani was removed to Sheikapur.

But although there were intrigues at Lahore, while the Khalsa ~~now~~ had the hope of regaining their lost power, and retained their pride of race, the second Sikh war did not arise from any of these causes but from a disturbance at Multan originating with Diwan Mulraj, the Musalman Governor of that place.

Towards the end of 1847 Mulraj expressed a wish to resign his office, rendering an account to the Durbar for such taxes as he had collected and leaving the Government to realise the balance. Mulraj had accepted a lease of the Province for three years, and on the Resident's remonstrance agreed to return to Multan and continue in office until 10th March 1848, when he would be relieved. Accordingly in April, Mr. Vans Agnew, with Lieutenant W. A. Anderson of the Bombay European Regiment as assistant, was directed to proceed to Multan as Political Agent, Sirdar Khan Singh Man being appointed to succeed Mulraj. As escort these officers took with them a Gurkha Regiment of the Sikh Army, together with some guns and cavalry.

On the 17th April Mr. Vans Agnew, Lieutenant Anderson, and Sirdar Khan Singh Man arrived at the Rajghat at Multan, where they encamped, proceeding next morning to the Idgah, where they intended to stay, and where they were visited by Diwan Mulraj, who requested Mr. Vans Agnew to inspect the fort, troops, and stores, which he agreed to do on the 19th April. In

¹ Sir Frederick Currie, acting for Major Henry Lawrence who was on leave in Europe.



the early morning the two British officers went to the fort, accompanied by Sirdar Khan Singh Man, and an escort of two companies of the Gurkha Regiment and twenty-five troopers. The Diwan came to the Kamar Kota Gate to meet them. When they arrived at the outer gate the grenadier stationed there asked the Diwan what were his orders as to allowing the British officers to enter the fort. The Diwan replied : "The Sahib is master." The Diwan then said that it would be inadvisable to allow the crowd in attendance to enter also. Mr. Vans Agnew accordingly took in with him only one company ; and he directed the officer in command of it to place his guards in the positions previously held by the Diwan's soldiers. On leaving the fort Mr. Vans Agnew and Diwan Mulraj proceeded side by side on horseback, while

Outbreak at Multan.

Lieutenant Anderson and Sirdar Khan Singh Man followed. On arriving at the drawbridge a soldier thrust a spear at Mr. Vans Agnew and slightly wounded him. The sepoy then made a rush, and cut at him over the shoulder with his sword, upon which the British officer knocked him down with his stick, receiving another wound on the arm, while Lieutenant Anderson was attacked by other Musalman sepoys, sword in hand, and wounded in several places in the thigh, the shoulder, the back of the neck and the face. Mulraj had in the meantime ridden on to the Amkhas, and as they passed that place on the way to the Idgah, it was seen that his people were bringing out some guns, from which fire was opened on the wounded officers.

From the Idgah Mr. Vans Agnew sent off letters, including one to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and sent a message to the Diwan telling him that he did not consider him to blame. The Diwan said he was coming to pay him a visit, but procrastinated, and on the morning of the 20th April a gun was fired from the fort, the shot striking the mosque in which the officers were. The Sikh escort guns under Colonel Esra Singh engaged them, and fire was continued during the day ; after dark the Diwan's troops attacked the Idgah on every side, the artillerymen with their commander went over to the enemy, Sirdar Khan Singh Man was seized, and the two officers, fighting to the last, were barbarously murdered. Their property was all pillaged and their heads were cut off and taken to the Diwan. The whole escort also went over to the Diwan.

When the news of this outrage reached Lahore, the Resident ordered off to Multan from Lahore the only disposable Sikh regiment, to be met on the road by a field battery from Ramnagar, and all the available irregulars under Sirdar Attar Singh, Kaliwala, the Commander of the irregular troops, accompanied by Diwan Dina Nath on the part of the Durbar. He also ordered General

Cortlandt to move down from Dera Ismail Khan with a battalion of Musalmans and another of Purbiahs, a regiment of cavalry and a troop of horse artillery. On the 22nd April he wrote to the Governor-General that he had "put in motion upon Multan from different points 7 battalions of infantry, 2 of regular cavalry 3 troops and batteries of artillery, and 1,200 irregular horse." He at the same time wrote "The fort of Multan is very strong, and full of heavy cannon of large calibre. This cannot be taken possession of by direct attack. Except the Multan garrison Mulraj has not many troops, and only five or six field guns. He is very unpopular both with the army and the people". Sir F. Currie also desired to send Lahore Column under Major-General Whish; but in view of the advanced season of the year the Commander-in-chief was opposed to the despatch of British troops, who must suffer severely from the climate. Multan was 220 miles from Lahore, and the same distance from Ferozepore. The strength of the fort rendered it certain that a prolonged siege would be necessary. It was also held that the rebellion of Mulraj was against the Durbar, and should be dealt with by Durbar troops. In the meantime Mulraj was strengthening his position at Multan, and while delay meant an accession of strength, both moral and material to the rebel, it also involved loss of prestige to the British and the growth and dissemination in the Army of the Khalsa of that spirit of disaffection which was only natural in a people inspired with the ideals of the Sikh religion.



CHAPTER VI.

HERBERT EDWARDES' ADVANCE TO MULTAN.

(Map 6.)

On the 22nd April Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes,¹ who was in camp at Dera Fateh Khan, occupied with settlement work in the Bannu district, received a letter from Mr. Vans Agnew written

Situation in the Derajat. after the first attack. This letter was addressed to General Cortlandt, asking for assistance. Lieutenant Edwardes at once resolved to march on Multan with his force of 2 guns, 20 *zamburaks*, 12 companies of infantry, and 350 sowars. He wrote to Lieutenant Reynell Taylor in Bannu to put Subhan Khan's Musalman regiment and the four remaining guns of the Peshawar troop of horse artillery, to which his two guns belonged, into boats at Isakhel, and send them down the Indus to the Leia ferry, where they could disembark and push on to Multan. The Kardar of Leia had received instructions from Mulraj to seize the boats, raise 3,000 men, and hold the place, but he fled to Multan when Lieutenant Edwardes crossed to Leia on the 25th April, the instructions referred to not having reached him.

Leia was an important city, the capital of the Doab between the Indus and the Chenab, and its position alone struck a blow at the prestige of Mulraj, and prevented hundreds of mercenaries from flocking to his standard. The Doab swarmed with Baluchis and Pathans ripe for mischief. Edwardes began to entertain men in his army, both for the purpose of holding Leia and to prevent them from joining the rebels. His position was precarious. Reinforcements could not reach him from Bannu until the 7th or 8th May; the rebel Sikhs in Multan were in treacherous correspondence with his troops; and Mulraj might advance with a large force and destroy him while in this disadvantageous situation.

He was encamped south-east of the city, covering it from Multan, and, expecting the advance of a British force from Lahore, he wrote—"My mind is made up. I shall throw up entrenchments here and stand. Great ends will be secured by my success;

¹ Afterwards Sir Herbert Edwardes.



immense confusion follow a retreat.' He at the same time suggested to the Resident that Bahawal Khan, Nawab of Bhawalpur, might be called upon to cross the Sutlej at once and co-operate with a British force from Lahore and a Brigade from Sind. In the meantime Edwardes raised a force of some 3,000 Pathans and Baluchis, and he had with him a great support in Faujdar Khan, a clever Pathan of good family, related to many of Mulraj's chief officers, and acquainted with every mercenary on both banks of the Indus. On the evening of the 29th Edwardes received intelligence that Mulraj had sent a force of 4,000 men and eight heavy guns across the Chenab to oppose him; and that this force was expected to reach Leia on the 1st May at latest. Four courses were open to Edwardes :—

1. To entrench himself inside or outside the city of Leia.
2. To move north-east on Mankera, a fort of great strength, 50 miles from Leia.
3. To proceed three marches to Bakkar, opposite Dera Ismail Khan, where there was a small fort, and await the arrival of General Cortlandt with re-inforcements expected at Dera on May 2nd.
4. To recross the Indus and await General Cortlandt under the fort of Girang.

The first plan was hazardous in view of the weakness and doubtful loyalty of his force. The fort of Mankera was held by a Sikh garrison, while the third plan involved a dangerous march. Edwardes therefore decided to retire to the Indus and await General Cortlandt at the other bank, especially as the Killadar of that place was a Pathan of his appointment. He accordingly marched on the 30th April to the left bank of the Indus, at Murawala, opposite Dera Fateh Khan, having first sent a small party of newly-raised Pathans to seize the fort of Mojgarh, 24 miles north-east of Leia, where they were ordered to strengthen themselves by entertaining more men, and to lay in provisions. At Murawala he collected boats for embarkation, but resolved to await events for another day on the left bank of the Indus.

On the morning of the 2nd May Mulraj's advanced guard suddenly appeared at Kofila, only eight miles from Leia. Still doubtful whether the enemy's guns had come or not, Edwardes advanced the whole of his cavalry to Leia under Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, Barakzai, and Faujdar Khan, Alizai, to reconnoitre and cover the retreat. On their way they heard that Mulraj's main body and guns had reached Machiwala, sixteen miles south of Leia, but they went to Leia, reconnoitred to Kofila, and withdrew at midnight.



At mid-day Lieutenant Edwardes had struck his camp, and by nightfall he crossed the whole of the baggage and cattle to the right bank of the Indus, keeping only his infantry and guns on the left bank. The men lay down in a crescent formation, fully accoutred, with the empty boats drawn up ready for embarkation in rear, awaiting the return of the cavalry. At dawn the cavalry and guns crossed in two detachments, and the infantry brought up the rear at eight o'clock, about the time that the enemy were marching into Leia, twelve miles distant.

This withdrawal of Edwardes before the advance of a superior force is a model which affords a most valuable example for all time.

Edwardes retreats.

Writing with regard to it to the Resident at Lahore on the 8th May, he said :—

You seem to have estimated most truly what would be the conduct of the Futteh Pultun ; and most arduous and anxious was the task I had after the discovery of their correspondence with the rebels to manoeuvre a retreat without showing distrust, and preserve discipline without bringing on resistance. A word, at any moment, would, I felt, involve us in a camp row. The Poorbeahs stuck to me like trumps ; and, being more aware than I could be of how far things had gone among the Sikhs, they were so evidently on their guard, and showed such open expectation of a mutiny that I had the greatest difficulty in repressing their zeal, and preventing them from hurrying on the very catastrophe they dreaded. So ticklish was it at the last moment on the left bank of the Indus that the Poorbeahs refused to cross the river without me, and I could not trust the Sikhs to go over either first or last, least in one case they should keep the boats on the right bank, and in the other go over to the enemy on the left ; so that I was at last obliged to march every company into a boat of its own, at one sound of the bugle and cross them all in a body, along with me."

The next move in the game was the capture by Edwardes of the fort of Mangrota, between Dera

Capture of Mangrota.

Fateh Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan,

important owing to its position on General Cortlandt's line of advance from the latter place. Edwardes now resolved to send General Cortlandt to Dera Ghazi Khan with the main force and to cross the Indus himself with six companies of Musalman regular infantry, two guns, 14 *zamburaks*, and his new levies of 1,000 Pathans, to collect revenue. General Cortlandt, who had joined him a week before, accordingly marched on the 12th May with 6 guns, 6 *zamburaks*, one Sikh and one Musalman regiment, and about 200 troopers.

Lieutenant Edwardes had intended to move simultaneously, but he heard that Mulraj's force of 4,000 men and 10 guns, which had retreated from Leia on the 17th May, had halted on



reaching the Chenab. They had retired on the information that Bahawal Khan of Bahawalpur was threatening an advance on Multan, but, finding that there was no fresh movement, they halted as stated. Edwardes now decided that, as no British force would move against Multan until the cold weather, the only thing to be done was to order Bahawal Khan to cross the Sutlej with his army, and encamp somewhere in the vicinity of Multan.

On the evening of the 15th May Lieutenant Edwardes' piquet at Leia heard that the rebels, 500 sowars, 2 guns, and some *zamburaks* had reached

Gultan-ki-Kot, 20 miles from Leia. They had orders to retire before a superior force, but, afraid of their being pressed, Edwardes reinforced them during the night with 200 men. The piquet had already fallen back across a *nala*, a mile on the western or Indus side of Leia; and, hearing of their retreat, the enemy hurried on to Leia with 300 or 400 horse and some *zamburaks*. At Leia they heard that the piquet had retired and, being weak, would fall an easy prey. They therefore pushed on to the *nala*, and were surprised to find a force nearly equal to their own. The rebels opened fire with their *zamburaks*, but the piquet boldly plunged into the *nala*, forded it, and attacked the enemy, whom they defeated after a short struggle, and drove some miles beyond Leia, killing 12 men and taking some prisoners and all the *zamburaks* with a loss to themselves of only two wounded.

On the evening of the 16th May information reached Edwardes that 6,000 to 7,000 horse and foot, with 15 guns, were marching on Leia, and he consequently withdrew all his men to the other bank of the Indus. Edwardes now assumed the responsibility of directing Bahawal Khan to cross the Sutlej and threaten Multan, as the only means of saving Dera Ghazi Khan and relieving the pressure on his own and Cortlandt's forces, which combined were not more than half the strength of the enemy, who could cross the Indus at any point. As Edwardes wrote to the Resident at Lahore—"If Bahawal Khan threatens Multan, he will confine Mulraj therein, prevent his undertaking expeditions to the provinces and collecting their revenue, and cut him off from getting more recruits. If General Cortlandt and I are driven into Akalgarh,¹ it will release the provinces from our control, stop the revenue, and send every recruit to Mulraj."

On the 18th May, General Cortlandt, who was encamped on the right bank of the Indus opposite Junction of Edwardes and Cortlandt. Dera Din Pana, reported that the enemy had crossed at Peronwala ferry, below his position. This

¹ The fort of Dera Ismail Khan.



report proved unfounded; but the enemy had concentrated at that point, the move on Leia having evidently only been a feint. Edwardes therefore resolved to put his guns and infantry into boats, and join Cortlandt, his cavalry marching on the right bank of the river. Accordingly on the evening of the 18th he despatched the whole of his cavalry, magazine, spare store-carts, heavy baggage, and as many infantry as he had no boats for, by land, and as soon as the moon rose embarked his four guns and the majority of his infantry in 27 boats, and floated down the branch of the Indus which passes under Dera Fateh Khan. The river was high and rising daily, rendering navigation dangerous, and the Mullahs refused to proceed any farther when they reached the main stream, so they anchored until daylight, when they pushed off again. By 9 A. M., on the 19th they were abreast of General Cortlandt's camp at Jang, but were unable to approach owing to an island lying between and the shallowness of the inland stream. Edwardes therefore went on 14 miles farther south to Peronwala ferry, where the enemy had been threatening to cross for three days past. The cavalry reached General Cortlandt's camp, a distance of 50 miles, by noon, and many of them went on in the evening to Peronwala ghat, having accomplished 64 miles in the 24 hours, a considerable feat at that season.

The defeat of their advanced guard at Leia and the rapid removal of Edwardes' force and its appearance at Peronwala had a considerable moral effect on the enemy in the field and the people of the surrounding country. This was especially important at a time when at least one of the regiments with the British officer was contemplating treachery. And at Dera Ghazi Khan a victory gained over the rebels by loyal adherents still further contributed to the enemy's dismay.

On the morning of 22nd May General Cortlandt marched for

Operations on the Indus.

Dera Ghazi Khan, which he was to reach in three stages; and on the 24th Edwardes moved to Aliana, 32 miles north of Dera Ghazi Khan. The enemy had marched also, and Edwardes found that they had moved to Koreshi, on the left bank of the Indus, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan, with the object of seizing a fleet of boats collected there by Longa Mal, the rebel leader who had been defeated at Dera Ghazi Khan. They were, however, forestalled by a party sent by Edwardes for the same purpose. On the evening of the 26th Edwardes and Van Cortlandt joined forces at Dera Ghazi Khan, the latter having embarked at daybreak in 33 boats at Aliana. In the canal Kasturi Wahu, which ran inland under the city, he found moored the 39 boats previously referred to, collected by Longa Mal for the passage of Mulraj's troops. He thus had

sufficient boats to throw 6,000 men across the Indus at once, while the enemy had none. Edwardes was now free from anxiety. The only enemy left on his side of the Indus was Mokam Chand, Kardar of Harrand, 50 miles off, who held a strong fort with 200 men. The Pathan garrison, however, joined Edwardes, leaving only 100 Sikhs in Harrand fort. Mulraj's troops were encamped at Koreshi.

Edwardes and Van Cortlandt had now some 6,000 men and 10 guns in the field, and were ready for an advance; but first, in order to cause the withdrawal of Mulraj's troops from the Indus, he wished the Bahawalpur Army, known also as the Daoudputras,

Advance of the Bahawalpur force.

to cross the Sutlej and advance against and threaten Multan. With this object in view he entered into correspondence with Nawab Bahawal Khan, and at the same time wrote to the Resident at Lahore for permission to cross the Indus, to the right bank of which river he had been ordered to confine his operations. Bahawal Khan had a fine force of some 12,000 fighting Pathans. These crossed the Sutlej on the 30th and 31st May and a portion advanced northwards to Jalalpur Peronwala, 80 miles from Multan; but he split up his forces, and would not move forward on Shujabad, a measure which would have involved the retreat of the enemy at Koreshi.

Edwardes, meanwhile, was given full discretion to act according to circumstances, the Resident merely indicating as his main objects the desirability of limiting Mulraj and the rebellion to as confined an area as possible, and ultimately his confinement to the fort of Multan until proper siege could be laid to that place. At the same time Lieutenant Lake of the Engineers was deputed from Lahore to accompany the Bahawalpur Army, with instructions to co-operate with Lieutenant Edwardes for the attainment of these objects. On the 10th June Edwardes made his preparations for crossing the Indus, and the same day he heard that Mulraj had ordered the retreat of the Koreshi force.

Edwardes crosses the Indus.

He accordingly called in Van Cortlandt, leaving a garrison at Dera Gazi Khan, and a force to hold the Harrand garrison, and made the passage before nightfall with 2,500 Pathans, and 10 guns. These he encamped at Sera Diwanwala, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan, and sent his fleet back the 18 miles across the river for Van Cortlandt's force to follow, at the same time sending a message to Muzuuddin Khan, a lieutenant of Bahawal Khan, who was in the Sitpur district with 2,000 men, to reinforce Fateh Muhammad Khan Ghorî, who was with the advanced portion of the Bahawalpur Army at Jalalpur Peronwala. Edwardes found that the Koreshi force had returned to Khangarh, on the right bank of the Chenab, some 20 miles distant, and 10



miles from Shujabad on the opposite side of the river, where Mulraj had ordered a concentration of his forces; but they soon afterwards retired to the latter place.

It was not until the afternoon of the 14th that Edwardes' and Cortlandt's forces completed the passage of the Indus; the boats having Advance to the Chenab. to make several voyages across the 18 miles of water. On the morning of the 15th, Edwardes marched with 3,000 Pathan horse and foot and 20 *zamburaks* to Khangarh, an extensive fort, where he found that some of Mulraj's troops remained west of the Chenab. These had all been sent against Fateh Muhammad Khan, who was advancing on Shujabad with his division of the Bahawalpur Army, the intention being to defeat the latter before Edwardes could come to their assistance. Edwardes at once wrote to Muzuuddin Khan to cross the Chenab, and join Fateh Muhammad Khan, whom he at the same time enjoined not to fight a battle, but to entrench himself and stand on the defensive until he (Edwardes) joined him. On the morning of the 16th, news was received that the Bahawalpur forces had effected a junction, and thrown up entrenchments at their encampment at Guwain, 24 miles from Shujabad; and as they were 9,000 strong with 11 guns there was little fear but that they would be able to hold their own against about the same number of Mulraj's troops, who were still encamped four miles south of Shujabad.

General Cortlandt joined Edwardes at Khangarh with his guns and 1,500 regular Sikh troops on the 16th June. As soon as the moon rose, the march was resumed to Gagianwala Ferry, on the right bank of the Chenab, some 18 miles south of Khangarh.

On the evening of the 17th Edwardes received information that the enemy had advanced from Shujabad, and appeared to be making for the Kineri ferry, where he had intended to cross the Chenab. It thus became necessary for the Daoudputras to advance to that point to cover the crossing, moving by night. At Kineri they were joined by 3,000 Pathan levies on foot, the horses having to be left for want of boats, of which there were 47, sent up the river by Muzuuddin Khan after he had crossed. Movements of the enemy.

At 7 A. M. on the morning of the 18th Edwardes crossed himself, and heard heavy firing to the north-east of Kineri before he landed. Passage of the Chenab. Disembarking he set out for the sound of the guns, with three or four horsemen and some guides of Lieutenant Lumsden's corps. He found the Daoudputras drawn up in line on a jungly plain, with his Pathans on the left, and he rode down the line, and spoke

a few words to the Bahawalpur Nawab's officers, urging them not to make a rash attack, until more men and guns should come across from General Cortlandt's camp. They promised to follow his advice, and not to advance until he gave the word. He then joined his division on the left.

The fire on both sides scarcely slackened until 3 p. m., by which hour the enemy had approached so close as to be able to reconnoitre the position, and for want of cavalry it was not possible to drive back their numerous reconnoitring parties of horse.

They discovered the weak (left) flank, and turned their whole fire on it. It was difficult to restrain the impatience of these untrained Pathan levies, and on that flank there were no guns to oppose the fire of the enemy; but Edwardes felt sure that General Cortlandt would not fail him, but would send the guns for which he had written, by 3 o'clock.

At half past three the enemy had pushed up to within a few hundred yards, when the guns and two regular regiments came up. A charge was carried out, followed by a hand to hand fight, while the opposing guns poured grape into each other at short range. At a little before 4, Commandant Subhan Khan made a brave sally at head of his regiment upon a single gun of the enemy, which he carried at the point of the bayonet. Confusion fell among their artillery, while Edwardes' guns advanced and poured grape into them,

and although the Multan troops bravely laboured to save the two guns that were in action, they were taken. They had advanced with six in the afternoon, leaving four in rear, which they managed to carry off.

The phase of the campaign which ended in the victory at Kineri is most instructive, both as regards preliminary operations and the manner in which the rivers were utilised and crossed, and in the final engagement, where Edwardes kept the Bahawalpur and his own forces on the defensive until they were sufficiently strong to assume the offensive with every chance of success. Nor is the least of its lessons to be found in the skilful training of raw levies into comparatively disciplined troops in so short a space of time.

In Edwardes' force the losses at the battle of Kineri amounted to 58 killed and 89 wounded. The Bahawalpur Army had about 100 casualties.

The enemy left 500 or 600 dead on the field. The routed rebels fled without halting to Multan, 46 miles distant, where they mustered some 3,000 out of 7,000 who had been in the fight;



Many no doubt went off to their homes. Had Edwardes' cavalry been present, doubtless few of the rebels would have escaped.

Of the results of the action the British Resident at Lahore wrote, after commending Lieutenant Edwardes' energy, skill, and courage to the highest praise of the Government of India¹:—

“ The defeat of the enemy seems to have been complete ; he showed more enterprise than I gave him credit for in marching from his position to prevent the junction of Lieutenant Edwardes' force with that of Bahawal Khan, and in attacking the latter while moving to cover the passage of Lieutenant Edwardes over the Chenab. The best disciplined native army is never attacked to so great advantage as on the line of march. The attack seems to have been well designed and well executed. The mode in which it was received, the long period for which it was sustained, till re-inforcements arrived late in the day, and subsequent advance with its results are not unworthy of the glorious anniversary on which the fight took place and the victory was won.

The neck of the Multan rebellion may be considered now broken, and having tried the result of an action on the plain and been signally beaten, the Dewan Mulraj will not, I think, be able to hold his fort for any length of time with his undisciplined and mutinous troops. If he is able to keep the garrison faithful to him till October, so much the better.

In the meantime the fort at Multan is all that remains to the Dewan ; the whole of the territories are in our occupation or that of our ally, Bahawal Khan. My combinations have been everywhere successful. Shaikh Imam-ud-din, with his Muhammadan levies and two guns, is at Malsi, about thirty miles south-east from Multan, having made arrangements for the administration of the districts between Pank Pattan and that place. The rest of that Doab, to the south and south-west, has been taken up by the officers of Bahawal Khan. The force of Raja Sher Singh and his Sirdars is now at Tulamba ; its fidelity may now be depended on, and it will be advanced to Sirdarpur about twenty miles from Multan. This force has been a cause of much anxiety to me. It has required constant judicious handling. The Sirdars are true I believe ; the soldiers are all false I know. The Sikh army in Peshawar, Bannu, and Hazara were watching this force to take their cue from its conduct. Mulraj was anxious for its approach to Multan. My plan was to keep the attention of the Sikh Army fixed on it, and to keep it from any position in which its mettle or material could be tried, or in which Mulraj's influence on it could be brought into action till the rebels' game was lost.

In the Sind Sagar Doab, between the Chenab and the Indus, the force under Sirdar Jhanda Singh, purged of its Charanjit traitors, and no longer

¹ Edwardes was promoted to the rank of Major and made C. B. for his services. He had the advantage of writing his own despatches. No doubt his success

was greatly due to Faujdar Khan and Cortlandt, who possessed an intimate knowledge of the enemy and their capacity.



doubtful, as Jowahir Mal Dutt has with him 1,500 Musalmans, is at Leia, the whole of the south of the Doab has been occupied by Bahawal Khan's officials. The trans-Indus provinces were all taken possession of by Lieutenant Edwardes and General Cortlandt, before those officers crossed that river; and arrangements for their administration made. . . . The Governor General will not fail to observe that, in the operations which have been undertaken for the suppression of this rebellion, the Durbar has taken no part, and that neither the Sirdars, the Durbar officials, nor the army—with the exception of General Cortlandt and his own battalions—have given any aid. What has been done has been effected by newly-raised Muhammadan levies under Lieutenant Edwardes, or in the other parts of the country by parties acting under my immediate orders, and by our ally Bahawal Khan, not only without the assistance of, but in spite of, the machinations of Durbar officials, the Sikh army, and the Sikh population, all of whom were from the first and have continued to the last thoroughly disaffected.

If therefore this rebellion is brought to a close, now or hereafter, and the delinquents to punishment, and the fort of Multan is got into our possession, the British Government will still have to call the Sikh Government to account for the murder of its officers, under circumstances of unparalleled treachery and atrocity, for which no redress has been made by them, or even, it may be said, attempted."

The rear and baggage of Edwardes' force completed the passage of the Chenab on the 21st June, and next day the march was continued to Shujabad. The two armies united formed a force of 18,000 men and 30 guns. Edwardes suggested that the siege of Multan should be at once undertaken, asking for a few heavy guns, a mortar battery, some sappers and miners and the services of Major Napier* of the Engineers to plan the operations.

His opinion was supported by the Resident at Lahore, stress being laid on the importance of undertaking siege operations before the enemy had time to strengthen the fort. Government agreed with the Commander-in-Chief that, as British gunners and a British force would be necessary, the time of year was not suitable for these operations, but a force under General Wlisch was eventually despatched in consideration of the evil political effect of delay.

In the meantime Edwardes advanced with the intention of doing his best to take Multan, or at least to confine the enemy entirely to that place. Difficulties of supply detained him at Shujabad until the 26th June, when he marched to Sikandarabad. The spirits of Mulraj's troops were to some extent raised by the appearance at Multan of Bhai Maharaj Singh, a *chela* who had raised a following and an insurrection, and had crossed the Ravi to a place within

* Afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala.

50 miles of Lahore, where he and 500 or 600 adherents were supposed to have been driven into the Chenab and destroyed on the 1st June. His re-appearance was consequently regarded as miraculous by a people prone to superstition. Mulraj now ordered his troops out to Surajkhund, six miles from Multan, where a *nala* forty feet wide and impassable without boats or bridge, crossed the road. Here there was a bridge, which was seized by the rebels. On 1st July Edwardes advanced from Surajkhund, where he was joined by the division of Shaikh Imam-ud-din, and reached Tibi, six miles distant and four miles south-west of Multan. The whole of the infantry and artillery under command of General Cortlandt moved in order of battle, Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake bringing up the rear with all the cavalry. They reached Tibi at 11 A. M., when intelligence was received that Mulraj had recalled his troops from the Surajkhund bridge, from whence he had intended to attack the British camp at that place, and marching them parallel on the other side of the *nala*, concealed by the banks, crossed the water by a masonry bridge in front of the city of Multan and emerged on the plain three miles in front.

Edwardes' force beat to arms, having already arrived in camp and {turned out; formed line and advanced to meet the rebels in the following order:—the Daoudputras force on the right, commanded by

Action at Tibi.

Lieutenant Lake; Sultan Khan's Musalman Regiment, the Suraj Mukhi regiment, and General Cortlandt's ten guns in the centre, under the General; Edwardes' Pathan levies on the left centre, flanked by his Pathan cavalry; and on the left of all Shaikh Imam-ud-din's troops, whose fidelity was doubtful.

Lieutenant Lake, seeing some high mounds, the ruins of an old canal, in front of him, hurried on and took possession of them; planted his guns securely behind this natural entrenchment; and from this commanding position began the action by a heavy fire on the enemy's left, which was as heavily returned. The Daoudputras had been engaged about a quarter of an hour when the centre and left overtook them and drew off the enemy's fire. The battle then became general; Cortlandt's artillery in the centre, the Daoudputras on the right, and Shaikh Imam-ud-din's two guns being all brought to bear on the enemy, who selected his ground at the village of Saddusain, planting almost the whole line under jungle cover, with the artillery concealed in mud villages and date palm groves. A severe artillery struggle ensued, during which the infantry on both sides lay down in line behind ditches.

The enemy had 10 or 12 guns and could therefore do little against the 22 of their opponent, although the Sikh gunners stood

manfully to their pieces. The rebels fought with desperate courage, the action resolving itself into a series of struggles in which they were driven back from village to village and grove to grove; their total rout was much delayed by the *nalas* and ditches with which the ground was intersected, the bridges and fords of which were known to them but not to their opponents. Thus Shaikh Imam-ud-din's guns were out of action early in the day, and the Daoudputras were long unable to extricate theirs from the bank of the canal which they first occupied; the artillery on both sides was thus equalised during the greater part of the day. The result of the action was, however, no longer in doubt; for the native army that retires is lost.

At length Diwan Mulraj, who commanded in person and who had had a fall from his elephant, mounted a horse and fled precipitately from the field, carrying with him all the guns but two, which were served desperately to cover the movement. The Suraj Mukhi regiment of infantry, led by Mr. Quin, Edwardes' writer, "a young man but old soldier whose conspicuous bravery deserves special notice," finally decided the day by a brilliant charge in which they captured these two guns. A rush of the whole infantry and cavalry followed, and the broken enemy fled in irrecoverable disorder. Edwardes halted his troops under the very walls of Multan, but returned to camp as the increasing darkness did not permit him to ascertain whether they were under the fire of the fort or not.

The rebels numbered 11,000 or 12,000, the majority old soldiers, and two thirds Sikh and Hindu fanatics. They fought with desperation, and Edwardes attributed the victory entirely to each division of the line being led by European officers. Lieutenant Lake took up successive positions with skill and judgment, while his personal intrepidity under fire afforded a fine example to his men. General Cortlandt handled his regular regiments and artillery like a good soldier and brave man. Several Pathan Chiefs made dashing charges against Mulraj's cavalry; among others Ghulam Sarwar Khan Khagwani, who killed several Sikhs and was shot through the arm in the midst of the enemy's line. Faujdar Khan Alizai acted as Edwardes' Adjutant-General throughout the operations, and in spite of a severe sword wound received at Kineri, took command of the cavalry in this battle and directed their movements. The total loss amounted to

Casualties. 281 killed and wounded; including several Pathans of note, Fateh Khan of Khisur, Hasan Khan Musazai, Rahim Khan Khudakka, all brave men. Captain McPherson of the Nawab of Bahawalpur's service fell at the head

of his regiment. The enemy suffered severe loss, increased by a cruel and treacherous act on the part of the Diwan Mulraj. Between the field and the city ran the same large *nala* that passed by Suraj Khund and there was only one bridge across it near Sadusain. When Mulraj had passed the bridge with his artillery he planted two guns on it to prevent his soldiers from retreating. The majority forced the barrier with some loss, but many were drowned in trying to swim the *nala*. Hundreds deserted to their homes, and of the 400 Gurkhas who had deserted Vans Agnew only 150 answered their names again at Multan.

Mulraj, although defeated, retained unbroken courage.¹

Effect of the action.

Having mustered his soldiers next morning he invited them to go out with him again to fight, but when the kettledrums of Edwardes' reconnoitring cavalry were heard approaching the city, they left their ranks in confusion. The men were, in fact, greatly demoralised; numbers of Sikhs even threw their arms into the *nala* and divested themselves of every appearance of soldiers.

Now was the time when the contest should, if possible, have been pushed to a final issue, before Mulraj had time to strengthen the fortifications of the city, and before his troops could gather fresh courage and an accession of numbers after their defeats. The principal obstacle to a siege consisted in the inundations; but Lieutenant Lake wrote:—

"I see no reason why siege operations should be impeded, as from all I can learn inundations are confined to the north side of the fort and the west side of the city. On the east and south the ground is comparatively high, and is in no way affected by the water in the surrounding canals and drains. Of four gates which the fort contains, the Khidri is the only one which will be inaccessible from water. In front of three other gates and on the city side is some very high ground which is not only above the reach of inundation but on a level with the fort itself. There is no reason why the attack should not be made from this quarter."

But Edwardes had no siege guns at his disposal.

On Edwardes' application, the Resident on 10th July directed

Major-General Whish, C.B., who was

Measures for the siege.

at Ferozepore, to "take immediate measures for the despatch of a siege train with its establishment

¹ On July 13th Edwardes wrote with regard to Mulraj,— "Mulraj is at his wits' end; sometimes he talks of a night attack, and sits up all night in a Hindu temple near the bridge, cased in chain armour from head to foot, but nothing comes of it. One day he fortifies the city,

another day he fortifies the fort. To-day he tells all his soldiers to leave him because he has no money to pay them and to-morrow keeps up their spirits by assuring them that when iron shot fail he will fire silver on the besiegers."



and a competent escort and force for the reduction of the fort of Multan.”

He impressed on him the necessity for no delay in the despatch of this expedition, suggesting the employment of the second class siege train from Ferozepore, together with a complement of British and native troops of all arms. The Governor-General, on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief, did not, however, concur in the advisability of sending a force at that season of the year. Eventually, however, in view of the bad political effect of a policy of vacillation and the abstention from operations on the part of the British Government, it was decided that General Whish should take a force against Multan. The news of a British force being about to take the field had already been spread abroad, and had had a salutary effect both on the enemy in arms and on the disaffected Sikhs.

To countermand the movement would be fraught with evil consequences. As Edwardes wrote to the Resident—“Had you hesitated to take the field now my position would have been converted in a month to one of the greatest peril; the advantages I have gained would have slipped through my fingers one by one and about a fortnight or three weeks hence I should be constrained in self-defence to keep up our prestige by taking the city.”

On the 22nd July the Resident at Lahore issued a Proclamation¹ regarding affairs at Multan.

It has been already related [that three columns had been despatched by the Durbar to co-operate against the Multan rebels. These, under Jawahir Mal, Sher Singh, and Imam-ud-din, were now approaching Multan, and caused Edwardes some alarm owing to the disaffection existing in the Khalsa Army. On 5th July Sher Singh reached Gogran, five miles from Multan, but Edwardes wisely arranged that the Sikhs should encamp in his rear at Suraj Khund, where he could prevent their co-operating with the rebels in the city. Sher Singh's force consisted of a regular regiment of infantry, a troop of horse artillery, four guns of another troop, and some 2,500 *jagirdari* horse. So far their leaders appeared to be loyal, but the troops only awaited a favourable opportunity to break out.

On the 20th July, Mulraj made a sortie, hoping that Sher Singh's Sikhs would join him, but the besiegers showed a bold front, the Sikhs crossing from Suraj Khund and threatening the city on the south-east, so he withdrew. On the 26th he renewed the attempt with a

Situation at Multan.

¹ Appendix V.



like result. He had issued a proclamation in Multan that the Sikh army were his friends, and that the Khalsa soldiery were to have free access to the city and bazaars.

The delay in despatching a British force, and the continued defiance of the Diwan was having an unfavourable effect on the Khalsa army and country generally, and there were outbreaks at Harrand and at Bannu, while plots and intrigues were rife throughout the country from Lahore to Peshawar. These finally culminated in an uprising which resulted in the Second Sikh War and the annexation of the Punjab. In the meantime, however, General Whish was on his way to Multan at the head of a British force.



CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST SIEGE OF MULTAN.

General Whish's force,¹ which is detailed in the margin, left in two columns on the 24th and 26th July, moving on Multan down the rivers Ravi and Sutlej, the British troops by boat, while the native regiments marched by night, to avoid the heat, along the banks of the rivers. The 32nd Foot, however, did not embark at Ferozepore until the 11th August and joined the camp at Multan on the 25th. The right column with General Whish arrived at Sirdarpur on the 12th August, the 10th Foot leaving their boats and joining on the same date. Here a depôt with 15 days' supplies, to be replenished as required, was established, a steamer, the "Conqueror", being employed on the lines of communication. The left column reached Karampur on the 13th August, and joined the right column near Jampur on the 19th. The artillery and siege train boats were delayed by high winds and did not arrive until later. From Sirdarpur General Whish sent 100 *bildars* with tools, under the protection of a body of irregular troops and two guns, to stop the head of the canal that supplied the waters of inundation at Multan.

On the morning of 18th August the right column encamped 2½ miles east of Multan, and were joined next day by the left column. They thus effected a junction with Edwardes, who had on the 16th exchanged camping-grounds with Sher Singh in order to facilitate this operation. On the 17th the enemy came out to attack General Whish's advanced guard, engaging the cavalry and piquets with a large body of horse and foot soon after 2 P. M. The piquets were reinforced by the flank companies of regiments, and the enemy retired with a loss of forty killed, many wounded, and some prisoners. On the British side six men were wounded.

On the 1st September Edwardes' force was moved from Suraj Khund to Musam Khan's well, three miles nearer Multan, to the north. During this movement General Whish and the engineer officers

¹ For detail of force, see Appendix IV.

² This work was completed after much labour on 7th September.



made a close reconnaissance of the northern face of the fort. They passed half an hour unmolested near and about the Idgah (where Vans Agnew and Anderson were killed) and were retiring from it when the enemy opened a harmless fire with one or two guns. The enemy were in strong force to resist Edwardes' advance, but he gradually overcame opposition and established his camp with the centre resting upon the gardens of Kach Byragi and Khudazar, his left on the great Multan *nala*, and his extreme right half a mile to the right of the Yog Mai, a temple which his troops took possession of, but abandoned as untenable. In this operation Lieutenants Lake and Pollock distinguished themselves, as well as a party of the Daoudputras, two companies of the Surajmakhhi regiment and Lieutenant Lumsden's¹ troop of the Guide Corps. Shaikh Imam-ud-din's division killed thirty or forty of the enemy, while Raja Sher Singh brought his guns into play and enfiladed the enemy for two or three hours. The construction of a rocket battery was begun the same evening in front of Edwardes' camp.

On the 4th September General Whish issued a proclamation calling on the inhabitants and garrison of Multan to surrender on the 5th—

Plans of attack.

"I shall otherwise in obedience to the orders of the Supreme Government of India commence hostilities on a scale that must insure early destruction to the rebel traitor and his adherents." On this day the siege-train arrived. On the 6th a meeting of officers was held to arrange a plan of attack on the fort and city. Major Napier laid two plans before the Major-General:—

1. To take the town of Multan at all costs by a *coup-de-main* by the whole force moving down in line, getting within battering distance of the Khuni Burj and storming the breach as soon as practicable.
2. To march round to the north and attack the citadel by regular approaches.

The first plan was suggested by Major Napier on political grounds, although it would entail great loss of life to the besiegers. But affairs throughout the Punjab had become threatening, and Sirdar Chattar Singh, father of Sher Singh, had already rebelled in Hazara. Edwardes, however, to whom the matter was referred, was of opinion that the political situation did not necessitate such action. Things had gone too far to be rectified by the mere capture of Multan.² The second was considered by Major Napier

¹ Afterwards General Sir H. B. Lumsden.

² The Resident, however, considered that Major Napier had taken the more correct view of the situation, and that

Lieutenant Edwardes underestimated the effect which some brilliant success to the British arms would have on the insurrectionary movement in the Punjab.

the plan most consonant with military science. But it was probable that the change of plan would be construed by the natives into a defeat. Lieutenant Lake proposed to run a trench from

The plan adopted.

the battery on the extreme right of the Daoudputras, camp, north-east to a point called Ramtirat, which would be upwards of a mile; and to throw up heavy-gun batteries at such points of this entrenchment as would drive away the enemy without much loss of life and with certain success. This plan was adopted. Next day at daylight the trench was traced and opened out. The General wrote to the Resident at Lahore on the 7th September:—

Our first parallel was commenced yesterday about three quarters of a mile in advance of the small interval between us (his own and Edwardes' forces)

Beginning of the siege.

by 1,000 of Lieutenant Edwardes' men and at intervals of six hours by 1,600 from my camp, the half thereof being at night from His Majesty's 10th and 32nd Foot; the only casualties reported are one man killed and one wounded, both of the 72nd Native Infantry. As we could thus have no battery ready and I knew the one armed with light guns, in Lieutenant Edwardes' camp, was annoyed by the enemy's gun or guns 1,200 yards in its front, I directed last night two of our 8-inch howitzers to be sent thither, and went myself this morning to see them placed in position and open fire. The first round of shrapnel was fired simultaneously and followed occasionally by rounds of common shell.

The working parties made good progress during the next few days, and by the 9th there were established at Ramtirat, batteries of two 8-inch howitzers, and three 8-inch mortars, and at a few hundred yards from its left, a battery of four 18-pounders, while a rocket battery was added on the right of the howitzer battery that evening. On the 10th an attempt

Unsuccessful attack.

was made to dislodge the enemy from a position near that from which they were driven on the 8th. The attack was carried out with great gallantry and perseverance by Lieutenant-Colonel Pattoun, 32nd Foot, field-officer of the trenches, with detachments of the 10th Foot and 49th and 72nd Native Infantry, and two of Cortlandt's guns, but the position proved stronger than had been expected, and the detachment was withdrawn after sustaining heavy casualties.¹ Brigadier Markham was wounded later in the day.

¹ Killed.—3 privates, 10th Foot, 1 native officer, 6 rank and file, 72nd Native Infantry. 1 havildar, 4 rank and file, 47th Native Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Hollinsworth, 12 sergeants, 34 rank and file, 10th Foot; 1 pri-

vate, 32nd Foot; Lieutenants Richardson and Irwin, 1 havildar, 22 rank and file, 49 Native Infantry; 1 native officer, 7 rank and file, 72nd Native Infantry.

Missing.—3 privates, 10th Foot; 1 sepoy, 72nd Native Infantry.



The Chief Engineer now thought it preferable to turn the enemy's position instead of taking it by assault, and four 5½ inch mortars were brought to bear on it at 600 yards, on the left of Ramtirat.

On the 12th September the British columns advanced to the attack, the enemy's position being taken in front with the troops detailed in the margin, while Lieutenant

Brigadier Harvey.

One Troop Horse Artillery.

One Squadron each 11th

Light and 7th and 11th Irregular Cavalry.

Six companies, 10th Foot.

Six companies, 32nd Foot.

8th Native Infantry.

48th Native Infantry.

Edwardes co-operated with his force from the left of the advanced piquet of the trenches. The troops were formed into right and left columns under Lieutenant-Colonels Pattoun and Franks, C. B., respectively.

The position was very strong and stoutly defended, the conflict terminating in a series of hand-to-hand encounters, and in about an hour and a half the enemy were driven back with severe loss. In this, as in many actions in India, the Horse Artillery played an important part, being brought up at an opportune moment and preventing an accession of numbers to the enemy.

The British columns stormed and captured the enemy's position, gaining half a mile of ground, while Edwardes drove back their left beyond the village of Jamundar-ki-kiri, half a mile from the southern angle of the city walls. The defenders were almost entirely destroyed, leaving 500 dead on the ground; but the British casualties were also heavy, amounting to:—

Killed.—5 British and 2 native officers, 3, sergeants, and 29 rank and file. *Wounded.*—12 British and 1 native officer, 6 sergeants, 197 rank and file.

The disaffection among the Sikh troops under Raja Sher Singh has already been referred to. But while the soldiers of the Khalsa were known to be ready for rebellion, it was supposed that Sher Singh would remain faithful to the British. On the morning of the 14th September, however, Sher Singh marched off to join the rebels at Multan, at the head of his troops, beating the Dharam ka Dhosa, or religious drum, in the name of the Khalsa. Sher Singh's father, Chattar Singh, had already broken out in Hazara, and the spread of unrest was observed throughout the Punjab. The defection of Sher Singh was, however, the event that changed the whole aspect of affairs. It now became evident that the British had to contend not merely with a rebel Diwan at Multan, but with the Sikh nation in arms.

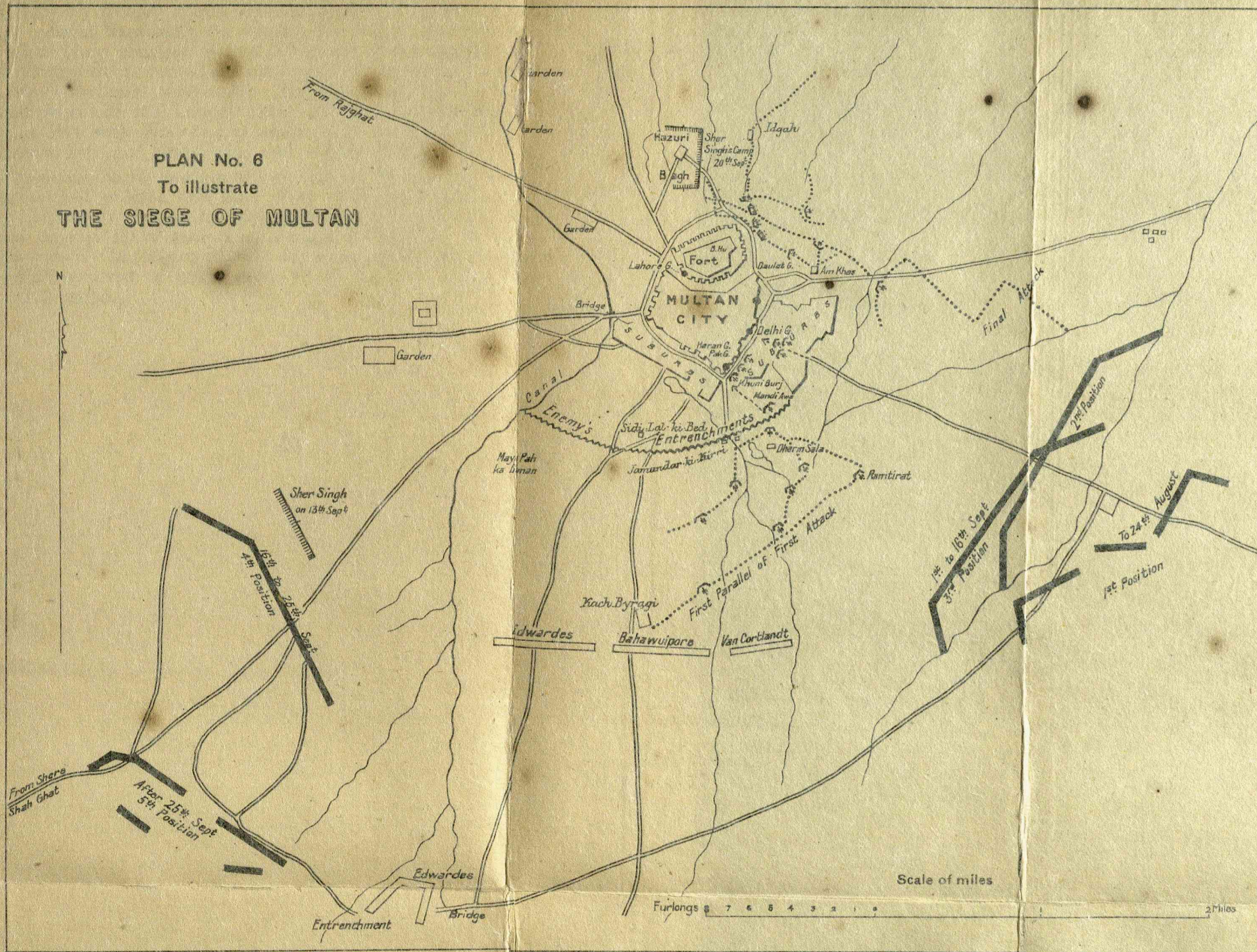
General Whish now came to the conclusion, with the advice of Napier and Edwardes, that it was impossible to prosecute the



PLAN No. 6

CSL
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PLAN No. 6
To illustrate
THE SIEGE OF MULTAN





siege with the force at his disposal. On the evening of the 14th he withdrew his troops, except a strong piquet with two horse artillery guns at Ramtirat. On the 15th Edwardes' force and the Bahawalpur army changed ground to Suraj Khund, and next day the British troops retired and encamped on the ground where the battle of Sadusain was fought. This move secured the ferry communication with the Leia districts, and the countries beyond the Indus, also with Sind and Bombay; whilst it preserved that with Bahawalpur and Ferozepore, and so with Lahore.

Consequent on the withdrawal of General Whish, the Commander-in-Chief ordered the 29th Foot and 31st and 56th Native Infantry to reinforce the Multan Force. A Bombay Column was also ordered up to assist him, but this did not join until the 27th December. In the meantime it is necessary to narrate the events that occurred in other parts of the country during the intervening period.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE SIKH RISING.

It has already been related that, while the events narrated in the previous chapter were taking place, rebellion had spread in Hazara under the direction of the Nazim Sirdar Chattar Singh. Major St. P. Lawrence¹ was in charge of affairs at Peshawar, his subordinate in Hazara being Captain James Abbott. On the 16th July the Resident at Lahore wrote to Government that "the Sikh troops in Hazara are described by Captain Abbott as in that state of disappointed fear which sometimes precedes desperation." But he did not consider that they would commit themselves to open revolt, in view of the trend of affairs before Multan at that time. That there was widespread conspiracy among the Sikhs has already been indicated, and the Maharani's part in this having been discovered, that lady was in July removed to Benares.

Early in August an emissary of Mulraj was seized by one of the Yusufzai Khans in the act of inciting to rebellion, and was shortly afterwards executed. At the beginning of July, Captain Abbott reported that the Sikh force in Pakli was in a disaffected state, and on the 1st August he wrote "that the infantry of the corps had positively determined to march for Lahore" that morning. At the same time he received intelligence from Haripur that the force there and in Khatir was "expecting an immediate march to Lahore, and had received assurance of support from the Bannu force." He considered that the Sirdar Chattar Singh was the instigator of the movement. On the 6th August he wrote:—

The Pakli Brigade of about 800 bayonets, 2 troops of horse, 4 field guns and 20 *zamburaks* had broken up its bazaar, sold off its store of grain, called in its cattle, packed much of its baggage, and was actually about to march that morning for Lahore when it found that I had manned all the roads with the armed peasantry of Hazara. It is still in the same state of readiness for an immediate start, and will be joined by the Hazara, Khawta and Khatir forces, and in all probability by that of Bannu."

¹ Brother of Sir J. and Sir H. Lawrence, Mutiny, 1857-58. and Commissioner in Rajputana during the



Chattar Singh refused to go to Captain Abbott and despatched his emissaries, not only to raise trouble in the Punjab, but to Kabul to invite

Abbott in Hazara.

Dest Muhammad to expel the British, receiving Peshawar in return for his co-operation. The Resident at Lahore considered that Abbott had been hasty in raising the people of Hazara, and in his treatment of and attitude towards Chattar Singh, but there can be no doubt that the latter was from the first disloyal, and in the circumstances the man on the spot was the best judge of the causes of the events which took place. On the afternoon of the 6th August an *émeute* took place at Haripur, of which Captain Abbott gave the following account :—

The Sikhs have assembled in force at Haripur, by order of Sirdar Chattar Singh, to set free the brigade in Pakli who are endeavouring to effect their escape in order to march on Lahore. The Sirdar ordered out the troops from the city, contrary to my order yesterday, and directed Colonel Canora¹ to bring out his guns. The Colonel refused to do so without my order. The Sirdar sent two companies to seize them; the *golandaz* betrayed their trust, and whilst Canora was endeavouring to defend himself he was shot dead. The Sirdar immediately ordered up the Hasan Abdal, Rawal Pindi, and Kurara forces, in all about five regiments, with a body of horse. I have ordered out the armed peasantry and will do my best to destroy the Sikh army. Colonel Canora's last act was unsurpassed by anything recorded in history. He stood alone against the whole Sikh army; and when his dastardly *golandaz* refused to fire, took the match into his own hand."

Later, Abbott reported that Colonel Canora wrote to him asking if he should surrender his guns, of which the Sikhs wished to get possession. He had been long apprehensive of this demand.

"In the meantime the Sirdar sent his most confidential servants to persuade him to yield, and this failing ordered two companies to take the guns by force. Canora loaded his two guns with grape, and ordered the *golandaz* to fire, but they replied that they were the Sirdar's servants. On his havildar also refusing, Canora cut him down, and seizing the match applied it to the vent. The gun burnt priming and he was shot by two of the Sirdar's servants. He attempted to rise, and cut down an officer, but his throat was severed from behind by a sabre cut."

Chattar Singh stated that he ordered the guns out as the town was threatened by a vast concourse of armed Muhammadans, collected from the surrounding districts. They were, he said, necessary for the protection of his force, and must have fallen into the hands of the insurgents (it must be remembered that the Muhammadans had been assembled by Abbott's orders) had they remained where they were; and he said he offered to give Canora a certificate that the

¹An American officer in the Sikh service.



more was made by his orders and on his responsibility. Canora still refusing to move his guns was shot down by musketry. However, whether previously disloyal or not, Chattar Singh now declared himself, rewarded the men who shot Canora, and sent emissaries to raise the Sikhs in different parts of the country. Abbott had, how-

Abbott's measures.

ever, blocked the passes, while Lieutenant John Nicholson was despatched

from Pehsawar to Attock with an escort of 60 Jagirdari Horse and 150 Pathan levies to counteract any evil designs that Sirdar Chattar Singh might have in that direction. Moving to Hasan Abdal, Nicholson employed himself in raising militia for the protection of the country from the insurgent Sikhs, who had marched from that place to join Sirdar Chattar Singh in Hazara. He at the same time, by concentrating his levies at Margalla, took measures to prevent the march of the Sikh regiments from Karur to Hazara. By 19th August he had collected about 1,000 levies. This action, and the vigorous measures taken by Captain Abbott in Hazara, disheartened the Sikh troops for the time being.

On 20th August Abbott heard that a regiment and two

His march to Hasan Abdal.

guns, with some horse and *zamburaks*, had marched from Pakli. He at once

marched with all the men he had just mustered to gain the passes before the Sikhs should reach there. "A fiery march of more than thirty miles secured this object."¹ But he found that the Sikh detachment had not actually marched. He had scarcely time to make arrangements for the security of the Silhad Pass when a messenger from Nicholson brought intelligence that Sirdar Chattar Singh had marched the whole of the Haripur force for Hasan Abdal.

In an hour he was on the move to Nicholson's aid, and having marched forty miles, halted three miles on the right rear of the Sikh force.

Nicholson, who was in a strong position on the Attock road, had entered into negotiations with Chattar Singh, and agreed that Abbott's force should withdraw to a distance; whereupon the latter selected a position overlooking the Sikh camp, which he watched during the day through his telescope. In the evening he observed the the Sikhs were about to move, so got together his levy and hastened to the Moti ravine,² hoping to occupy it in time to dispute the passage. Abbott wrote in his despatch—

"The Musalmans, who observe the fast rigidly, were gasping through thirst. On approaching the ravine I perceived through the twilight two

¹ Abbott's Despatch of 23rd August 1848. He marched straight off the muster parade,

without even revisiting his tent.

² Four miles southward of Margalla.

masses which appeared to be elephants, and, thinking to catch these animals with the guns upon their backs, made a dash at them with my cavalry. The howitzers, however, were loaded and in position, and opened a fire which swept the whole line of my approach, so that I was obliged to draw the horsemen off to the right under cover of the village Tanda. I then returned to look after the foot, which had wholly disappeared, having dived into a small ravine when first the artillery opened upon it. In the darkness of the night it was long before I could discover a single *gole* (group or body) and very long ere any considerable portion could be thrown into the ravine. I saw a long column of dust indicating that much of the Sikh force had already passed over, and by the time that I had penetrated down the ravine to the gun road not a straggler was left on the farther side. I tried to rally my people to an attack with the sabre; but either they had been bribed to remain inactive or their fears made them so, for neither encouragement nor taunts could persuade more than a handful to follow the Sikh march along the ravine which for half a mile ran parallel to it. I then ordered the force out of the ravine that we might unite with Captain Nicholson's camp at Pohr."

The levies had expended their ammunition, and showed their total unfitness to contend with regular troops. On the morning of the 27th Abbott and Nicholson fell back to Hasan Abdal. Chattar Singh advanced to Usman Khatir, and on the 28th Abbott started on his return to Nara. Next day Chattar Singh advanced, obliging Nicholson to retire to Burban, six miles west of Hasan Abdal, and thus obtained command of the whole line of road from Rotas to Attock, where Nicholson was on the 31st August.

Next day Lieutenant Herbert with some levies from Peshawar arrived at Attock, where a strong fort defended the famous passage of the Indus. Nicholson provisioned the fort, placed the guns in position, and leaving Herbert in command, proceeded next day to Gondal, on the Hasan Abdal road, 7 miles from Attock, intending to keep the field with the levies which he joined there. The fort at Attock was furnished with three months' supplies for 1,000 men, and as there was plenty of ammunition he considered it secure from attack while the provisions lasted.¹

It will be remembered that during this period the siege of Multan was in progress. On the 19th September Captains Abbott and Nicholson reported all well, when they had just heard of the retirement of General Whish from Multan, consequent on the defection of Sher

¹ He held out until the 3rd January 1849, when he was obliged to abandon the fort on the advance of Dost Muhammad with the Afghan Army.



Singh On October 7th the Governor-General wrote to the Secret Committee:—

"Chattar Singh's proceedings are very unaccountable, and at present exhibit a great want of energy. He occupies the same position as he did except that by forcing the Dambur Pass he has released the Pakli Brigade, and thus strengthened himself with more men and guns, of which he is now said to be in possession of fourteen. He marches and counter-marches from place to place in the upper portion of the Sind Sagar Doab, without seeming to be able to come to any decision as to what future course to pursue".

Both the Resident at Lahore, and the officers on the spot, continued to urge the despatch of a brigade to Hazara, but the Commander-in-Chief was of opinion that the employment of detachments in this manner would be futile, and considered that an army should be assembled on the frontier. He was accordingly requested by the Governor-General to take measures for collecting at Ferozepore an army of some 13,000 men, which was eventually supplemented by additional forces, and formed the army for the conquest of the Punjab.

For a month things remained comparatively quiet in Hazara, although disaffection manifested itself among the Sikh troops at Peshawar and on 5th September Major G. St. P. Lawrence wrote that the Sikh soldiery were being invited to attack him. In the middle of October also, trouble broke out at Bannu. On the 20th October Captain Abbott wrote from Srikot in Hazara the following particulars of an affair between his levies and Chattar Singh's army:—

"It may be remembered that last year I excluded the Simalkand branch of the Tarkulli clan from the mountain of Gandgarh and built a castle in their village to secure the peace of the mountain. The garrison consisting of a company of Richpal Singh's regiment and about seventy or eighty matchlocks declared like most others in Hazara for Chattar Singh. Chattar Singh had sent a deputation of Zamindars of Hazara begging the release of the garrison, but had written by the same deputation forbidding it to evacuate the fort.¹ I had several times offered it safe conduct with arms and baggage but the offer was declined.

On the morning of the 18th Chattar Singh's camp moved up to Ghazi on the left bank of the Indus, and it was evident that his object was Simalkand. But owing to his veto to the garrison it was expected that he would endeavour by that route to carry Srikot. Simalkand being situated at the foot of the mountains, with a gun-road from the plains, it was not possible

¹History repeats itself, and oriental duplicity is constant. In 1817, on the conclusion of treaty with Sindhia, it was agreed by the latter that certain of his forts were to be delivered up to the British. But

these forts held out, and it was found that they had written instructions from Sindhia to do so, although he had concluded peace with the British.



1,800 matchlocks (my whole available force, inclusive of the levies of the mountain) to prevent the relief of the fort by six regiments with cavalry and artillery. But I deemed it important that the evacuation should not be effected with impunity and that no hope should be opened to Chhattar Singh of ever ascending the mountain.

Long before daybreak of the 18th the Sikh army was busied in cooking food for the day's work. At about 8 A. M. the force advanced in two columns, carrying four guns, and two howitzers upon elephants. Being provided with excellent guides and having a secret understanding with the villages of Kondi and Ambar Khana, who supply some of my best matchlocks, the left column was enabled to avoid the fire of about 800 matchlocks posted upon a cliff above the gun-road under Ambar Khana. Their right column under Chhattar Singh advanced without opposition at the back of the low hills and took position upon the most considerable eminence southward of the castle. But when they pushed forward their detachments the fire became hot and close and they were eventually driven back with loss.

The left column about 3,000 strong with two howitzers began the ascent of the undulations upon the crest of which was my own post, a path leading to Srikot. I had at first only 200 matchlocks to oppose to them. But as the contest grew warm about 400 of my people came up from Ambar Khana, the position avoided by the Sikhs, and the hill was disputed from rock to rock, and bush to bush, so that by 2 P. M. they had only won the foot and easiest acclivity and had still before them not only all the strong ground of my position itself but the first undulation of the mountain's base; there they turned back, retreating with much coolness under the fire of my skirmishers. Could I have persuaded the reserve to charge sword in hand, the retreat might have been converted into a rout. But my exhortations were so coldly received that I desisted. Meanwhile the garrison had evacuated and fired the fort, and had joined the relieving army. The Sikh army marched back in good order; being strong in cavalry and artillery they were secure from molestation in ground so open. They consumed fifteen of their dead in a blazing thatch upon the field, and carried away sixty bodies and about 126 wounded."

Abbott had nine or ten killed and about as many wounded. The losses of the Sikhs were attributed to their advancing in masses against individuals scattered amongst the bushes. Chhattar Singh retired in the direction of Attock.

On the 23rd October the Sikh force at Peshawar broke into open mutiny. At about 8 P. M. two shots were fired by the infantry; when the guns opened, and shot, shrapnel, and grape were poured into the Residency in rapid succession. Major Lawrence and the other Europeans escaped with some difficulty on horseback to Kohat, where the Governor, Sultan Muhammad Khan, had promised them protection. At a later date the latter, having kept them as virtual



prisoners, returned them to the Sikhs at Peshawar, and they remained in captivity until the termination of the war.

While these events were in progress the Sikh rising had been proceeding apace throughout the Punjab.

Movements of Sher Singh.

On the 9th October Sher Singh left Multan with his 5,000 men and 12 guns and marched rapidly up the Chenab, to effect a junction with the routed troops from Bannu, eventually concentrating the Sikh army about the fords at Ramnagar.

The Bannu troops, who revolted after murdering the Muhammadan Governor, Fattah Khan Tiwana,

Revolt at Bannu.

and Colonel John Holmes of the Sikh Army, would bring Chattar Singh's force up to ten battalions of 500 men each, with about 30 guns and 1,100 regular cavalry.

On the 21st October the Sikh troops from Bannu under Sardar Ram Singh, Chapiwala, began crossing the Indus at the Isakhel ferry, completing the passage next day. Sher Singh lingered at Jhang until the 23rd October, and Edwardes wrote:—

"The excesses which, at the request of the Hindus at Jhang, he is reported to have committed against the Muhammadans of that place are very shameful and calculated to turn the Sikh rebellion into a religious war. A *moulvi* and another learned Musalman of Jhang are reported to have been killed; a rich Muhammadan Khoja ransomed for 10,000 rupees, and the mosques of the city defiled with every indignity. The Muhammadan population are much enraged; and the proverbial fanaticism of the Sikhs was never more fully shown than in thus provoking two-thirds of the people of the Punjab to side against them in their struggle for independence."

On the night of the 23rd a party of the enemy moving about in

Attack on a post near Lahore.

the district between the Chenab and the Ravi, attacked a small post of Durbar troops on the right bank of the latter river, immediately opposite Lahore, with a view to getting possession of some *zamburaks*, of which they carried off eighteen out of twenty-four, and destroyed one of the boats of the bridge just completed over the Ravi. The post adjoined a building and garden, which was occupied next day by a detachment of native infantry under a British officer.

On the 1st November a rebel force under Lal Singh marched from Wazirabad to within nine miles of Gujranwala, while two other chiefs, Arjan Singh and Jowahir Singh, moved their forces upon the same place. In the meantime, while the army was concentrating,

Cureton's advance.

Brigadier-General Cureton was placed in command of all the troops of the army of the Punjab that had crossed the Sutlej. On the 2nd



November he crossed the Ravi river by the bridge-of-boats, and encamped at Parhal, about six miles north of the river on the Wazir-

3 Troops, Horse Artillery.
3rd Dragoons.
8th Light Cavalry.
12th Irregular Cavalry.

abad road, with the troops detailed in the margin, advancing next day, with the addition of No. 10 Light Field Battery and the 14th Light Dragoons, from Lahore; and with Godby's Brigade of the 2nd European Regiment and 70th Native Infantry.

In view of the state of affairs in the Punjab, the Governor-General moved in that direction in October and arrived at Ambala on the 25th November.



CHAPTER IX.

THE SECOND SIKH WAR. THE PASSAGE OF THE CHENAB.

On the conclusion of the first Sikh War the strength of the Bengal Army was considerably reduced from motives of economy, with the result that, when a fresh outbreak of hostilities appeared to be inevitable, it was found necessary to augment the existing corps. Regarding this measure the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, wrote on 7th October 1848, on receipt of the news of Sher Singh's defection :—

“No other course is open to us than to prosecute a general Punjab war with vigour, and ultimately to occupy the country with our own troops. The first step necessary for the attainment of this object is the augmentation of the army, to which we have at last most reluctantly consented. The orders which have been issued provide for an increase of about 17,000 men; and as these will be drafted into existing regiments without adding to the number of European officers, we have observed the most economical scale by which so large an augmentation can be obtained. The recruiting depôts will be a sufficient garrison for the stations where they may be formed, and thus enable the Commander-in-Chief at once to avail himself of nearly an equal number of veteran soldiers for service in the Punjab.¹”

The Government of Bombay, as already related, was ordered to send a Brigade through Sind to co-operate with the Punjab Army, proceeding first to Multan; and the three Bengal Infantry regiments at Midnapore, Kyouk Pyu, Chittagong and Dacca were to be relieved by three Madras regiments.

The Army of the Punjab. On the 13th October 1848 a general order was published detailing the troops² which were to form “The Army of the Punjab,” as follows:—

Artillery.

- Brigadier-General Tennant.
- 8 Troops horse artillery.
- 3 Light field batteries.
- 8 Companies foot artillery.

¹ Although reductions were made in the Bengal Army on the conclusion of the first Sikh War, in July 1846, the Ferozepore and Ludhiana Sikhs (14th and 15th Sikhs) were raised, and in December of the same year a Frontier Brigade was raised as well as a corps of guides.

These still exist as the 51st, 52nd, 53rd and 54th Sikhs, and the Corps of Guides.

The hasty method of raising the strength of corps on the outbreak of war may be compared with the existing system of reinforcing from the active reserve, prepared in time of peace. But in 1847 further reduction took place.

²All of the Bengal Army. Detail of staff is given in Appendix VII.

*Engineers.*

Brigadier J. Cheape, C.B.

The corps of Sappers and Pioneers.

Cavalry.

Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton, C. B.

1st Brigade.—Brigadier M. White, C.B.

3rd Light Dragoons.

5th and 8th Light Cavalry.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier A. Pope, C.B.

9th Light Dragoons.

1st and 6th Light Cavalry.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier H. F. Salter.

11th Light Cavalry.

7th and 11th Irregular Cavalry.

4th Brigade.—Brigadier J. B. Hearsey.

3rd, 9th and 12th Irregular Cavalry.

*Infantry.**1st Division.*

- Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B. { *1st Brigade*—Brigadier A. Mountain, C.B.
10th Foot.
8th and 72nd Native Infantry.
- { *2nd Brigade*—Brigadier F. Markham.
32nd Foot.
49th and 1st Native Infantry.

2nd Division.

- Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. { *3rd Brigade*—Brigadier J. Eckford.
29th Foot.
31st and 56th Native Infantry.
- { *4th Brigade*—Brigadier C. Godby, C.B.,
2nd European Regiment.
45th and 70th Native Infantry.
- { *5th Brigade*—Brigadier A. Hervey.
13th, 30th and 52nd Native Infantry.

*3rd Division.*

Major-General Sir J. Thackwell,
K.C.B.,

6th Brigade—Brigadier J. Pennycuik,
C.B.,

24th Foot.

15th and 25th Native Infantry.

7th Brigade—Brigadier N. Penny, C.B.,
20th, 22nd and 69th Native
Infantry.

These arrangements were soon altered considerably. The 14th Light Dragoons were added to the 1st Brigade of Cavalry; the 29th Foot were removed from the 3rd to the 5th Brigade, their place in the former being taken by the 73rd Native Infantry from Lahore; the 15th and 22nd Infantry interchanged Brigades, and a fourth Division, the command of which was given to Brigadier-General Colin Campbell¹, had an existence of about a fortnight. This Division comprised the 8th Brigade (36th and 46th Native Infantry) and the Ninth Brigade (61st Foot and 3rd Native Infantry). On its being broken up the 61st Foot were removed to the 8th Brigade, which was then transferred to the Third Division, and the command given to Brigadier J. Hoggan, and the 3rd Native Infantry were struck off the strength of the Army of the Punjab. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell was appointed to command the Cavalry Division after the death of Brigadier-General Cureton in the action at Ramnagar. These and other changes will be noticed during the course of the ensuing narrative.

On 4th November the Secretary with the Governor-General Effects of the insurrection at Multan. wrote to the Resident at Lahore:—"The insurrection at Multan having been followed by an open rebellion of the great body of the Sikh Army and the Sikh population, which has for its avowed object not only the expulsion of the British Government from that position which they hold by treaty in the Punjab, but the destruction of the British power, it is essential for the safety as well as for the honour of this Government that the hostile and treacherous attack which has thus been contemplated should at once be effectually met and that the army by which it is attempted should be dispersed and crushed.

The Governor-General hopes to learn that the Commander-in-Chief, by means of the force assembling at Ferozepore, will have been enabled without exposing to risk the position we already occupy, to attack the forces approaching from different quarters

¹ Afterwards Lord Clyde.



and to destroy them before they could effect a junction of the whole."

Early in November the Army assembled at Ferozepore was ready to take the field, and on the 9th Lord Gough crossed the Sutlej, reached Lahore on the 13th, and crossed the Ravi¹ on the 16th. Sher Singh concentrated on the fords of Ramnagar on the Chenab, where he had some 30,000 men and 28 guns. He was expecting to be reinforced by Chattar Singh, who was engaged in besieging Attock, and by Dost Muhammad, Amir of Kabul, who had been bribed to join the Sikhs by the promise of Peshawar.

It has already been related that General Cureton with a portion of the Cavalry Division had preceded the army, with a view to covering Lahore, and to observe the enemy on the Chenab. On the 16th November he was joined by Brigadier Colin Campbell, who commanded the troops at Lahore, with a Brigade, and took up a position on the east bank of the river at Saharan, some 8 miles from Ramnagar.

The Chenab at this point is very wide, but at this season of the year the main river is contracted to a narrow channel running in a sandy bed and splitting up into numerous and constantly changing channels. The right bank of the river is high and commanding. Ramnagar is a walled town on the left bank of the Chenab, some three miles from it across an extensive open plain covered for a considerable distance with low scrub jungle.

The Sikhs had pushed an outpost across the river to Ramnagar, communication being maintained by means of the ford at this point.

Action at Ramnagar. Lord Gough with the main army had reached Nawala on the 21st, and at once decided to drive the Sikhs on the left bank across the river, and to capture any guns they might have on this side. For this purpose he directed Brigadier Campbell with an Infantry Brigade, accompanied by the Cavalry Division and three troops of horse artillery under Brigadier-General Cureton, to march during the night of the 21st from Saharan, four miles ahead of the main army. He himself proceeded with this force at 3 a.m. on the 22nd November to carry out what was in effect a reconnaissance in force. The remainder of the army marched at a later hour and,

¹When Lord Gough crossed the Ravi, misrepresentations of the purposes of the British Government were being sedulously circulated by the disaffected; and those whose interests were on the side of British supremacy in the Punjab urged the Re-

sident at Lahore to issue a proclamation to allay the general apprehension that was felt at the advance of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 18th November Sir F. Currie accordingly issued the Proclamation reproduced in Appendix VIII.



as an officer who was present wrote, "took up a position in front of Ramnagar as spectators of the distant fight."

On reaching the high ground to the right of Ramnagar, it was seen that the Sikhs with their guns had crossed to their encampment on the opposite bank, where their whole force was in position. At the same time some small parties were observed to be retiring from the town of Ramnagar in the direction of the ford in front of their encampment, when Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's and Captain Warner's troops of horse artillery were ordered by Brigadier Cureton to pursue them and open fire on them while crossing the ford. The horse artillery in their eagerness to overtake the enemy pushed forward through the deep and heavy sand which extended for a long distance to the very margin of the water, and through which the guns could only be moved with great difficulty. Their fire inflicted considerable loss on the enemy while crossing.

In withdrawing from this position under the fire of the whole of the enemy's 28 guns, posted on the high western bank of the river, one gun and two ammunition wagons of Lane's troop got so embedded in the heavy sand behind a high bank in close proximity to the enemy's guns that they could not be recovered. The Sikhs observing this crossed with great confidence the whole of their cavalry, three to four thousand strong, which clung to the bank of the river, keeping under cover of the fire of their artillery on the opposite bank. This cavalry was charged on separate occasions by the 3rd and 14th Light Dragoons, and the 5th and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry. These charges, well and gallantly led, were in every instance successful, but were accompanied by heavy loss. Brigadier-General Cureton¹ was shot through the heart while leading a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons to the support of the 5th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Havelock, K. H., commanding 14th Light Dragoons, and Captain Fitzgerald of the same regiment and 23 men were also killed; and 9 officers and 49 men were wounded.² The abandoned gun was spiked. The enemy suffered severely, numbers being precipitated into the

¹Cureton was a fine cavalry leader, of whom Campbell wrote in his Despatch:—"In this officer the service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and one who was beloved by the whole army." He was one of the few general officers who have risen from the ranks, having enlisted under the name of Charles Roberts in the 14th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served throughout the Peninsular War. He commanded the 16th Lancers in the Afghan War, and a brigade in the

first Sikh war.

² Among the killed was Subadar-Major Mir Sher Ali, Sardar Bahadur, 8th Light Cavalry, who was 78 years of age and had nearly 60 years' service. In the list of casualties (Appendix IX) will be noticed the name of Captain R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, who with his regiment performed distinguished service in the Mutiny campaign in Central India. (*See The Revolt in Central India—Division of the Chief of the Staff, 1908.*)



water and drowned. In one of the charges a silk standard was captured and the standard-bearer killed by Trooper Alif Khan, 5th Light Cavalry.

The action of Ramnagar was entirely a cavalry and horse artillery fight, and was conducted with the impetuous rashness that is so frequent in the use of those arms under a gallant leader. But it served no useful purpose; the object of the advance was already gained when the Sikhs retired from the eastern bank of the river, and it serves to illustrate the principle that while the mounted arms should be bold in their action, their leaders should avoid rushing into unnecessary and unprofitable danger, where the object to be gained is not worth the cost likely to be incurred.

It was now necessary to force the passage of the Chenab, an operation which presented no great difficulties. It was of course out of the question for Lord Gough to force the passage at Ramnagar itself, in face of an enemy occupying with guns and a large army a position on the other and higher bank. But the Chenab was fordable at other points—at Garhi-ki-Pattan, seven miles up the river from camp, but strongly guarded by the enemy; at Ranni-Khan-ki-Pattan and Ali-Sher-ki-Chak, close to each other some five miles farther up stream; and at Wazirabad, some twenty miles distant from Ramnagar, where there was also a ferry.

The Commander-in-Chief resolved to hold the enemy at Ramnagar, and to send a force to cross the river at the ford of Ranni-Khan-ki-Pattan if practicable and if not to move on and cross at Wazirabad.

General Thackwell detached.
3 troops horse artillery.
2 light field batteries.
2-18 pounders.
Two companies Pioneers.
Position train.
1st Brigade Cavalry—
3rd Light Dragoons.
5th & 8th Light Cavalry.
3rd & 12th Irregular Cavalry.
3rd Brigade Infantry—
31st & 56th Native Infantry.
3rd Division Infantry—
6th Brigade Infantry.
24th Foot.
22nd & 25th Native Infantry.
8th Brigade Infantry.
6th Foot.
36th & 46th Native Infantry.

With this object in view Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell¹ was detached with the force detailed in the margin on the night of 30th November—1st December. He was to have marched at 1 A.M., but Brigadier-General Campbell's Brigade lost the way to the starting point, and thus a delay of over two hours was caused.² On the night of the 30th, General Thackwell received a note from the Adjutant General in which the latter said:—

¹ Sir Joseph Thackwell had fought in the Peninsular War, and lost an arm at Waterloo. He commanded the cavalry in the first Sikh War. He was now appointed 2nd in command of the Army, and to the command of the cavalry after Cur-

ton's death.

² An officer who was present says that the enemy must have been apprised of the movement by the clamour raised by the camp followers.



den gesetzt ward. Wenn übrigens der Griechische Beschreiber der Statue des Indus meinte, er sei als ein trunkener dargestellt, so ist dieser Umstand daher zu erklären, daß der Griechische Künstler an den Zug des *Diomysos* nach Indien dachte, bei dem er von seinen berauschten Bacchantinnen und Nymphen umgeben war. Dieses ist auch der Grund, warum die Statue des Indus an einer den Nymphen geweihten Quelle aufgestellt war.¹⁾ Wenn Kalistratos dessen Nacktheit aus dem Umstande erklären will, daß die Inder nackt einhergingen, so ist dieses als ein Versuch zu betrachten, eine geistreiche Bemerkung anzubringen, die jedoch nicht paßt, weil auch die Gymnosophisten nicht ganz der Bekleidung entsagten.

Es ist nicht nur in den politischen Verhältnissen der damaligen Zeit begründet, daß die Hauptstadt des ganzen Römischen Reiches die Indischen Waaren über Aegypten beziehen mußte,²⁾ sondern dieses Land lag auch auf der kürzesten Strafse von Rom nach Indien. Dieser Theil des Römisch-Indischen Handels bildet daher den wesentlichsten Theil desselben und mußte bei weitem überwiegend Seehandel sein. Ueber den *Landhandel* zwischen den Provinzen des Römischen Reiches und Indien stehen uns nur einzelne Notizen zu Gebote, und es ist nicht möglich, einen einigermaßen vollständigen Bericht über ihn zu erstatten, sondern nur mit Hülfe dieser zerstreuten Angaben zu versuchen, eine kurze Uebersicht über diesen Zweig des Indischen Handels den Lesern vorzulegen. Hierbei ist nicht zu übersehen, daß wir berechtigt sind, aus dem Umstande, daß eine Indische Waare nach einem unter dem Zepter des Römischen Kaisers stehenden Lande gebracht wurde, zu folgern, daß es auch mit andern Erzeugnissen Indiens der Fall war. Aus Indien und Arabien, oder richtiger über dieses Land, wurden Kardamomen nach Kommagene, Armenien und den Bosphoros geführt³⁾ und von dort auch wohl weiter nach Westen. Es muß ferner ein häufiger Verkehr zwischen Kappadokien und Indien bestanden haben, weil während der Regierung des Tiberius der dortige unter seiner Oberhoheit stehende König *Archelaos* Bernstein

1) Sieh die Note HEYNE's zu *Philostratorum Imagines et Callistrati Statuac. Recensuit FRIDERICUS JACOB*, p. 589.

2) Sieh oben S. 2.

3) *Dioskorides* I, 5.



ries was sent on ahead to reconnoitre that place; and the column again marched at 2 P.M., three hours having been spent in examining the fords. At 5 P.M. the leading infantry reached Wazirabad, where Captain Nicholson had already collected all the seventeen boats and staked out two fords, while his Pathans had pushed across the river and reported the other bank clear of the enemy. The river was here divided into three streams, and in no part of the ford itself did the water exceed 3 feet 10 inches in depth. Two of the streams were staked out that evening, the third was unmarked until daybreak on the 2nd owing to the pressure of work and want of materials. The ferry was about three quarters of a mile above the ford.

The 6th Brigade of Infantry and some guns were passed over the Chenab immediately in the boats.

Passage of the Chenab.

The 3rd Brigade waded across by the two staked out fords, but was unable to cross the last branch of the stream, and bivouacked for the night on a sand bank. Three *risalas* of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry crossed over, but three sowars were drowned. The difficulties of the passage were described by Captain Lawrence Archer, who was present :—

“It was now a very dark night; and in the mazes of small channels and pools of water which chequered the loose sands, many a regiment lost its way, while the increasing darkness added to the general confusion, and the knowledge of abounding quicksands produced a sense of insecurity. It is hard to say what might not have befallen the force had the enemy only taken the trouble to guard this ford, or to form an ambuscade.”

The commissariat arrangements were certainly defective, for apparently the men had no meal until next day, thirty-six hours or more after they had left camp at Ramnagar. The troops that had crossed the river “were obliged to pass that bitterly cold and dark night without food or fuel, and in order to escape the piercing wind, scooped out hollows in the sand in which they found a slight protection.”

The pontoon train proved to be a useless encumbrance, and with the two 18-pounders was returned to camp under escort of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, 2 guns of No. 10 Light Field Battery, and 2 companies 22nd Native Infantry.

Next morning, 2nd December, the remaining troops crossed, and all the baggage and commissariat animals had passed by mid-day.

At 2 P.M., after the troops had had their food, the march down the right bank of the stream began. They marched in order of battle, three brigade columns of companies at half distance, left



Da die Parthischen Könige Armeniens häufig am Hofe der Römischen Kaiser Schutz suchten und fanden, so werden sie auch den Kaufleuten, welche mit den Römischen Provinzen Handel trieben, bei ihren Unternehmungen Vorschub geleistet haben. Der Endpunkt dieses Waarenzuges war wahrscheinlich *Sinope* an der Nordküste Kleasiens. Meine Gründe für diese Ansicht werde ich nachher vorlegen.

Auf der zweiten aus Baktrien führenden StraÙe wurden die Indischen Waaren auf dem Oxus nach dem Kaspischen Meere gebracht und dann nach dessen Ueberschiffung an dem jenseitigen Ufer gelandet. Von hier aus gelangten sie nach fünf Tagen an den *Phasis*, auf welchem sie nach dem Schwarzen Meere befördert wurden, wo an der Mündung des Flusses die gleichnamige Griechische Kolonie und wenig nördlicher *Dioskurias* lagen.²⁾ Da die Aorser noch im zweiten Jahrhundert ein großes Gebiet im Norden des Kaspischen Meeres besaßen,³⁾ so werden sie sich auch bei dieser Verzweigung des Landhandels zwischen Indien und den westlichen Ländern betheiligt haben. Daß es auch die Inder thaten, ist früher dargethan worden.⁴⁾ Ueber die weitere Beförderung der Indischen Handelsartikel nach den westlichen Ländern von den obengenannten Griechischen Pflanzstädten aus entbehren wir ausdrücklicher Zeugnisse der Alten; es sprechen jedoch mehrere Umstände dafür, daß *Sinope* in Paphlagonien ein Mittelpunkt des Handels zwischen den Gegenden am Schwarzen Meere und den Ländern war, die vom Mittelländischen Meere bespült wurden.

Diese Stadt hatte eine höchst günstige Lage für den Handel, indem sie auf einer Halbinsel lag und zwei Häfen besaß. Ihre Einwohner hatten mehrere Niederlassungen am Schwarzen Meere, *Trapezos* und andere, gegründet. Sie war deshalb von *Mithridates Eupator* oder dem Großen zum Range der Hauptstadt seines Reiches erhoben worden, und noch zu *Strabon's* Zeit war es eine prachtvolle und stark befestigte Stadt.⁵⁾ Für den weit ausgebreiteten Handel der Sinopenser mit andern bedeutenden Handelsstädten möge der Umstand geltend gemacht werden, daß sie auch mit

1) Sieh hierüber oben S. 619.

2) „ oben II, S. 531.

3) „ ebend. S. 619.

4) „ Seite 58.

5) *Diodoros* XIV, 30 und 31 und *Strabon* XII, 3, 14, p. 545.



Alexandrien kommerzielle Verbindungen zu unterhalten pflegten.¹⁾ Ich stehe daher nicht an, zu behaupten, daß Sinope auch mit Phasis und Dioskurias, die an demselben Meere gelegen waren, Handel trieb und aus ihnen Indische Waaren bezog, welche von dort aus von den Sinopensern nach den großen Seestädten am Mitteländischen Meere befördert wurden. Auch mit Kappadokien und Armenien konnten die Sinopenser sich leicht Handelsverbindungen verschaffen.

Die Erwähnung Sinope's führt zu der Bemerkung, daß der ungestörte Betrieb des Landhandels zwischen Indien und den am Schwarzen Meere liegenden Ländern von ihren Verhältnissen zum Römischen Hofe abhängig sein mußte. Waren ihre Beziehungen zu ihm feindseliger Art, so konnte es nicht ausbleiben, daß Störungen eintraten; diese mußten aber ihr Ende erreichen, sobald diese Länder dem Zepter der Römischen Kaiser unterworfen wurden. Die am längsten dauernde und nachhaltigste Störung dieser Art trat unter dem Könige von Pontus *Mithridates Eupator* oder dem Großen ein und ist die einzige, welche einer kurzen Erwähnung verdient, weil mit dem Ende seiner Herrschaft jeder erfolgreiche Widerstand gegen die Uebermacht der Römischen Kaiser aufhörte. Mithridates hatte viele Skythische Völker, die Kolchis, den Bosphoros oder die Halbinsel Krimm und den größten Theil Kleinasiens sich unterwürfig gemacht. Nach seinem unglücklichen dritten Kriege mit Rom ließ er sich nach der Empörung seines Sohnes *Pharnakes* im J. 63 vor Chr. G. tödten. Mit seinem Untergange verlor sein vorväterliches Reich seine Unabhängigkeit, und die Römische Herrschaft waltete von da an ohne Widerstand im ganzen Kleinasien. Da Mithridates ein unversöhnlicher Feind der Römer war und Sinope und die Häfen von Kolchis beherrschte, so bedarf es keines ausdrücklichen Beweises für die Behauptung, daß so lange Mithridates im Besitze dieser Städte blieb, der Handel zwischen ihnen und den Römischen Provinzen unterbrochen werden mußte. Aus der Unterwerfung Kleinasiens folgt, daß schon vor dem Jahre 57 vor Chr. G., mit welchem Jahre die uns jetzt beschäftigende Periode der Indischen Handelsgeschichte beginnt, die Handeltreibenden, welche den kommerziellen Verkehr

1) Siehe die Bruchstücke *Manethon's* in C. MUELLER's *Fragm. Histor. Graec.* III, p. 614 a.



zwischen den westlich - Römischen Ländern und Indien vermitteln, unbeträchtigt ihren friedlichen Geschäften obliegen konnten.

Nach der Zusammenstellung und Erläuterung der Nachrichten von dem Indischen Handel mit dem Römischen Reiche müssen zunächst die Einflüsse erwogen werden, welche dieser Handel auf die Zustände der Inder und der Römer ausgeübt hat. Ich sage der Römer; denn nur von ihnen, und nicht von den vielen Völkern, welche der Herrschaft der Römischen Kaiser gehorchten, lassen sich solche Einflüsse nachweisen, insofern sie nicht auf dem Gebiete der Wissenschaften stattfanden. Die Gelehrten nämlich, welche die ihnen aus Indien zugekommenen Berichte benutzten, um die geographischen und naturhistorischen Wissenschaften auszubilden, lebten in verschiedenen Provinzen des Römischen Reiches, und von ihnen bestand die größte Zahl aus Hellenen.

Der vorliegenden Untersuchung schicke ich die allgemeine Bemerkung voraus, daß in dem gegenwärtigen Falle von einer der wohlthätigsten Wirkungen des Handelsverkehrs unter verschiedenen Nationen, — von der durch den Handelsverkehr erzeugten Ausgleichung der Eigenthümlichkeiten derselben und ihrer dadurch bewirkten Annäherung an einander — nicht die Rede sein kann, weil die Römer und Inder zu weit von einander wohnten, in Sitten, Gebräuchen und Ansichten zu verschieden waren, endlich die Anzahl der den beiden Völkern angehörenden Kaufleute zu gering war, um nachhaltige Aenderungen in den Zuständen eines der beiden Völker zur Folge zu haben. Bei dieser Untersuchung kommen zwei Umstände in Betracht: der Charakter der Römer und der Inder; dann die Beschaffenheiten der Waaren, die einen Gegenstand des Handels zwischen ihnen bildeten. Um mit den Römern anzufangen, so waren damals die einfachen Sitten und strengen Tugenden früherer Zeiten verschwunden und an ihre Stelle Zügellosigkeit und Ueppigkeit der Sitten, unglaubliche Prachtliebe und grenzenlose Verschwendung getreten. Die stolzen, vornehmen und reichen Römer wetteiferten, um sich durch Luxus und Geringschätzung des Geldes zu überbieten, und auch die Plebejer hatten sich diesen Neigungen nicht entzogen.¹⁾ Die Römer ließen aus allen Ländern sich die Gegenstände zuführen, deren sie zur Befriedigung ihrer Prunkliebe und ihres luxuriösen Lebens bedurften, und Rom läßt

1) Ein Beispiel davon findet sich oben S. 20.



sich in dieser Beziehung gewissermaßen mit London vergleichen, wohin aus allen Ländern der Erde die Erzeugnisse herbeigeschafft werden, welche zur Nahrung, Bekleidung und zum Vergnügen der Einwohner dienen. Da nun Indien den Römern eine große Mannigfaltigkeit von Edelsteinen, Wohlgerüchen, Gewürzen und feinen Stoffen darbot, so lieferte es eine beträchtliche Beisteuer zur Befriedigung der üppigen und verschwenderischen Neigungen der Römer, und hat insofern zur Vermehrung der Sittenlosigkeit mitgewirkt, welche eine der wichtigsten Ursachen eines welthistorischen Ereignisses, des Unterganges des Weströmischen Reiches, gewesen ist.

Eine zweite Folge des Indischen Handels war die Bereicherung desjenigen Theiles des Römischen Kaufmannstandes, der sich dieses Geschäftes befeissigte und aus ihm einen ungeheuren Gewinn zog, wovon in der vorhergehenden Geschichte des Handels mehrere Beispiele vorgelegt worden sind. Er bereicherte sich aber auf Kosten der übrigen Stände, und entging nicht der scharfen Rüge des strengen Sittenrichters *Plinius*, der, indem er den auf den Ackerbau im Alterthume verwendeten Fleiß rühmt, sich darüber beschwert, daß die Meere dadurch gleichsam besudelt würden, daß die Kaufleute von Kühnheit und Habsucht getrieben, weither aus dem Rothen Meere und Indien kostbare, dem Luxus und der Prunksucht dienende Waaren herbeiholten.¹⁾ Eine weitere Folge des Indischen Handels war, daß Indien jährlich nicht weniger als 2,300,000 Thaler²⁾ aus dem Römischen Reiche verschlang.

Als untergeordnete Folgen des Handelsverkehrs zwischen Indien und dem Römischen Reiche können die zwei folgenden betrachtet werden. Ausser dem *Panicum Italicum* war auch eine Art von *Feigen*³⁾ aus Indien den Griechen zugeführt worden und hatte daher den Namen der *Indischen* erhalten. Die zweite Folge dieses Verkehrs tritt uns auf dem Gebiete der Arzneiwissenschaft entgegen. Die Römischen Aerzte benutzten nicht nur mehrere Erzeugnisse Indiens, um aus ihnen Heilmittel bereiten zu lassen, wie schon bei mehreren Gelegenheiten erwähnt worden ist, sondern sie eigneten sich auch einige von den Indischen Aerzten gebrauchte

1) XIV, 5, 5 und XXII, 6, 1 und 2.

2) *Plin.* VI, 26, 6.

3) Sieh oben I, S. 248, Note 3 und *Athenaios* III, 55, p. 59, wo als Gewährsmann *Euthydemus* angeführt wird.



Heilmittel zu. Belege hierfür sind die folgenden: Eine schwarze Augensalbe hiefs das *Indische Basilikon*, und ein Pflaster hiefs ebenfalls das *Indische*. Die Vorschriften darüber und die Zubereitung derselben hatte ein Chirurg, Namens *Thrasos*, der sie entweder von den Indischen Aerzten angenommen hatte, die nach dem Römischen Reiche gekommen waren, oder war selbst in Indien gewesen und hatte sich dort damit bekannt gemacht.¹⁾ Als kein wirkliches Heilmittel darf dagegen der *Indische Stein* betrachtet werden, welche Einige trugen, um dadurch das von Hämorrhoiden fließende Blut zu stillen, ein Mittel, welches der berühmte Griechische Arzt, dem wir diese Nachricht zu verdanken haben, mit Recht verwirft.²⁾ Es war ohne Zweifel eine Nachahmung des Indischen Gebrauchs, Amulette zu tragen, um sich dadurch vor Krankheiten zu schützen.

Was die Inder anbelangt, so war ihre Lebensweise seit langer Zeit durch Gesetze und durch Herkommen genau geregelt; auch gewährte ihnen ihr Vaterland eine Fülle von allen Gegenständen, die zu ihrer Nahrung, Bekleidung und zu ihrem Schmucke erforderlich waren. Die ihnen aus den westlichen Ländern zugeführten Waaren können daher nur als Ergänzungen der Erzeugnisse ihres Heimathlandes gelten, wenn dieselben nicht in hinreichender Menge dort vorhanden waren. Dieses gilt hauptsächlich vom Kupfer, Blei und Zinn. Von einem in Indien nicht einheimischen Erzeugnisse, dem Weine, ist bemerkt worden, daß nur Könige und Kaiser sich dessen bedient haben werden.³⁾ Es ist daher unglaublich, daß der commerzielle Verkehr mit den Griechen und Römern in irgend einer Weise die Sitten und Gebräuche der Inder geändert hätten. Die von den Indern den Unterthanen des Römischen Reiches gelieferten Handelsgüter hatten einen weit höhern Werth, als diejenigen, die sie von jenen Fremdlingen erhielten. Eine nothwendige Folge von dem so sehr verschiedenen Werthe der beiderseitigen Waaren war die, daß die Römischen Kaufleute viel baares Geld mitbringen mußten, weil der, aus den von ihnen abgesetzten Gütern gelöste Ertrag nicht hinreichte, um volle Ladungen kostbarer In-

1) *Galenos, De compos. medic. sec. locos XII, p. 782 und De compos. medic. per genera p. 741, ed. Kuhn.*

2) *Galenos, De simplic. medic. tempor. XII, p. 227, derselben Ausgabe.*

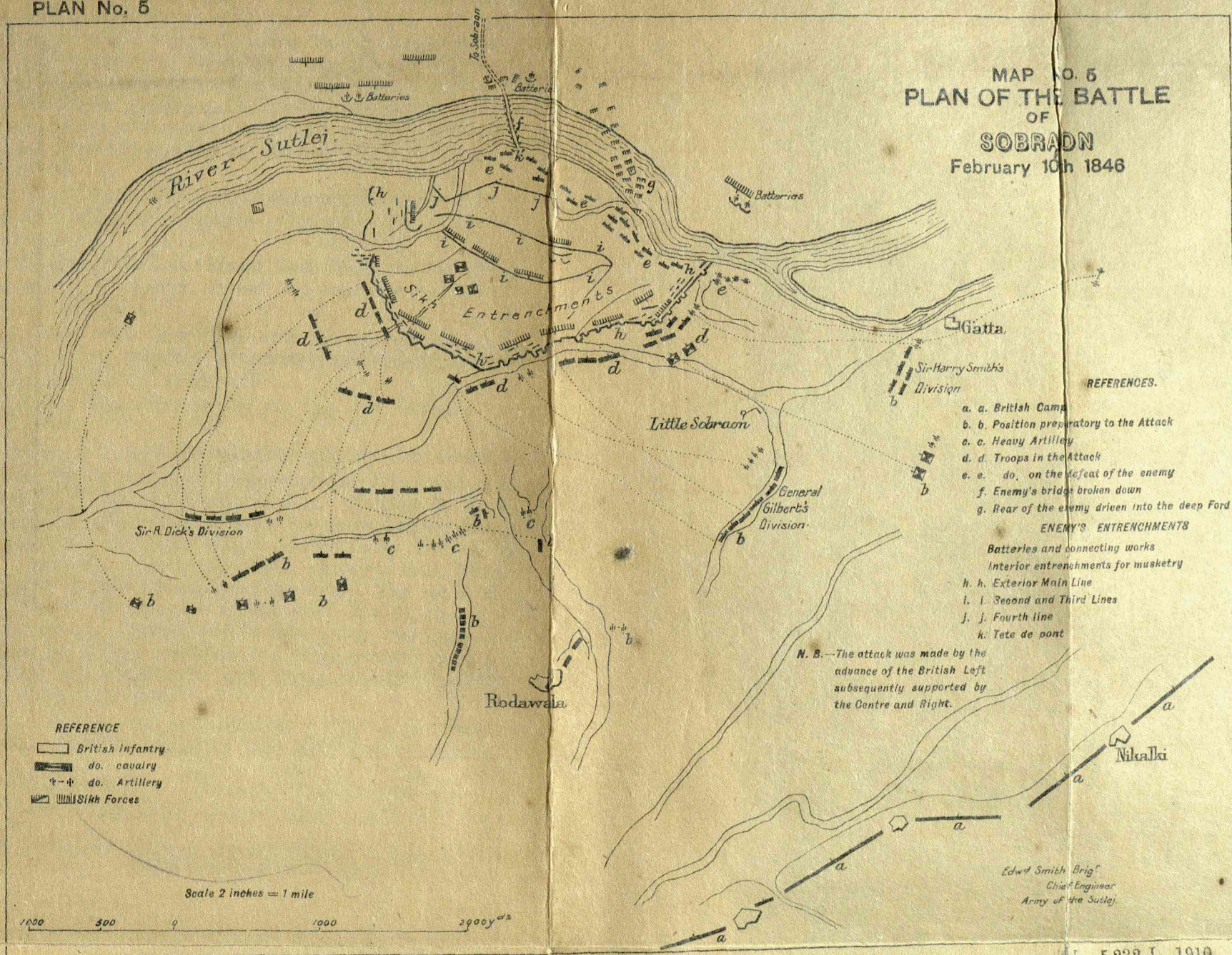
3) Sieh oben S. 50.



CSL

PLAN No. 5

MAP NO. 5
PLAN OF THE BATTLE
OF
SOBRADN
February 10th 1846





götze auf Ceylon entdeckt worden sind. Sie legen somit ein Zeugniß davon ab, daß vom Anfange der christlichen Zeitrechnung bis gegen das Ende des zweiten Jahrhunderts der Verkehr zwischen dem Römischen Reiche und Indien am blühendsten war; er dauerte jedoch noch nach der Theilung des Römischen Reiches fort und erhielt sich auch noch während des Byzantinischen Kaiserthums, weil Münzen von *Theodosios* dem Ersten, *Markianos* und *Leon* in Malabar zum Vorschein gekommen sind, von denen der Erste seine Regierung 407 antrat, der Letzte 471 starb. Da die Geschichte des Byzantinisch-Indischen Handels hier nicht weiter verfolgt werden kann, so begnüge ich mich damit, vorläufig auf diesen Umstand hinzuweisen.

Erinnert man sich der weiten Ausdehnung Indiens, seines Reichthums an kostbaren Erzeugnissen und seiner damaligen hohen Blüthe, so wird man einsehen, daß das Geld, welches durch den Handel mit dem Römischen Reiche in Indien eingeführt ward, nur ein geringes Scherfflein zur Bereicherung seiner Bewohner abgeben konnte. Dagegen erhielten sie während der Zeit der Blüthe des Römisch-Griechischen Handels mit ihm eine Mittheilung anderer Art, derer hier gedacht werden mag, obwohl sie eigentlich der Geschichte der Astronomie angehört. Ich meine die Eintheilung des Jahres in Wochen und die Benennung der einzelnen Tage derselben nach den sieben Planeten. Die früheste, wohlbeglaubigte Erwähnung dieser Eintheilung ist aus dem Jahre 63 vor Chr. G., in welchem Pompejus bei der Einnahme Jerusalems sie bei den Juden im Gebrauche fand.¹⁾ Sie beruht darauf, daß die 24 Stunden des Tages den sieben Planeten in nachstehender Reihenfolge: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, der Sonne, Venus, Mercurius und dem Monde geweiht sind. Nach dieser Vertheilung fällt, wenn mit dem Festtage der Juden, dem Sonnabend, angefangen wird, die 22ste Stunde dem Saturn, die 23ste dem Jupiter, die 24ste dem Mars und die erste des nächsten Tages der Sonne zu, mit deren Namen der ganze Tag benannt wird. Führt man auf diese Weise durch die ganze Woche fort, so erhält man die Namen der einzelnen Wochentage, wie sie bei allen Völkern gelten, bei welchen die Eintheilung des Jahres in Wochen gebräuchlich ist. Diese Benennungsweise wird den Aegyptiern zugeschrieben und war bei ihnen sehr alt.

1) *Diocassius* XXXVII, 16, 18 und 19.



cannon were to be one hundred yards from each other. The right wing moved in column, left in front, and the left wing right in front, directed by the heavy battery, in front of which was the Commander-in-Chief."

A considerable detour was made to the right, partly to distract the enemy's attention, but principally to get, as far as possible, clear of the jungle, on which it appeared the enemy mainly relied.

The army approached Chilianwala at about 12 noon; a strong piquet of the enemy found on a mound close to the village was at once dislodged, and from the mound a very extended view of the country was obtained. The enemy could be seen drawn up in battle array, having during the night or in the early morning moved out of his positions and occupied the ground in front, which was a difficult jungle, his right in advance of Fateh-Shah-ki-Chak, and his left on the furrowed hills about Rasul.

It will be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief's intention on this day was not to fight but to reconnoitre, and the day being so far advanced, he decided to take up a position in rear of the village, in order to reconnoitre to the front, finding that he could not turn the enemy's flanks, which rested on a dense jungle extending nearly to Helan, and upon the hills near Rasul, without detaching a force to a distance; which he considered both inexpedient and dangerous.

The engineer department had been ordered to examine the country in front, and the Quartermaster-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. Lord Gough immediately ordered them to be silenced by a few rounds from the heavy guns, which advanced to an open space in front of Chilianwala. This 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 advance his guns, so as to reach the encampment during the night. To encamp was, therefore, manifestly impossible. Retreat was out of the question, and a battle was inevitable.

It was now about 2 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief drew up in order of battle. The infantry was ordered to lie down, while the heavy guns opened a well-directed and powerful fire on the enemy's centre, where his guns appeared principally to be placed. This fire was supported on the flanks by the field batteries of the infantry divisions.

Battle of Chilianwala.



übertragen wurde, die Serike bewohnten, giebt uns *Plinius* eine zwar kurze, jedoch für die Handelsgeschichte äusserst inhaltreiche Nachricht.¹⁾ Es bestand zwischen den Serern und den Bewohnern Taprobane's ein Handelsverkehr. Der Vater des *Rachias*, des Leiters der Gesandtschaft des Singhalesischen Königs an den Kaiser *Claudius*, war selbst zu ihnen gereist und hatte folgende bemerkenswerthe Umstände von ihnen gemeldet. Die Serer wohnten nämlich jenseits des Emodischen Gebirges, unter welchem Namen der mittlere Theil des Himälaya verstanden wird. Sie übertrafen andere Menschen durch die Grösse ihrer Körper, hatten röthliches Haar und himmelblaue Augen. Ihre Sprache hatte raube Töne und war den fremden Kaufleuten unverständlich. Den Römischen Kaufleuten, so wie dem Vater des *Rachias* kamen sie entgegen; die Ausländer legten dort auf dem jenseitigen Ufer des Flusses die von ihnen mitgebrachten Handelsgüter neben die von den Serern ihnen zum Kaufe angebotenen nieder; die Serer trugen die ausländischen Waaren davon, wenn ihnen der Tausch gefiel. Sie haßten den Luxus und die Habsucht und kümmerten sich nicht darum, was die fremden Kaufleute bei ihnen suchten, noch warum sie es thaten und wohin sie die Serischen Waaren führten. Wegen dieses Mangels an Gewinnsucht und ihrer einfachen Sitten werden sie von einem Römischen Geographen als ein höchst gerechtes Geschlecht bezeichnet und von ihnen gesagt, daß sie durch den Handel sehr bekannt geworden waren, den sie auf diese Art führten, daß sie ihre Sachen an einsame Orte niederlegten und sich dann entfernten.²⁾

Diese von *Plinius* uns aufbewahrte Beschreibung der Serer paßt am besten auf die *Usun*, welche zu den Völkern Innerasiens gehören, nach den Chinesischen Berichten blondes Haar und blaue Augen hatten, von den grossen *Jueitchi* nicht nach Westen vertrieben worden waren, und nach dem Berichte eines Chinesischen Beamten im Jahre 113 vor Chr. G. das Gebiet besaßen, welches jetzt die Dsungarei genannt wird.³⁾ Der in dem Berichte des *Plinius*

1) *Plin.* VI, 24, 8.

2) *Pomponius Mela* III, 7, 1.

3) *BUTTER'S Asien*, V, S. 613 fig., und *VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN'S Les Huns blancs etc.* p. 33.



Before the advance began, Brigadier-General Campbell came to the conclusion that, owing to the density of the jungle, he could not possibly direct personally the attack of both brigades of his division. He accordingly remained with his left (Hoggan's) brigade, which he led throughout the battle. In addressing the men of the right brigade, prior to the advance, and before riding off to head the left brigade, he told the 24th Foot that "there must be no firing, the bayonet must do the work."

We will now follow Pennycuik's Brigade. Captain Lawrence Archer, who was present with the 24th Foot,¹ gives the following account of the movements of that regiment, on which the movements of the Brigade mainly depended:—

"Immediately after Brigadier-General Campbell had addressed the 24th, that regiment was put in motion, and when the right had cleared the village of Chilianwala, just where the jungle began to increase in density, the ground was taken more than once to the right flank by echelon of companies, and in consequence under the circumstances as each company was of unusual strength, in reforming line overlapping occurred by the loss of distance, while the long rows of loose thorny hedges clinging to the men's legs and dragging after them increased the unsteadiness primarily caused by the impossibility to hear, at the extremities of the line, the words of command, as they were given from the centre of the corps..... At length the jungle became denser at every step and the *keekur* and *kureel* bushes higher. The advance was continued at a rapid pace and in such alignment as the various companies, now broken into sections or files, could manage to preserve, acting on the independent judgment of individuals, and the habit of previous training. After this advance almost at random had been continued for about 1800 paces, the jungle suddenly ceased; and when the regiment, pounded incessantly with round shot by an unseen enemy, emerged from it, rapid discharges of grape and canister swept away whole sections."

Mowatt's guns were apparently soon masked by the brigade during the advance, and so were unable to support the infantry by keeping down this desolating fire. "In front, the enemy's position was protected by a natural glacis, a gentle grassy incline, forming a gradient of about six feet in fifty yards, rising from a network of pools of water with abrupt margins, and between these were many trees with pendant branches, almost entirely denuded of foliage.

There was no time to pause and take breath even had that been necessary, and the line, now dispersed and broken in the advance, made a rush for the guns. Many fell at this moment under

¹ The 24th was the centre regiment of the Brigade, having the 25th and 45th Native Infantry on the right and left.



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GESCHICHTE DES GRIECHISCH-RÖMISCHEN WISSENS VON INDIEN.

Einleitende Bemerkungen.

Das Wissen von Indien, welches uns in den Schriften des klassischen Alterthumes aus der Zeit zwischen der Einführung der Aera des *Vikramâditya* und dem Untergange der ältern *Gupta*-Dynastie aufbewahrt ist, unterscheidet sich von dem des vorhergehenden Zeitraumes in zwei Beziehungen. Es ist erstens kein unmittelbares Wissen oder ein solches, welches von Männern her stammt, die Indien mit eigenen Augen gesehen und nachher Bericht über dasselbe erstattet hatten. Eine kaum in Anschlag zu bringende Ausnahme bildet allerdings der Verfasser des *Periplus* des Rothen Meeres, welcher uns über den damaligen Zustand des Handels mit Indien von Aegypten aus eine genügende Auskunft giebt; was er sonst berichtet, beschränkt sich auf einige geographische Angaben und etliche historische Notizen. Der zweite Unterschied ist dadurch bewirkt worden, daß zu den Hellenischen Schriftstellern, welche über Indien Mittheilungen liefern, jetzt Römische hinzuge treten sind. Der bedeutendste Zuwachs an Kenntnissen von Indien, welche in ihren Schriften vorliegt, kommt der Geographie und der Naturgeschichte dieses Landes zu Gute. Die sonstige Erweiterung der Bekanntschaft der Griechen und Römer mit Indischen Dingen ist höchst geringfügig. Sie ist in der That zum größten Theile aus den Werken der Kriegsgefährten Alexanders des Großen und aus dem des Megasthenes geschöpft. Ich habe deshalb bei der Behandlung dieses Theiles des Griechischen Wissens von Indien auch die von *Strabon* und *Arianos* uns aufbewahrten Nachrichten von diesem Lande berücksichtigt. In dem Werke des *Diodoros* muß unterschieden werden zwischen seinem Berichte über Indien und dem über den Indischen Archipel. Der erstere ist nur ein Auszug aus der Schrift des *Megasthenes*; der zweite ist dagegen aus dem Berichte des *Jambulus* geschöpft und enthält ausser einigen erdichteten Umständen Beiträge zur Kenntniß des Indischen Archipels.



The Sikhs had little opportunity of following up this success for they had now to turn and meet the attack of Hoggan's and Mountain's brigades.

Led by Brigadier-General Campbell, the Divisional Commander, Hoggan's brigade soon lost touch with that of Pennycuick on its right. But it

pushed steadily on and in good order to the front, aided by Mowatt's guns, which had been masked by Pennycuick's rapid advance, and by Robertson's guns and the horse artillery under Colonel Brind on the left. These guns silenced the Sikh heavy battery, which would otherwise have enfiladed the brigade during its advance.

General Campbell gave the following account of the action of Hoggan's brigade:—

Although the jungle through which the 7th Brigade passed was close and thick, causing frequent breaks to be made in the line, yet by regulating the pace so as to make allowance for these obstructions, the left brigade, after an advance of half a mile, reached a comparatively open tract of country in a tolerably connected line. On this open tract we found formed in our front a large body of cavalry and regular Sikh infantry which had played upon us during our advance. H. M.'s 61st Regiment charged this cavalry and put it to an immediate and disorderly flight, while the 36th Native Infantry on the right made an attack on their infantry, which, however, was not successful, and in consequence they came down accompanied by two guns upon the 36th Regiment, obliging it to retreat in rear of H. M.'s 61st.

The two right companies of the 61st were instantly made to change front to the right, and while the remainder of the regiment was ordered to form rapidly in the same direction, the two right companies charged the two guns and captured them. The fire of these two companies upon the enemy who were in pursuit of the 36th compelled them to desist and retreat.

While the remainder of the 61st was forming on those two companies, the enemy brought forward two more guns and fresh infantry, upon which those who had desisted from pursuit of the 36th again formed, and the whole opened a heavy fire; this force was likewise charged by H. M.'s 61st Regiment, put to the rout, and the guns captured. At the same time the 46th Native Infantry in its movement to form on the left of the 61st was attacked by a large body of the enemy's cavalry which it gallantly repulsed.

The formation of the brigade on the flank of the enemy's line now being completed, it moved forward driving everything before it, capturing in all thirteen guns, until it met with Brigadier Mountain's brigade¹ advancing from the opposite direction. The enemy retreated upon their guns, which were in position along their line in twos and threes, which they defended to the last moment in succession, and were only obtained possession of by us after a sharp contest such as I have described in the capture of the first two

¹ The left brigade of Sir W. Gilbert's Division. The gap between was left by the repulse of Pennycuick's brigade, already described.



mächtigen und reichgewordenen, Luxus und Pracht liebenden Römern bot Indien eine große Mannigfaltigkeit von Erzeugnissen dar, durch welche diese Liebe befriedigt werden konnte. Eine Folge hiervon ist die gewesen, daß der Handel mit Indien über Aegypten einen großen Aufschwung nahm und die Römer mit vielen Erzeugnissen des Indischen Bodens und Kunstfleisses bekannt wurden. Durch diesen Umstand wurde der ältere *Plinius* in den Stand gesetzt, ein viel reichhaltigeres Verzeichniß von den Produkten der Indischen Länder aufzustellen, als es vor ihm hätte geschehen können. Auch für die Kenntniß der Geographie derselben liefert seine Naturgeschichte nicht zu vernachlässigende Angaben.

Die zweite Gattung von den in Rede stehenden Griechischen und Römischen Nachrichten über Indische Dinge bezieht sich hauptsächlich auf die religiösen und philosophischen Lehren der Inder. Durch ihre philosophische Richtung wurde die Aufmerksamkeit der Neuplatoniker und der Kirchenväter auf die Indische Philosophie hingelenkt, mit welcher sie sich vertraut zu machen bestrebten. Sie zogen bei diesen ihren Bestrebungen vorzugsweise den *Megasthenes* zu Rathe, sodaß die Hauptsumme ihres Wissens von der Indischen Religion und Philosophie nicht neu und ihnen nicht eigenthümlich ist; daneben ergänzen diese Schriftsteller in einigen Punkten die Mittheilungen ihrer Vorgänger. Die hauptsächlichsten Ergänzungen dieser Art sind in einer spätern Schrift enthalten, deren aus Gründen, die ich nachher darlegen werde, hier schon gedacht werden muß, und welche unter dem Namen des *Palladios* angeführt wird, obwohl sie nicht von ihm verfaßt, sondern nur an ihn gerichtet ist. Sie handelt vornehmlich von den Lehren der Brahmanen, enthält aber ausserdem einige Angaben über die Thiere und die Lage Indiens.¹⁾ Da in ihr der Wahrheit mancherlei Dichtungen beigemischt sind, so darf die in ihr vorliegende Bereicherung von wirklich brauchbaren Materialien nicht als sehr erklecklich gelten.

Was wir ausserdem von den jetzt zu befragenden Griechischen und Lateinischen Schriftstellern über Indische Zustände erfahren, ist ziemlich dürftig, wenn wir, wie es sich gebührt, dasjenige

1) Sie ist zuletzt und am besten herausgegeben worden in C. MUELLER's Ausgabe des *Arianos* und der Bruchstücke der Geschichtsschreiber Alexanders des Grossen, und dem Werke des falschen *Kallisthenes* einverleibt, Kap. 5—16, p. 102 fig.



Timbered up we heard the rattle of the musketry on the left,¹ as we guessed, at 1,200 yards distance.

It will thus be seen that Robertson played an independent part, for he never placed himself under Colonel Brind's orders, and his action presumably contributed to the widening of the gap between the infantry and the cavalry.

The cavalry on this flank were in the meantime actively employed. The Sikhs had assembled a large body of cavalry on their right, with which they threatened to turn the British left. Perceiving this, Sir Joseph Thackwell, the commander of the cavalry division, who accompanied White's Brigade, ordered a squadron of the 3rd Light Dragoons and the 5th Light Cavalry to charge and drive back the Sikh horse, and then endeavour to take the guns in flank. The 5th were repulsed by heavy musketry fire and were rallied again on the 8th Cavalry. The charge of the squadron of the 3rd Dragoons was thus described by its commander, Captain Unett² :—

On returning from reporting myself to the officer commanding the 5th Light Cavalry, I saw the enemy's line who had just commenced to open fire at a distance of about seventy or eighty yards at the edge of a low, thorny jungle. We were on low ground but open to the enemy, and had just passed through jungle with stunted trees, in line with the 5th Light Cavalry, the same as one regiment. Their buglesounded the charge and we instantly started and drove through the centre of the enemy's *gole* at the utmost speed the formation of the enemy and nature of the ground where they stood would admit of. They closed in on our flank, and it was "pell-mell". I had received three blows from different men on my left when engaged on my right front. We then got pretty clear of the enemy and I killed a *ghorcharra* at least 900 yards in rear of their *gole*. I then found myself entirely alone, and the first man I saw was Private Galloway. We rallied a few more as we were dreadfully broken up and instantly charged back through the enemy to our old ground. They did not offer so much opposition but opened out and abused us as we passed We could not, from the casualties, confusion and jungle, all meet and come back at the same time, but we were pretty near the three officers with parties. I think this caused greater panic and dismay to the enemy, for they could not tell at what point we were coming through them, and on our reforming they retired off the field. As to the 5th Light Cavalry, we never saw anything of them, and by Captain Wheatley's official report they were repulsed and driven back. Out of my squadron of 106 men, including 3 officers, we had 23 killed and 17 wounded (2 officers wounded) with 18 horses killed and 8 wounded, and on reforming we had only 48 men in their saddles."

¹ Meaning "presumably the left of the British infantry."

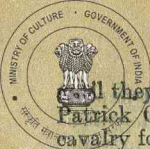
² Quoted in the Military Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell.



auch die spätesten Schriftsteller des klassischen Alterthumes, die uns Nachrichten von Indien aufbewahrt haben, in den Kreis der Untersuchung hincinzuziehen. Die Gründe für dieses Verfahren sind die folgenden. Es findet nämlich auch zwischen den spätesten unter diesen Schriftstellern und ihren Vorgängern ein so inniger Zusammenhang statt, und die Werke der Erstern vervollständigen in mehreren Fällen die Mittheilungen der Letztern so, daß dadurch ihre Nichtberücksichtigung unstatthaft wird. Dann ist zweitens der Werth der spätesten Erzeugnisse der klassischen Litteratur so gering, daß sie eine besondere Berücksichtigung für sich nicht in Anspruch nehmen können. Drittens scheint es passend, diesen Theil des fremden Wissens von Indien bei dieser Gelegenheit zum Abschlusse zu bringen. Was die Byzantinischen Geschichtschreiber von Indien melden, ist zu unbedeutend, als daß es einer besondern Erwähnung werth wäre, oder es wird in einem spätern Theil der Handelsgeschichte seine Stelle finden. Die zweite Bemerkung ist die, daß es einem Geschichtschreiber Indiens nicht obliegen kann, alle einzeln auf Indien sich beziehenden und in einer Menge von Büchern zerstreuten Stellen nachzuspüren, sondern daß er seiner Aufgabe genügen werde, wenn er nur die wichtigsten dieser Stellen hervorhebt. Ich werde im Verfolge dieser Untersuchung die klassischen Nachrichten von Indien, welche ihren Gegenstand bilden, in derselben Reihenfolge behandeln, der ich in der kurzen Uebersicht ihrer Gattungen gefolgt bin.

Die geographischen Nachrichten.

Von den Geographen des klassischen Alterthumes, welche in der Zeit zwischen *Eratosthenes* und *Klaudios Ptolemaios* für die von ihnen angebaute Wissenschaft thätig waren, ist *Strabon* der bedeutendste; da er sich aber in seinen geographischen Ansichten enge an die des *Eratosthenes* anschließt, und bei der Darstellung der Geographie Indiens sowohl, als seinen übrigen Mittheilungen über dieses Land lauter Schriftsteller benutzt hat, welche der Zeit vor dem Jahre 57 vor Chr. G. angehören, so habe ich seine Angaben über Indien schon in der Geschichte des Griechischen Wissens von diesem Lande behandelt, welches dem Indischen Feldzuge Alexanders des Großen und dem diplomatischen Verkehre der Diadochen mit den Indischen Königen seine Entstehung verdankte. Ausser den Werken *Strabon's* besitzen wir nur eine



As they were clear of the field, where they were rallied by Colonel Patrick Grant and other officers on the Staff. A body of Sikh cavalry followed, cut down many of the gunners, mortally wounded their commander, Major Christie, and carried off four guns and two wagons, with 53 horses.

Colonel Lane, who had been detached with some cavalry and Movements of Gilbert's horse artillery towards Rasul as al-division. ready related, appears to have last touch entirely with his main body. No instructions were sent him, and he knew nothing of this disaster. There was consequently a wide unguarded gap between his detachment and the right flank of Sir W. Gilbert's division. That division behaved splendidly and retrieved the battle which had thus been so adverse on either of its flanks. The troops continued to advance steadily, Godby's brigade on the right and Mountain's on the left, covered by the fire of No. 17 Field Battery¹ under Major Dawes. Godby's brigade was somewhat thrown back, to protect the exposed flank, while the division advanced on the villages of Kot Baluch and Tupai; and Mountain's Brigade consequently first came into action. They carried the enemy's battery in front of the village of Laliani at the point of the bayonet, and Godby's brigade then also took the guns in their front. The heavy casualties show the hard fighting in which these brigades were involved and the resistance they encountered.

Penny's reserve brigade had been ordered to retrieve the disaster to Pennycuik's brigade; but inclined too much to the right; and after some sharp fighting eventually reached Godby's brigade, with which it co-operated during the remainder of the day.

The "Journal of a Subaltern" of the 2nd Europeans (after Advance of the 2nd wards 104th Foot and now Royal Europeans. Munster Fusiliers) which formed part of Godby's Brigade, gives some interesting details which enable us to realise the work in the ranks—

The word came for the infantry to advance, and into the jungle we plunged with a deafening cheer, the roll of musketry increasing every moment. On we went at a rapid double, dashing through the bushes and bounding over every impediment; faster rolled the musketry, crash upon crash the cannon poured forth its deadly contents. On swept our brigade and gaining an open space in the jungle, the whole of the enemy's line burst on our view. "Charge!" ran the word through our ranks, and the men bounded forward pouring in a murderous fire. The enemy's bullets whizzed above our

¹ Now the 53rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.



vertheilen hat, den Vorwurf des Mangels einer gehörigen Scheidung der Angaben der von ihm zu Rathe gezogenen Schriftsteller und den der Ungleichartigkeit in der Behandlung der verschiedenen Länder, indem er bei einigen nur ein trockenes Verzeichniß der Namen der Berge, Flüsse, Städte und Völker giebt, bei andern dagegen auch von den Erzeugnissen der Länder und den Zuständen ihrer Einwohner Bericht erstattet. Auch trägt er kein ihm eigenthümliches System der Geographie vor, so beachtenswerth auch einige seiner geographischen Ansichten sein mögen. Es kann daher nicht meine Absicht sein, diese hier zusammenzustellen, weil selbstverständlich nur in einer Geschichte der Geographie der Griechen und Römer eine solche Zusammenstellung an ihrem Orte sein würde.

Was nun die geographischen Angaben des Plinius von Indien betrifft, so benutzte er für das nördliche Indien die Schriften der Kampfgefährten Alexanders des Großen und der Gesandten der Diadochen an Indische Könige, vor allen andern das Werk des *Megasthenes*, aus welchem er ein reichhaltiges Verzeichniß der Völker mit den Angaben über ihre Kriegsmacht allein uns aufbewahrt hat.¹⁾ Nach den Berichten beider Arten von Schriftstellern hatte er genau die große Straße nach der Hauptstadt der Prasier, *Palibothra*, beschrieben.²⁾ Zweitens für die Kenntniß des südlichen Indiens, oder genauer der Westküste des Dekhans, zog er ausser dem *Periplus* des Rothen Meeres auch andere ähnliche Berichte der Kaufleute zu Rathe, welche des Handels wegen Indien besuchten.³⁾ Ueber die Insel *Taprobane* oder Ceylon verdankt er einige neue Belehrungen den Gesandten eines dortigen Fürsten, die von diesem an den Kaiser Claudius gesandt worden waren.⁴⁾ Des Plinius anderweitige Nachrichten von Indien geographischer Art brauche ich nicht zu berücksichtigen, weil sie in der frühern Geschichte des Griechischen Wissens von Indien ihren

1) Ueber welches sich oben I, S. 650, II, S. 210 und 689 flg.

2) Sieh oben II, S. 589.

3) Dafs Plinius den *Periplus* des Rothen Meeres vor Augen hatte, ist gezeigt worden von E. SCHWANBECK im *Rhein. Mus. für Philol.*, neue Folge VII, S. 368 flg. Dafs Plinius ausserdem andere Schriften zur Hand gehabt hatte, werde ich nachher nachweisen.

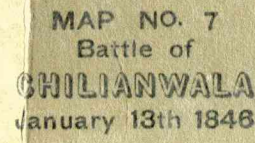
4) VII, 24, 4.



Brigadier-General Campbell of the command of his whole division for that of a brigade, and the panic on the right flank owing to Brigadier Pope's faulty disposition of his cavalry. The guns of Campbell's division did not co-operate as they might have done, largely owing to the above mentioned cause, and apparently to the absence of any orders from the divisional commander, who discovered this defect too late. The soldiers, both British and native, fought heroically, and by their steady and gallant bearing retrieved the fortunes of the day, and averted what might well have been a great disaster.



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CHAPTER XI.

THE SECOND SIEGE OF MULTAN.

(Map 6.)

It was related in Chapter VII that General Whish had been compelled to abandon the siege of Multan, owing to the inadequacy of his force after the defection of Raja Sher Singh. He fell back on the 16th September, and remained inactive for some weeks, awaiting reinforcements which were being sent to him from Bombay. Sher Singh marched from Multan on 9th October, as related in Chapter VIII, to raise the Sikhs throughout the Punjab, and the Sikhs generally ceased to consider Multan as the place where the battle of their faith was to be fought. Sher Singh's departure was followed by an extensive desertion of Mulraj's cause by his Sikh soldiers, horse and foot. The general idea was that all Sikhs were to assemble and fight the battle of Khalsa independence in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

The weakening of Mulraj by the departure of the Sikhs eventually enabled General Whish to resume the offensive, although he was not strong enough to carry the city and fort until the arrival of the Bombay column, which did not reach him until 22nd December. On the 1st November, Mulraj, assuming the offensive, established himself on the raised banks of a dry canal which intersected the British lines, and for some days kept up a constant artillery fire on the camp.

On the 7th November General Whish attacked the enemy's position outside the walls of Multan. The British force was drawn up at 6 A.M. on the eastern side of the Grand Canal, which flanked Edwardes' position at Suraj Khund. The infantry columns were to make a detour to the right, to take the enemy's position in flank, and the cavalry and horse artillery to make a corresponding movement and on nearing the enemy to act according to circumstances. The allies (Edwardes and Cortlandt with the Darbar troops and levies, and the Bahawalpur Contingent) were to move forward, or act on the defensive as directed by Edwardes, up the left



bank of the canal. During the night several hundred men of one of Van Cortlandt's regiments' deserted to the enemy.

General Whish himself remained in camp, thinking it undesirable that he should leave in view of the defection of the Sikhs. The troops for the attack were detailed as follows:—

- 2 squadrons, 11th Light Cavalry, completed to 160 rank and file.
- 2 squadrons, 7th Irregular Cavalry, completed to 220 rank and file.
- 2 squadrons, 11th Irregular Cavalry, completed to 220 rank and file.
- 4th Troop, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.

BRIGADIER MARKHAM, COMMANDING INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, C.B.

- 6 companies, 10th Foot, completed to 400 rank and file.
- companies, 8th Native Infantry, completed to 512 rank and file.
- 8 companies, 52nd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke.

- 6 companies, 32nd Foot, completed to 500 rank and file.
- 8 companies, 49th Native Infantry, completed to 352 rank and file.
- 8 companies, 51st Native Infantry, completed to 560 rank and file.

Brigadier Markham wrote in his report:—

“According to arrangements, I proceeded with the force under my command across the bridges over the nullah on the right of the allied camp in the Suraj Khund, in open column flanking the enemy's position, and brought our shoulders forward to the left, proceeding directly across their rear. When we had advanced sufficiently far to insure overlapping the most distant part of their position, we wheeled into line, three guns on the right, three on the left, the whole of the cavalry, with the exception of a small party with the guns, on our right flank between the line and the Sultan Sadula Gardens.

The reserve, in quarter distance column in rear of the centre of the right brigade, advanced steadily in echelon of brigade at fifty paces distance from the right, under a smart fire of grape and round shot. At this moment I ordered the cavalry to attack a large body of the enemy who were moving to our right and to prevent their moving the guns.”

The cavalry under Major Wheler were getting clear of the jungle on to open ground, when they saw on their right front a body of the enemy with a standard, a mass of his cavalry in and around some villages a little further retired on tolerably good ground, and his batteries in the distance. Major Wheler at once made up his mind to attack, and with a cheer his men charged with the utmost precision and rapidity, carrying all before them. But rapid and good as the charge was in itself, it was so timed

¹ The number of deserters was 220, all Hindus, and chiefly from Lucknow.



to be of essential service, for some of the squadrons charged immediately in rear of the enemy's guns, preventing the line of infantry from being enfiladed. More than this, the enemy's mass of cavalry, apparently unaware of their proximity, were staggered by this sudden advance and never made a stand in a body, though parties of them showed a good front until the horsemen were among them. Some squadrons charged repeatedly, while others charged only once, but prevented the guns from being carried off. Lieutenant Vibart, 11th Light Cavalry, captured a standard. As the cavalry cleared the front the horse artillery opened fire, the line charged and took the position with the whole of the guns on the bank of the nullah, driving the enemy across and up it with considerable loss. The batteries were then destroyed, and the force returned to camp, the engagement having lasted only about an hour.

The allied forces under Edwardes and Lake co-operated in the attack, and were at first subjected to offensive operations on the part of the enemy, who drove back 500 Pathans forming an advanced post on the nullah, and turned the inner flank of an eight gun battery at a well 400 yards in front of the camp. The gunners at this moment behaved well, drawing back their guns from the embrasures, and, bringing them to bear on the enemy issuing from the nullah, discharged grape so rapidly as to check the attack. Both sides were now reinforced, and a desperate conflict took place, until the defenders, being reinforced by two of General Cortlandt's regiments and a large body of Daoudputras, after a sharp fight of half an hour expelled the enemy from the nullah and drove and pursued them right up to their entrenchments. The allied forces subsequently advanced and co-operated in the final attack.¹ In this action the British force had 3 killed and 58 wounded; the allies lost 39 killed and 172 wounded. The enemy's casualties are not recorded, but five guns were taken.

The long expected Bombay column², which has already been referred to, did not join General Whish until the 22nd December, and until then a period of inaction ensued, during which, however, the enemy's

¹ During this advance some of Edwardes' Pathans captured a gun, when fire was opened on them by some of the British sepoy, who mistook them for enemies. At this juncture a brave soldier, Private Howell of the 32nd Foot, leaped down into the canal, and, standing in front of the Pathans, faced the British troops waving his shako at the end of his bayonet, as a signal to cease firing. Thus many friendly lives were saved.

² The Bombay column under command of Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas consisted of one troop horse artillery, two companies foot artillery, two light field batteries, 2 companies sappers, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, Her Majesty's 60th Foot, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, Sindie Horse, 3rd, 4th, 9th and 19th Bombay Infantry. This brought the total force under General Whish to a strength of 15,648.



position was thoroughly reconnoitred by Colonel Cheape, the Chief Engineer, who arrived on November 30th. On the 25th the original position before Multan was occupied and on the 27th December the operations were resumed in accordance with the following Division Orders, issued to the Multan Field Force by Major-General Whish on the 26th:—

“A wing of Her Majesty’s 10th Regiment and a regiment of native infantry from the 1st Brigade will proceed at a quarter of an hour after noon precisely to take possession of the brick kilns to the north-west of camp. Brigadier Cheape will attach an engineer to the party and a company or two of pioneers.

A squadron of cavalry and four horse artillery guns will accompany this party to act according to circumstances.

Three companies of Her Majesty’s 32nd Regiment and six companies native infantry from the 2nd Brigade to parade at the advance piequet of that Brigade a quarter of an hour before noon to accompany heavy ordnance to the front.

The portion of the force not ordered on other duties will be ready to stand to arms from noon until dismissed.

The Officer Commanding the Bombay Division is requested to have prepared two columns of a wing of European and a regiment of native infantry each, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry and light field battery each, at 11 A.M. The batteries to open on the enemy’s positions at Mandi Awa and Sidi-lal-ki-bed precisely at noon, and to be followed up by the infantry and artillery, according to the effect produced on the enemy, to the taking of those two positions if facilities offer, for which purpose a company of sappers should be attached to each column with entrenching tools to secure the posts if taken.

The column acting on the left of the Bombay Division should be warned that Major Edwardes’ force co-operates with this attack, on the west of the canal (or large nullah), to whose troops a few of the Bengal Cavalry, Regular and Irregular will be attached to facilitate their being recognised as allies.”

In accordance with these orders, the columns detailed in the

Left Column.

Brigadier, the Hon’ble H. Dundas, C.B.
5 Companies, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Major Mignan.
4th Bomb Rifles, Major Honner.
No. 7 Light Field Battery, Captain Turnbull.
Squadron, Sind Horse, Lieutenant Mewether.

1 Company Sappers, Lieutenant Kendall.

Left Centre Column

Brigadier Capon.
5 Companies, Her Majesty’s 60th Rifles, Major Dennis.

margin moved to the attack on the 27th December, the first two composing the Bombay Column under Brigadier Dundas, the remainder forming the Bengal Column in support under Brigadier Stalker. On leaving camp the left centre column proceeded towards the Mandi Awa, guided by Captain Abercrombie of the Engineers



Bombay Infantry, Major Hallett.
No. 5 Light Field Battery, Captain Bailey.
Squadron, 1st Bombay Lancers, Captain
Curtis.

1 Company Sappers, Lieutenant Walker.

Right Centre Column.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, C.B.,
3 Companies, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment,
Major Case.

6 Companies, 72nd Bengal Infantry, Cap-
tain Lloyd.

4 guns, Horse Artillery, Captain Ander-
son.

3rd Company Pioneers, Lieutenant
Gordon.

Right Column.

Lieutenant-Colonel Young.

5 Companies, Her Majesty's 10th Foot,
Captain Longden.

52nd Bengal Infantry, Captain Jamieson.
4 guns, Horse Artillery, Captain Mackenzie.

1 squadron, 11th Irregular Cavalry, Cap-
tain Dowson.

2nd Company Sappers, Lieutenant Grin-
dall.

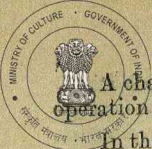
Movement of the left centre column.

they charged and drove the defenders into the city.

The troops were recalled from the pursuit, and the light field battery brought into position on the mound. As part of the Bengal Column on the right now approached, Brigadier Capon resolved that the suburbs should be held in front and on both flanks of the mound (Mandi Awa) as far as possible.

The suburbs were reoccupied without much resistance by the 60th Rifles and part of the 3rd Bombay Infantry, in conjunction with a portion of the Right Centre (Bengal) Column, consisting of three companies, 32nd Foot, under Major Inglis, and part of the 51st Bengal Infantry under Major Finnis. About this time a shrapnel shell from the town burst over one of the 9-pounder guns, which had begun to reply to the enemy's fire, killing Lieutenant Younghusband, 9th Bombay Infantry, and two artillerymen, and severely wounding Lieutenant Hill, field engineer. The 9 pounder guns soon silenced the enemy's howitzer or mortar and only round shot were subsequently fired at the Mandi Awa, with little effect except that Captain Bailey had his arm carried off, and an artilleryman was mortally wounded. Just before this, Major Gordon, 60th Rifles, when in command of a party clearing the suburbs in front of the mound, fell mortally wounded by a matchlock ball fired from one of the houses, when crossing an open space; no other casualties occurred, owing to the skill of the men in taking cover during the advance.

and two companies, 60th Rifles, took possession of the building called Ramtira, under fire of round shot and shrapnel from the city. The battery opened on the enemy at the Mandi Awa at 700 yards. This column then advanced in line covered by skirmishers whose fire soon subdued that of the enemy. After twenty minutes a general rush to the mound (Mandi Awa) took place, and the enemy evacuated it and fled towards the suburbs, followed by the greater part of the 60th Rifles, while the 3rd were engaged in pursuing some of the enemy who had taken shelter in a mosque and under hedges and walls. Here



A chain of posts was then established in the suburbs, in co-operation with the column on the right flank.

In the meantime the left column, guided by Lieutenant Pollard, Bengal Engineers, passed over very broken ground, intersected by deep nullahs. The enemy's advanced piquets being distinctly seen, the advanced guard extended, and as soon as the 4th Bombay Rifles had disentangled themselves from the nullahs, the skirmishers advanced and drove in the defenders. The column moved on to the left until the head had passed the left of the old entrenchments, when the 1st Bombay Fusiliers formed in the parallel, while the 4th Bombay Rifles lay down under a bank in front of a white building or mosque. The battery was placed in position and opened on the mound of the Sidi-lal-ki-bed, from which the enemy retired. A few rounds were fired at the mosque, from which the 4th Bombay Rifles then drove the enemy, as well as from a large one with adjoining buildings where they had two guns. A general advance then took place, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers passing the mound to the right and the 4th Rifles to the left. The advance was continued over very strong and difficult ground, the enemy being driven from every point where they attempted to make a stand, the 1st Fusiliers pursuing them through a deserted village into the suburbs and the 4th Rifles following them and driving them out of the large enclosure of the Bhigi Bagh and quite into the suburbs. The guns were placed in position at the Sidi-lal-ki-bed, but could produce little effect owing to the distance of the city wall, which was scarcely perceptible. While the guns were being brought up to the hill, a retrograde movement was made by the troops, owing to the 4th Rifles having imprudently advanced too far and expended all their ammunition. The greater number of casualties occurred at this time, but the Fusiliers, falling back gradually and keeping up a steady fire, checked the advance of the enemy and covered the retreat of the 4th Rifles.

Both regiments having formed under the hill, the ammunition was replenished, when the Fusiliers moved to the right and quickly drove the enemy from the deserted village, under cover of which they then formed, keeping skirmishers out to the front.

The 4th Rifles reoccupied the Bhigi Bagh.¹ The object of the attack in distracting the enemy having been attained, no further advance took place. The troops maintained their positions until dark, a constant cannonade being kept up from the battery. At dark, the Bhigi Bagh being very extensive and thickly studded with

¹ They were relieved in the afternoon by a wing of the 19th Bombay Infantry, who repulsed all attempts of the enemy to regain possession of the place.



it was deemed advisable to retire from it. The Sappers having made several large openings in the wall, to facilitate reoccupation, if necessary, a position was taken up in rear, the left being thrown back and resting on the large mosque, the right extending to the right of the Sidi-lal-ki-bed. The enemy kept up an ineffective fire of matchlocks during the night.

While the operations that have been described were in progress, Movements of the Bengal the Bengal Division, forming the Right division. and Right Centre Columns, co-operated on their side, and drove the enemy before them into the city, losing 12 killed and 70 wounded; the Bombay Column had 14 killed, 98 wounded and 18 missing.

At 3 P.M., on the 28th, Edwards and Lake with the auxiliaries relieved the Bombay Column of charge. Sortie by the enemy. of the Sidi-lal-ki-bed, and all the posts on the left of it, including the Bhigi Bagh, the villages of Dera, Jog and Marja. They remained undisturbed during the night, but were attacked at about 1 P.M., on the 29th by 2,000 of the enemy, almost all on foot, and chiefly regulars, among whom the deserters of the 7th November were conspicuous. They issued from the Delhi Gate, filed behind the suburbs in front of the Sidi-lal-ki-bed, and made their appearance suddenly on the left front of the allies, 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 Edwards' Rohillas and other irregulars, aided by two companies of General Cortlandt's regiment, who expelled them and followed them up to the city walls. Among those who distinguished themselves in this action were two volunteers, Messrs. Quin and MacMahon, the latter of whom killed the leader of the enemy's infantry, a powerful Sikh, with one blow which divided his head.

General Whish now made arrangements for assaulting the city of Multan. At 9 A.M., on the 30th December the enemy's principal magazine in the citadel was blown up by a shell from one of the mortars, the explosion destroying the grand Masjid and many houses and other buildings in the vicinity.

Establishment of breaching batteries. General Whish had now the following batteries :—

Six 8-inch mortars	--	..	opened on 28th December.
Three 10-inch "	..	..	" " "
Four 5½-inch "	..	..	" " "
Six 18-pounders, on the Khuni Burj	..	..	29th "



Two 8-inch howitzers }
Two 10 inch " } with the mortars in the first line, opened
Two 24-prs. } on 29th.

And five 8-inch mortars were laid down on the 30th near the 10-inch mortars.

The fire from the citadel was quite subdued on the 30th. On the morning of the 31st a small gun was occasionally used, but the enemy appeared to have gone into the city, where a few of them kept up a smart matchlock fire on the breaching batteries.

On the 2nd January 1849, General Whish issued the following orders:—

“It being the Major-General’s intention to assault the city to-day, it will be effected by two columns constituted as follows:—

From the Bengal Division:—

Her Majesty’s 32nd Regiment, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry; 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry; right column under the command of Brigadier Markham.

From the Bombay Division:—

1st Bombay Fusiliers; 4th Bombay Native Infantry (Rifles); 19th Bombay Native Infantry; left column under the command of Brigadier Stalker, C.B. Each column to be conducted by an officer of Engineers and to be accompanied by a sergeant and 12 artillerymen, furnished with gun-spikes, and to have a complete company of sappers and pioneers in attendance.

The columns will leave their respective lines at noon precisely and halt in the vicinity of the Mandi Awa.

The troops now on duty there and in the suburbs between it (the Amkhas inclusive) augmented on either flank by two guns of horse artillery and a squadron of cavalry (the Bombay Division providing for the left and the Bengal Division for the right) will form the reserve under the command of Brigadier Hervey.

Brigadier the Hon’ble H. Dundas is requested to send the Sind Horse to Bakurabad at noon, with two guns of horse artillery; and Brigadier Salter will attach a regiment of Irregular Cavalry towards the north-west angle of the fort, Major Garbett placing two horse artillery guns at his disposal to accompany the same. One *risala* to be told off to the guns with orders not to quit them on any account.

Officers commanding columns will be furnished with particular instructions for their guidance, and outline plans of the city.

Officers commanding companies to be impressed with the necessity of preventing their men separating in search of plunder or on any other pretext.

The camps will be under charge of Brigadiers Capon and Salter respectively, who will order the troops in them to stand to their arms from 1 P.M.



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In accordance with these orders, the columns assembled at the Mandi Awa, and at 2 o'clock orders were issued for the assault on the two breaches, the right column having first to proceed to the Delhi Gate.

Movements of the right column.

At about 3 o'clock, on the signal of a salvo fired from the Delhi Gate battery, the two columns moved to the attack. Two companies of the 32nd Foot under Captain Smyth proceeded 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 thirty feet in height, unbreached and totally impracticable, being fairly concealed from view from the nature of the ground until they came close upon it.

Captain Smyth immediately and with great judgment and promptitude decided to retire, and rejoined the column with the loss of several men. Brigadier Markham at once proceeded to the breach at the Khuni Burj, which he found had already been entered by the left column, and from thence to the part of the city close to the Daulat 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 their possession, and their posts connected up with those of the left column.

The loss of the right column amounted to 4 killed and 26 wounded.

In the meantime the left column, which was drawn up in three columns in rear of the Mandi Awa, had moved down to storm the left breach at the angle of the Khuni Burj. The distance to the breach was about two hundred yards, the approach being fully exposed to fire from musketry and *zamburaks*. The storming party, three companies 1st Bombay Fusiliers under Captain Leith, mounted the breach at 3-15, 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 Khuni Burj. The first to mount the breach was Colour-Sergeant John Bennet, who planted the Union Jack on its crest, and stood beside it until the whole brigade had passed. The colour and staff were riddled with bullets. The enemy had retrenched the breach and dug deep ditches into which several of the leading men and officers fell. Captain Leith was dangerously wounded soon after crossing the breach, and the column was detained nearly twenty minutes by the obstacles at the top. The storming party pushed down the lane to the right, under Lieutenant Gray, to clear away obstacles between the breach and the



point at which the Bengal column was to enter, and was in part the cause of the enemy abandoning the Khuni Burj. Fortunately, two short ladders were procured and placed by the 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.

The Brigade, in three columns, proceeded—the 1st column under Major Mignan to the left, clearing the ramparts, the others under Majors Capture of the town. Mant and Honner pushing for the centre of the town, where they established themselves in the grain market. The narrowness of the streets rendered regular formation impossible, and 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 in reaching the Lahore Gate. A company was left at the Lahore Gate, and all the columns similarly established advanced posts, and then retired to the more open ground in the centre of the town. The town was completely cleared by dark. During the night one of the enemy's powder magazines blew up, burying several men in the ruins. Had the assault taken place earlier in the day, this explosion might have been avoided. 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 of 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 harmlessly.

In his report Brigadier Stalker wrote:—

“ The Pak Gate was cleared during the night by the Bengal Sappers, the Haran Gate by the Bombay Sappers, and Brigadier Stalker's report. the Behar 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 the 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 value 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, and both men and officers responded nobly to the call."

These operations illustrate the difficulties to be encountered in street fighting, and show the advisability of beginning an action early in the day so as to conclude it before nightfall. The same defect of beginning the action too late occurred at the battle of Ferozeshahr. The value of supporting and covering fire both by rifles and artillery during the advance is also emphasised in Brigadier Stalker's despatch, and has been experienced on many occasions both before and since the siege of Multan. It is to-day one of the first principles in the attack of a position.

The losses in the assault on the city of Multan amounted to 30 killed, 218 wounded, and 1 missing.*

The forces under Edwardes and Lake, prior to and during the assault, created a diversion on the south and west of the city. Lieutenant Lake threw out a large skirmishing party directly in his front close up to the Pak Gate; General Cortlandt another on the left of the Daoudputras; and Edwardes a third on the left of General Cortlandt; thus opening a smart fire nearly down to the Bohar Gate, and securing the attention of a large portion of the enemy's soldiers on the walls. Edwardes also moved out a large body of cavalry and a troop of horse artillery in front of the village of Dera, while the remainder and main body of the infantry were in reserve at the Bhigi Bagh and Sidi-lal-ki-bed.

At about 1-30 p.m. the Daoudputras under direction of Lieutenant Lake, and the remaining auxiliaries under the direction of Lieutenant Young of the Engineers, Mr. Hugo James, and Mr. Quin, opened their fire from the most advanced suburbs, and drew fire from the ramparts and the guns on the Moti bastion until the advance of the British on the breach. After the capture of the city Lieutenant Lake occupied the Pak Gate with the Daoudputras

* For detail of casualties during the operations before Multan, see Appendix VI.



and a small party of the 3rd Bombay Infantry. When the skirmishers of the auxiliaries had been withdrawn, Edwardes ordered the cavalry from Dera to patrol to the westward, where they intercepted a party of the enemy's infantry who had escaped from the city, killed twenty and took the rest prisoners.

The number of the enemy now confined to the citadel as a result of the operations of the 2nd Siege of the citadel. January was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500.* Close siege was laid to this last stronghold. On the morning of the 4th January a brigade of the Bombay Column was marched to a site on the north-west angle of the fort, to take immediate possession of Hazuri Bagh. Two 5½-inch mortar batteries were established in the advanced trench and zig-zag, which by the 6th reached the glacis east of the fort; and to facilitate operations Brigadier Cheape established himself at Wazirabad with the Sappers and Miners. On that day Edwardes wrote to the British Resident at Lahore:—

“The garrison of Multan is now in the last extremity. The gunners are unable to serve their guns, from incessant shelling; the buildings are almost all unroofed from the same cause, and afford but little shelter; Dewan Mulraj himself has sought refuge in the gateway of the Sukkee Gate; and every soldier is obliged to grind the wheat for his own dinner, all the flour having been blown up in the explosion of the Jumma Musjid.”

In this extremity Mulraj opened negotiations, asking for terms, but was told that nothing less than unconditional surrender would be considered. On the 8th, the seven 18-pounder battery opened within 200 yards of the fort, and a mortar battery of three 10-inch howitzers. On the same day, a battery for six 24-pounders and six 18-pounders was begun, and trenches were widened. The object of this battery was to keep down the fire of the citadel opposite it and eventually to breach at the north-east angle; the sap begun on the 6th was carried on, the object being to blow in the counter-scarp. On the 9th the sap was advanced ninety-five feet; the seven 18-pounder battery, constructed of fascines and sand-bags, was set on fire at about 3.30 P. M. by one of the enemy's shells, and burnt down. The guns and powder were saved by the sailors of the Indus flotilla, who had been working the guns.

The enemy, observing the occurrence, kept up a heavy fire, and several men were wounded. A position was prepared in the city for six guns and four 5½-inch mortars, and roads leading to it were widened. On the night of the 10th, 110 gabions were

* An incorrect estimate, as nearly 4,000 eventually surrendered.



added in continuation of the sap, bringing it near the foot of the glacis. The enemy were alarmed and kept up a heavy fire throughout the night, impeding the work. After daylight the fire was kept down by riflemen, for whom advantage had been taken of a hill to construct cover which flanked the head of the sap. On the night of the 18th January 130 of the garrison surrendered, and on the 20th another 300 were taken by the cavalry. Mulraj's followers were leaving him in large numbers, and he continued negotiations for surrender, but attempted to obtain terms which could not be granted. On the 21st January General Whish wrote:—

“The rebel is reduced to the last extremity; he was all yesterday endeavouring to rally the garrison, but they told him plainly that he must do one or the other of two things; sally out at the head of his troops and cut his way through the besiegers, or immediately surrender, as it was impossible for the soldiers to stand the shelling any longer.”

Next day Mulraj surrendered, and the garrison, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000, laid down their arms.

Mulraj was tried and sentenced to imprisonment which lasted until his death not long afterwards.

Gudhar Singh, who murdered Mr. Vans Agnew, was subsequently hanged in Multan.



CHAPTER XII.

OPERATIONS IN THE JULLUNDUR DOAB.

WE find that, in consequence of the trend of events in the Punjab, the moveable column which Insurrection in Nurpur. was stationed at Jullundur under Brigadier Wheeler was ordered early in September to be ready to take the field in the Jullundur Doab, between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. At that time Ram Singh, son of Shama, one of the hereditary wazirs of Nurpur, crossed the frontier and attacked several posts on the customs line in the vicinity of Pathankot and Nurpur. A force of the 15th Irregular Cavalry and 29th Native Infantry under Major Fisher was accordingly sent against him and crossed the Beas at Katgarh on the 9th September. Early on the 10th Major Fisher marched to Pathankot, where arrangements were made for attacking the rebels who were reported to be in possession of the neighbouring fort of Shahpur. As the force approached that place a body of men was seen on the hill overlooking the fort; these were charged and dispersed by the cavalry. When the party neared the fort, a heavy fire of musketry was opened from the walls, by which a few sowars were wounded. Fire continued until dusk, and during the night the rebels evacuated the fort, escaping by a precipitous path leading to the Ravi, which flowed several hundred feet below.

On the 10th September, Mr. J. Lawrence,* Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab, reached Kangra, and on the 13th arrived at Nurpur, where he heard that Ram Singh occupied a long narrow hill in the immediate vicinity of the town. He had perpetrated several dacoities and had written circular letters to the headmen of villages, inviting them to join him. On the morning of the 14th, Mr. Lawrence and Major Fisher reconnoitred the enemy's position, and the surrounding country, which was difficult. It was found that cavalry could act with difficulty on the south, a wide ravine, interspersed with rice fields, running along that side; on the north the country was much more difficult, being broken in every direction into hundreds of little spurs running out from the main chain on which the insurgents were posted. Reinforcements were brought up, and on the morning of the 19th, Ram Singh and his followers were dispersed. The force with Mr. Lawrence consisted of 360 men of the 1st Sikh Regiment, under Major Hodgson, of whom 300 attacked on one side;

Attack on Ram Singh.

*Afterwards Lord Lawrence, Governor-General of India.



two companies 29th Native Infantry under Lieutenant Johnston, who went up on another side; four companies 71st Native Infantry, under Captain Rind, and 150 men of the Kangra Regiment, under Lieutenant Wallace made a long detour, and mounting the eastern extremity of the hill, gained possession of the heights. Major Fisher commanded the whole force, and with the 15th Irregular Cavalry guarded the southern and western sides of the hill. The casualties amounted to one sepoy killed and 9 wounded; the enemy sustained considerable loss.

After this action Major Hodgson returned to Hoshiarpur with the 1st Sikh Local Infantry; a garrison was left at Nurpur, and Mr. Lawrence proceeded to Pathankot with Major Fisher and the cavalry.

As the tranquillity of the Jullundur district depended on that The Jullundur Moveable Column. of the country on the right bank of the Beas, Brigadier-General Wheeler* was directed to move with the Jullundur Moveable Column to Tanda on the banks of the Beas, with the exception of one corps, sent to Amritsar to occupy the fort of Govindgarh. There he was to collect boats for crossing at any point, and await orders, according to the trend of events.

The spread of the Sikh insurrection soon lent a greater importance to the operations of the Jullundur Moveable Column.

On 7th October 1848, the Resident wrote to Brigadier C. Campbell, who commanded the troops at Lahore, and under whose orders the Column was acting:—

“It is of the last importance that coercive measures should be promptly adopted in regard to some petty chiefs residing in the Bari Doab, who have joined the rebellion set afoot by Sirdar Chattar Singh and Raja Sher Singh, and are endeavouring to bring the insurrection to our neighbourhood. The presence of Brigadier Wheeler in the neighbourhood of two of these insurgents affords an ample opportunity of reading the disaffected a lesson without moving troops from Lahore. The chiefs themselves are in open rebellion at Multan; the attachment of their houses and property has been ordered by the Government. They have forcibly resisted this attachment; their representatives have garrisoned their dwelling houses, and have replied to the Government order that their castles stand or fall with Multan.”

These parties, if they refuse to surrender when the troops arrive, must be coerced; their castles be forcibly entered; all persons offering opposition be treated as rebels.”

The first place to be reduced in pursuance of these orders was Reduction of Rangar Nagal. Rangar Nagal, against which Brigadier Wheeler at once marched, and encamped

*Brigadier-General H. M. Wheeler, C.B., murdered at Cawnpore in 1857.



On the 14th October in a good position, just clear of the enemy's fire, to the south-east of the fort. This place was situated fifteen miles from the Ghat at Shri Hargovindpur, directly opposite Brigadier Wheeler's position at Tanda. The premises were extensive, enclosed by a stone wall with a gateway, and having a double fausse-braye with a wide and deep ditch and a garrison of upwards of a hundred men, but not disciplined soldiers, for there was not yet a Sikh force of any kind on the Lahore side of the Jhelum, except at Multan.

Having sent the cavalry round to the northern and western faces to take up distant positions and watch any attempt to escape, Brigadier Wheeler proceeded with the artillery to drive the enemy from the village, when they at once took refuge in the fort, pressed by a party of the Guide Corps under Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson.* Fire was now opened on the fort with shell from two 24-pounder and one 12-pounder howitzers, with an occasional shot from a battery of 9-pounders. The occupation of the village enabled the attacking force to line the wall and two high houses with Lieutenant Hodson's Rifles, and a company of the 3rd Native Infantry, whose fire kept down that of the garrison. At 10 o'clock in the morning Brigadier Wheeler drew off, leaving two companies of the 3rd Native Infantry in the village, aided by a party of the Corps of Guides. Finding that the western gate of the town commanded the gate of the fort, the Brigadier had two embrasures made through the wall, and at 4 P.M. opened a destructive fire on the gate and its defences. At sunset the force was withdrawn, two companies, 61st Foot and one of the 3rd Native Infantry being left in the village. A little after midnight the fort was evacuated and taken possession of by a party of the Guides. In this action Lieutenant Hodson by his daring boldness and that of his men gained the admiration of all. One sowar of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry was killed by a round shot from a British 9-pounder which passed clear over the place; four men were wounded.

On 25th October Brigadier-General Wheeler was in camp near Morari, six miles north of Dinanagar, and five south of the Ravi; the fort of Morari had been evacuated by insurgents during the night.

On 23rd November he reduced the strong fort of Kalalwala, killing some 300 of the enemy, and losing only one killed and five wounded.

On the 30th November the Resident wrote to him that it was desirable that he should move across the Ravi, or detach a party

Hodson of Hodson's Horse, killed in 1857. He had invested the fort before the arrival of General Wheeler's force.



with Lieutenant Hodson towards Dinanagar, the insurgents being for the most part a mere rabble, requiring for their coercion but a small body of regular troops."

On that day he reached Kelaspur after a long march, and found that the enemy had retired to Nerot, nine miles farther north. They then left their camp, with the alleged object of attacking the column, whereupon Brigadier-General Wheeler moved out with his force. The enemy turned, but were pursued by a party of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Captain Jackson; a division of the regiment commanded by Naib Risaldar Mirza Hyder Beg came up with them, and killed eight, routing a body of four times his strength with a loss to his own party of only four wounded. He himself lopped off the head of a Sikh horseman with one sweep of his sword.

On 2nd December Major Simpson, commanding a detachment in the Jaswan Valley, routed the mob of the Raja of Amb, which had assembled on the heights above Ambota. The heights were stormed by five companies, 29th Native Infantry, and the enemy, consisting of 400 men armed with *jezails* and matchlocks, were driven off with loss, Lieutenant Faddy and 9 men being wounded. Thirty-eight prisoners were taken. Other desultory operations took place from time to time under the direction of Mr. J. Lawrence, in the British trans-Sutlej territories, where all disturbances were suppressed.

On the 8th January Brigadier-General Wheeler marched from Pathankote against a body of insurgents under Ram Singh, who had taken up a position on the Dalla Mountain north of Shahpur. He sent the 4th Native Infantry and a *risala* of Irregular Cavalry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Downing, up the bed of the Chaki river, to take post at the opposite end of the mountain where the ascent was easier than on the Shahpur side. At Shahpur he found that a range of hills had to be crossed to reach the Dalla Mountain. He had hoped to avoid this range by marching up the bed of the river Ravi, but it was found that the fords were too deep and the stream too rapid, so a road was made across a gorge which crossed the intervening hills, the work occupying three days. At the foot of the Dalla Mountain three days were employed in reconnoitring, and on the 15th and 16th January three columns marched to different points, from which a simultaneous attack was made on the latter date. The enemy were driven from their stronghold with considerable loss, 35 bodies being counted. On the British side Cornet Christie, 7th Light Cavalry, and Jemadar Ram Kishen Singh, 1st Sikh Local Infantry, were killed, and Lieutenant Peel, 2nd-in-command of the latter corps, was wounded.



CHAPTER XIII.

GUJERAT.—THE END OF THE WAR.

After the battle of Chilianwala the Sikhs withdrew to Tupai on the Jhelum and to Rasul. On the night of the battle and on the succeeding three days heavy rain prevented a renewal of the engagement, under circumstances that might have offered a chance of decisive success. A few days after the battle the Sikhs were reinforced and a royal salute in the enemy's camp announced the arrival of Chattar Singh with his army and Afghan levies, released by the fall of Attock. The Commander-in-Chief accordingly entrenched himself at Chilianwala, resolving to await reinforcements which would march to join him after the surrender of Multan, an event daily expected, but which did not take place until the 22nd January 1849.

In the meantime, some reconnoitring and skirmishing took place, the British patrolling parties occasionally encountering those of their opponents. On the 30th January, Lieutenant Chamberlain* with a party of the 9th Irregular Cavalry intercepted a body of the enemy's horse, killing sixteen, and being himself wounded in the combat. On the 5th February it was found that the Sikhs had abandoned a portion of their position at Rasul. According to an officer who was present, the earthworks were admirably constructed. "The embrasures were strengthened by forked trunks of trees, like the letter Y, beneath which the ground was excavated for the reception of ammunition, and for protection. Beyond this, the ground was deeply rent in every direction, forming precipitous ravines; while on an isolated little plateau stood the mud village of Rasul, connected with the adjacent parts by an extremely narrow neck of land, slightly protected with wood; on the opposite side a deep escarpment was presented to the Jhelum."

While the Commander-in-Chief deemed it advisable to await the arrival of reinforcements from Multan before attacking the Sikhs, this delay gave the enemy fresh confidence and enabled them to receive a considerable accession of strength. Nor was this the only danger of delay. Dost Muhammad had advanced

*Afterwards Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain.



CSL

to the Indus, and was raising fresh levies in rear, and although only some 1,500 horse under his brother Akram Khan had joined the Sikh Army, the Afghan danger was a very real one.

On the 11th February and subsequent days the enemy abandoned their position, and withdrew towards Gujerat, where they threatened the British communications with Lahore.

On the 11th Sher Singh made a demonstration of attack on the British left, probably with a view to covering the retirement at night; this was met by a few squadrons of the British cavalry.

On the 13th Brigadier Cheape† arrived in camp from Multan with some squadrons of irregular cavalry; and on the 14th intelligence was received that the Sikh Army had taken up their position at Gujerat.

On the 15th February the Commander-in-Chief broke up his camp between Chilianwala and Mujianwala, and marched to Lasuria, moving next day to Pakka Masjid and on the 17th to Kunjah, from whence the enemy could be seen in the direction of Gujerat. On the 18th the army moved to Trakhur, in rear of the position occupied by the Sikhs in the action of Sadulapur. On the 20th the army marched to Shadiwala, where the piquets were in touch with those of the enemy, and by this date the whole of the troops from Multan joined the camp, Brigadier-General Dundas having arrived on the 19th, and Brigadier Markham on the following day.

While at Ramnagar, Major-General Whish had wisely detached the force detailed in the margin to Wazirabad, where 6,000 Sikhs made a demonstration of crossing the Sudra ford, but withdrew to Gujerat when the British troops drew up to dispute the passage.

The Sikhs, who by their march to Gujerat had threatened the safety of the British communications, were drawn up in battle array on the 21st

February, in the form of a crescent facing south, and a mile to the south of Gujerat. Their regular troops were in the centre behind the fortified villages of Kalra and Chota Kalra in an open space between the town and the deep and winding bed of the Dwara river, which was now dry and sandy, and which covered their right. Their left rested on the Katela stream, while on either flank, beyond

† Chief Engineer.

the water-courses, which were some three miles apart, was disposed their cavalry, the Afghan Horse on their right. They were estimated at 60,000 strong and had 59 guns disposed between the intervals of their bodies of infantry.

To oppose them Lord Gough was able to put about 20,000 men into the field, and 96 guns, being thus for the first time superior to the Sikhs in artillery.

The British force ‡ which had undergone some changes in organisation, was drawn up at 7 A.M., a fine and bright morning, on both sides of the Dwara *nala*, which thus divided their centre. The right was protected by a troop of horse artillery and two brigades of cavalry under Colonels Lockwood and J. B. Hearsey. On the right was Whish's Division. In the centre Gilbert's Division, the brigades of Penny on the right, and Mountain on the left, being divided by the Dwara *nala*; next came the eighteen heavy guns; then Campbell's Division, and on the left the Bombay Brigade. The left flank was protected by White's Brigade of Cavalry. The ground between the watercourses was open, and a dead level, broken only by the villages which stood on rising ground in the Sikh position.

The Commander-in-Chief's plan of action was to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line so as to turn the position of their force in rear of the Dwara *nala*, and thus enable his left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double up on the centre the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them. At 7-30 the army advanced in the order above described, with the precision of a parade movement.

The enemy opened fire at a long distance and thus unmasked both the position and range of their guns. The infantry was thereupon halted just out of fire, while the whole of the artillery advanced, covered by skirmishers.

Cavalry.	3rd and 9th Light Dragoons.	Dawes Light field battery.	30th and 56th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B.	8th Light Cavalry.	2 troops, horse artillery in reserve.	3rd Infantry Division.
1st Brigade—	Sindh Horse.	Reserve.—5th and 6th Light Cavalry, 45th and 60th Native Infantry, one Bombay light field battery.	Brigadier-General C. Campbell.
Colonel Lockwood.	2 troops, Horse Artillery.		Brigadier Carnegie.
14th Light Dragoons.	1st Infantry Division.		24th Foot.
1st Light Cavalry.	Major-General Whish.		25th Native Infantry.
2 Risalas, 11th Irregular Cavalry.	Brigadier Hervey.	2nd Infantry Division.	Brigadier McLeod.
2 Risalas, 14th Irregular Cavalry.	10th Foot.		61st Foot.
2nd Brigade—	8th and 52nd Native Infantry.		36th and 46th Native Infantry.
Colonel J. B. Hearsey, C.B.,	1 Troop, horse artillery.	Major-General W. R. Gilbert.	2 light field batteries.
3rd and 9th Irregular Cavalry.	1 company, Pioneers.	Brigadier Penny.	Bombay Brigade.
3rd Brigade—	Brigadier Markham.	2nd Europeans.	Brigadier Dundas.
Brigadier White.	32nd Foot.	31st and 70th Native Infantry.	60th Rifles.
	51st and 52nd Native Infantry.	Brigadier Mountain.	1st Bombay Europeans.
	2 troops, horse artillery.	29th Foot.	3rd and 19th Bombay Native Infantry.
			1 Bombay light field battery.



A great and terrible cannonade was now opened on the Sikhs, who served their guns with their accustomed rapidity, and well and resolutely maintained their position, but after an obstinate resistance the overwhelming fire of the British artillery obliged them to fall back.

This cannonade lasted between two and three hours, when the infantry was deployed, and a general advance ordered, the movement being covered by the artillery. The village of Bara Kalra,

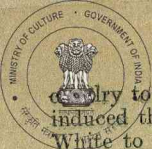
the key of the position, in which the enemy had concealed a large body of infantry, and which was flanked by two batteries, lay immediately in the line of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance. That General ordered Brigadier Penny to attack the village, whereupon the Brigadier led the 2nd Europeans, supported by the 31st and 70th Native Infantry, to storm the place, which was carried after an obstinate resistance. The Sikhs on the other side of the village covered with their fire the retreat of their comrades; many shut themselves up in the small mud houses, but the doors were burst open, and fire poured in until the defenders perished, fighting bravely to the last.

In the meantime part of Brigadier Hervey's Brigade, led by Colonel Franks, C.B., 10th Foot, with that regiment and the 8th Native Infantry, supported by Fordyce's troop of horse artillery, carried the village of Chota Kalra, under a heavy fire from loopholes, which caused many casualties in the infantry and decimated the horse artillery.

The heavy guns in the centre continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and excellent practice of the horse artillery and light field batteries under Brigadier Brooke and Lieutenant-Colonel Brind broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole line of infantry now rapidly advanced, and drove the enemy before it, the *nala* was cleared, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction, the British troops passing in pursuit to the eastward and westward of the town.

Throughout these operations the cavalry brigades on the flanks were threatened and occasionally attacked by vast masses of the enemy's horse, which were in every instance put to flight, with the aid of the horse artillery. Regarding the action of the cavalry on the British left, where Sir Joseph Thackwell was, that officer wrote in his diary:—

“Large bodies of Sikh cavalry showed themselves in front and on the rising ground on our left flank, and this occasioned the



to form line, as the infantry had already deployed. This induced the enemy to open fire from four guns, which obliged White to retire his left. I, however, soon remedied the mischief by directing Duncan's troop to advance within four or five hundred yards of the enemy's cavalry and he opened a well-directed fire upon them. Huish's troop also advanced and opened fire, and as the enemy's cavalry were advancing to outflank my left, the Lancers, who had thrown back the left, were formed to the front, and I ordered the Sindh Horse and a squadron of Lancers, supported by another squadron in echelon to the right, to charge the enemy's right, which they did in fine style, and drove this Afghan body and *Ghorcharias* opposed to them back with considerable loss. Meanwhile our line and guns were advanced, and cannonaded the enemy with good effect, and the Sikh cavalry were driven with loss beyond the Bara Darri, losing a gun * which had belonged to Captain Huish's troop. The infantry of the left being well up, I continued my movement to the left of the above place, where the tents of Sher Singh and others with their entire camp were left standing, and opened my twelve guns on the retreating enemy, and continued this, inclining well to the left, by which movement an immense body was cut off from the road to Jhelum, and eventually from that to Bhimber. They were several times charged by the 9th Lancers and 8th Light Cavalry, and a good deal cut up by Duncan's, Huish's and latterly Blood's battery, until the horses had no longer a trot in them. A great number of men were killed in the pursuit, which lasted for nearly twelve miles from Bara Darri."

The retreat of the Sikh army became a flight when the general advance of the British line took place; they dispersed in every direction, throwing away their arms, and the track of the fugitives was marked by dead, wounded, and articles of equipment. The total British loss in this action amounted to 96 killed and some 700 wounded†. The Sikh loss in men does not appear to have been very heavy, but 53† guns and several stand of colours were taken.

The battle of Gujerat was a skilfully planned and decisive engagement. Wisely waiting until he had sufficient reinforcements, particularly in guns, to ensure complete success, the Commander-in-Chief so hemmed in the Sikhs by his movements that they were forced to fight. He was at length superior in artillery, and he used

*Taken by the Sikhs at Chilianwala.

†For detail of casualties see Appendix IX.

‡42 were taken on the field of battle, 9 were afterwards taken by the 1st Light

Cavalry, accompanied by Captain J. Nicholson as Political Officer, and Campbell's division took two more during the subsequent pursuit.



his guns to break down the defence before launching his infantry to the attack. The action throughout showed a skilful combination of the three arms, which were all used most effectually.

At daylight on the 22nd, the Commander-in-Chief despatched Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, with the force detailed in the margin, to pursue the enemy and effect the passage of the Jhelum.

The pursuit.	
Fordyce's Troop,	Horse
Artillery.	
Dawes Light Field Battery.	
14th Light Dragoons.	
11th Irregular Cavalry.	
2nd Infantry Division.	

The 3rd Infantry Division under Brigadier-General Campbell was at the same time detached to follow up a portion of the Sikh Army supposed to have fled towards Bhimber, and to drive them from the plains, should they attempt to rally in that direction. The exact quarter to which the enemy had fled was unknown, but they appeared to have dispersed in every direction, while the Afghan Horse crossed the Jhelum on the night of the battle. Campbell returned on the 25th, having found two abandoned guns; he had scoured the country in every direction until he could find no trace of the enemy.

On the 23rd February, Sir Walter Gilbert arrived at Puran. having marched the first day $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Sikri Wala, and 18 miles the second day. On the 24th he marched 14 miles to Naurangabad, and hearing on the way that the enemy were in the act of crossing the Jhelum with their remaining guns, he moved on rapidly with his mounted troops to the ferry, where he found that they had all crossed, taking with them the ferry boats which they were engaged in burning and cutting to pieces. The enemy appeared some 20,000 strong on the opposite bank, all apparently irregulars from Bannu, as there were no red coats among them. At his camp here General Gilbert was joined by Brigadier J. B. Hearsey, with the 3rd and 9th Irregular Cavalry.

On the 27th he marched to Sukhlajpur, leaving the 3rd Cavalry to watch the enemy's movements. He then proceeded to reconnoitre the river Jhelum and its fords, taking 2 guns Horse Artillery, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, and the 31st Native Infantry. He found the river running in three distinct streams, the current being very rapid in all, and especially in the middle one, where the depth was so great as to make the ford almost impracticable for infantry. Having taken possession of the large island between the first and second streams, he returned to camp, leaving his escort which he reinforced with 4 guns [Fordyce's troop, Dawes' Field Battery, the left wing of the 2nd Europeans, and the remainder of the 31st to hold the island during the night. At

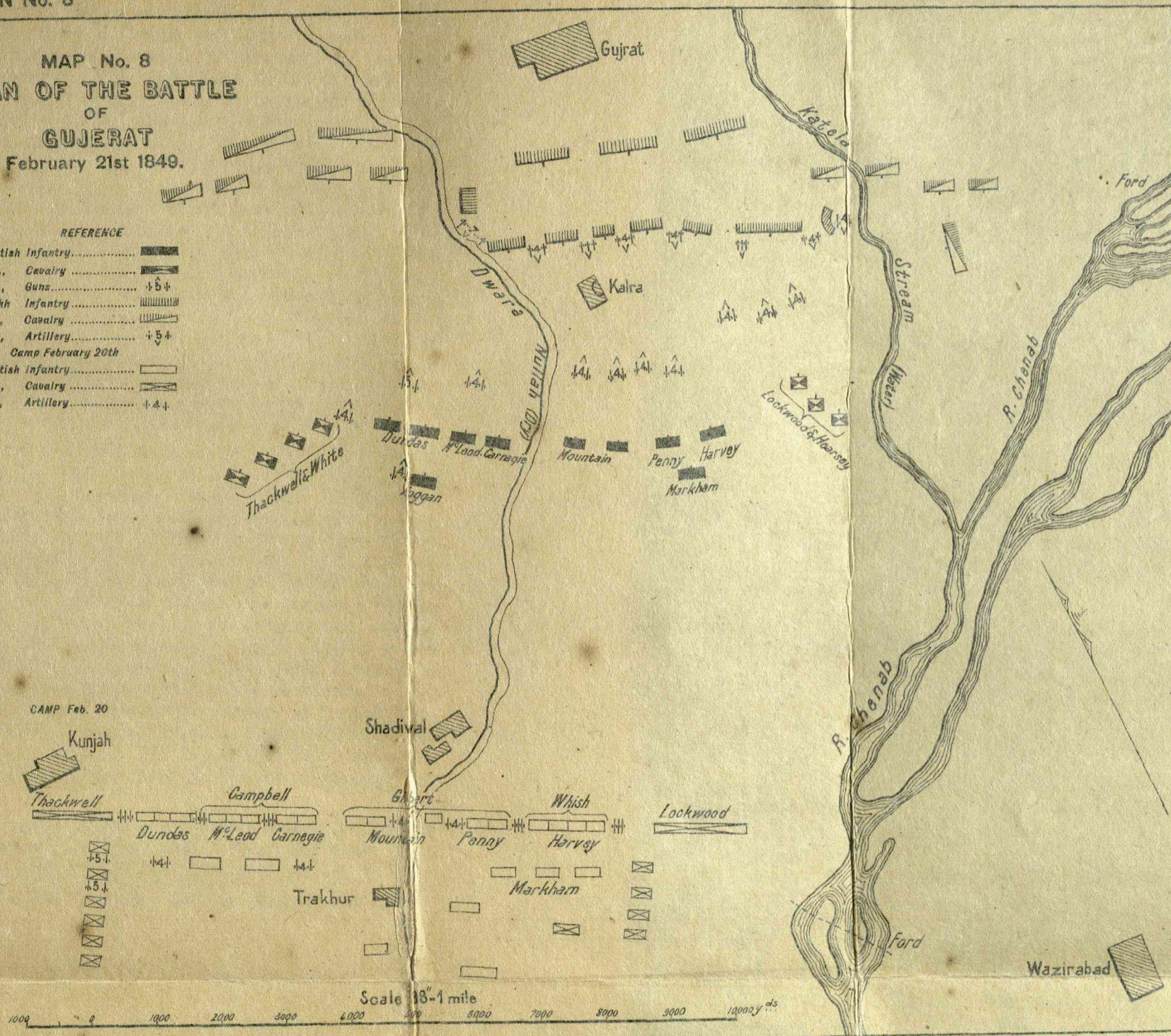


PLAN No. 8

MAP No. 8
PLAN OF THE BATTLE
OF
GUJERAT
February 21st 1849.

REFERENCE

British Infantry.....	[Symbol]
" Cavalry.....	[Symbol]
" Guns.....	[Symbol]
Sikh Infantry.....	[Symbol]
" Cavalry.....	[Symbol]
" Artillery.....	[Symbol]
Camp February 20th	
British Infantry.....	[Symbol]
" Cavalry.....	[Symbol]
" Artillery.....	[Symbol]





As yet the enemy were seen in large numbers at Pakhawal, just above the ford, but the occupation of the island appeared to have alarmed them, for they abandoned their position during the night.

On the 28th, Sir Walter Gilbert crossed the Jhelum to Pakhawal, and the same day the town of Jhelum was taken possession of by a party of the 9th Irregular Cavalry. Continuing the pursuit, Sir Walter Gilbert arrived on the 8th March within 31 miles of Rawal Pindi, where the enemy had halted to the number of 16,000. That day the British prisoners,* captured at Peshawar and elsewhere, came in accompanied by Raja Sher Singh, Lal Singh Moraria, and 450 followers. On the following day Sher Singh returned to Rawal Pindi to arrange with his troops for unconditional capitulation. Sir Walter Gilbert, however, continued his

advance, and closed up his rear division for the purpose of moving on the enemy's position. On the 10th he was at Manikyala, where Sirdar Khan Singh Majithiya tendered his submission, with 1,000 armed retainers and some guns. On the 12th at Hurmuk on the left bank of the Sohan river Chattar Singh, Sher Singh, and other Sirdars and officers of the Sikh Army, gave up their swords and 17 guns. On the 14th the General reached Rawal Pindi, and received the surrender of the whole Sikh Army. Forty-one guns were in all given up, and over 20,000 stand of arms were laid down.

But although the Sikh Sirdars and army had surrendered, Gilbert's pursuit of the Afghans. the war could not yet be regarded as concluded, until Dost Muhammad Khan and the Afghans were driven from the province of Peshawar, or destroyed within it. On the 15th March Sir Walter Gilbert marched 17 miles to Jani-ki-Sang, and on the 16th fourteen miles to Wah. At that place he heard that the bridge over the Indus was still standing, and that Attock was occupied by the Afghan troops. Seeing the importance of securing the bridge-of-boats at Attock, the General resolved to make a forced march of 31 miles. He left Wah on the evening of the 16th, bivouacked a few hours at Burhan, and reached Shamsabad at sunrise. After feeding the horses he pushed on with his cavalry and artillery to Attock, where he arrived with the cavalry at half past eleven, the guns coming up at one o'clock. He found the fort evacuated, and the rear guard of the Afghan army in the act of crossing the bridge-of-boats.

His troops had hardly shown themselves when the bridge was broken up and many of the boats floated down the river. The Afghans were drawn up in force on the right bank, and on the slop-

* Major George Lawrence and his family; Lieutenant Herbert, and others.



ground extending from the river to the hills in their rear. On the riverbank they had placed ~~three~~ batteries, two of them of three guns each, the third or right battery consisting of a larger number of guns. Outside the fort of Khairabad to their right they had placed two guns. Each battery was supported by a regiment of regular infantry; and crowds of irregulars, both cavalry and infantry, were formed on the sloping ground in rear of the guns.

But although showing so imposing a front, and having a rapid river to protect them, the Afghans showed no fight, and moved off before the British guns arrived. On the 19th Sir Walter Gilbert crossed the Indus, and on the 21st he entered Peshawar. The Afghan Army under Dost Muhammad had two days before evacuated that place and fled headlong through the Khyber.

The last struggle in the British conquest of India thus terminated in the final defeat of the most warlike enemy hitherto opposed to our arms and in the annexation of one of our finest provinces. And it is noteworthy that the noble people who stood so manfully against us on the banks of the Sutlej and the Jhelum have since supplied so many of the best soldiers to the ranks of the Indian Army, and less than nine years later served with valour and fidelity beneath our colours in the great struggle of the sepoy war.



APPENDIX I.

Proclamation by the Governor-General of India.

(Camp, Laskari-Khan-ki-Serai, dated the 13th December 1845.)

The British Government has ever been on terms of friendship with that of the Punjab. In the year 1809 a treaty of amity and concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the conditions of which have always been faithfully observed by the British Government, and were scrupulously fulfilled by the late Maharaja. The same friendly relations have been maintained with the successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh by the British Government up to the present time.

Since the death of the late Maharaja Sher Singh, the disorganized state of the Lahore Government has made it incumbent on the Governor-General in Council to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British frontier: the nature of these measures and the cause of their adoption were at the time fully explained to the Lahore Durbar.

Notwithstanding the disorganized state of the Lahore Government during the past two years and many most unfriendly proceedings on the part of the Durbar, the Governor-General in Council has continued to ovince his desire to maintain the relation of amity and concord which has so long existed between the two states, for the mutual interests and happiness of both. He has shown on every occasion the utmost forbearance, from consideration to the helpless state of the infant Maharaja Dhalip Singh, whom the British Government had recognized as the successor to the late Maharaja Sher Singh.

The Governor-General in Council sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army, and to protect its subjects; he had not up to the present moment abandoned the hope of seeing that important object effected by the patriotic efforts of the Chiefs and people of that country.

The Sikh army recently marched from Lahore towards the British frontier, as it was alleged, by the orders of the Durbar, for the purpose of invading the British territory. The Governor-General's Agent by direction of the Governor-General demanded an explanation of this movement, and no reply being returned within a reasonable time, the demand was repeated. The Governor-General, unwilling to believe in the hostile intentions of the Sikh Government, to which no provocation had been given, refrained from taking any measures which might have a tendency to embarrass the Government of the Maharaja or to induce collision between the two States. When no reply was received to the repeated demand for explanation, while active military preparations were continued at Lahore, the Governor-General considered it necessary to order the advance of troops towards the frontier, to reinforce the fron-



the posts. The Sikh army has now without a shadow of provocation invaded the British territories.

The Governor-General must therefore take measures for effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace. The Governor-General hereby declares the possessions of the Maharaja Dhalip Singh on the left or British bank of the Sutlej confiscated and annexed to the British territories. The Governor-General will respect the existing rights of all jagirdars, zemindars, and tenants in the said possessions, who by the course they now pursue evince their fidelity to the British Government.

The Governor-General hereby calls upon all the Chiefs and Sardars in the protected territories to co-operate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the common enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these States. Those of the Chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of their duty which they owe to the protecting power will find their interests enhanced thereby; and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government and will be punished accordingly.

The inhabitants of all the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings will be treated as disturbers of the public peace. All subjects of the British Government and those who possess estates on both sides of the river Sutlej, who, by their faithful adherence to the British Government, may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in all their just rights and privileges.

On the other hand all subjects of the British Government who shall continue in the service of the Lahore State, and who disobey the proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side of the Sutlej confiscated, and themselves declared to be aliens and enemies of the British Government.



APPENDIX II.

The Army of the Sutlej—1845-46.

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier G. Brooke—7 troops horse and 7 companies foot artillery.

ENGINEERS.

The Corps of Sappers and Miners.

CAVALRY.

Brigadier D. Harriott.

1st Brigade; 3rd Light Dragoons, 8th Light Cavalry, 9th Irregular Cavalry.

2nd Brigade; Body Guard, 5th Light Cavalry, 8th Irregular Cavalry.

3rd Brigade; 4th Light Cavalry, 2nd and 3rd Irregular Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

1st Division.

Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B.

1st Brigade; 31st Foot, 24th and 47th Native Infantry.

2nd Brigade; 50th Foot, 42nd and 48th Native Infantry.

2nd Division.

Major-General W. R. Gilbert

3rd Brigade; 29th Foot, 41st and 45th Native Infantry.

4th Brigade; 1st European Light Infantry, 2nd and 16th Native Infantry.

3rd Division.

Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B.

5th Brigade; 9th Foot, 26th and 73rd Native Infantry.

6th Brigade; 80th Foot, 11th, 27th and 63rd Native Infantry.

4th Division.

Major-General Sir J. Littler, K.C.B.

7th Brigade; 62nd Foot, 12th and 14th Native Infantry.

8th Brigade; 33rd, 44th and 54th Native Infantry.

Reorganised on 1st January 1846.

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier G. E. Gowan, C. B., 11 troops horse, 8 companies foot, Artillery
4 Light Field batteries and an elephant battery.



ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Smith, C.B., The Corps of Sappers and Miners.

CAVALRY.

Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B.

1st Brigade ; 3rd Light Dragoons, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, 9th Irregular Cavalry.

2nd Brigade ; 9th Light Dragoons, 11th Light Cavalry, 2nd and 8th Irregular Cavalry.

3rd Brigade ; 16th Light Dragoons, Body Guard, 3rd Light Cavalry.
4th Irregular Cavalry.

4th Brigade ; 1st and 8th Light Cavalry, 3rd Irregular Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

1st Division.

Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B.

1st Brigade ; 31st Foot, 24th and 47th Native Infantry.

2nd Brigade ; 50th Foot, 42nd and 48th Native Infantry.

2nd Division.

Major-General W. R. Gilbert.

3rd Brigade ; 29th Foot, 41st and 45th Native Infantry.

4th Brigade ; 1st European Light Infantry, 2nd and 16th Native Infantry.

3rd Division.

Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B.

5th Brigade ; 9th Foot, 26th and 73rd Native Infantry.

6th Brigade ; 80th Foot, 11th and 33rd Native Infantry.

7th Brigade ; 10th Foot, 43rd and 59th Native Infantry.

4th Division.

Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, K.C.B.

8th Brigade ; 62nd Foot, 12th and 14th Native Infantry.

9th Brigade ; 27th, 44th and 54th Native Infantry.

5th Division.

Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B.

10th Brigade ; 53rd Foot, 30th and 68th Native Infantry.

11th Brigade ; 6th, 9th, and 38th Native Infantry.

12th Brigade ; 55th and 63rd Native Infantry. The Nasserri and Sirmoor Battalions.



APPENDIX III.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST SIKH WAR.

(At Mudki, the 18th December 1845).

Personal Staff.—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded; Major Herries, A. D. C., and Captain Munro, killed; Captains Hillier and Edwardes, wounded.

General Staff.—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded; Major-General Sir R. Hill-Sale, G.C.B., killed; Major P. Grant, wounded.

Artillery Division.—2 officers, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 8 followers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants, 42 followers, 25 horses, wounded; Captain J. Trower and Lieutenant Pollock, killed; Captain F. Dashwood (mortally), Lieutenants Cox, Wheelwright, and Bowie, wounded.

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

Staff.—Brigadier Mactier, Captain T. L. Harrington, Volunteer A. Alexander, wounded.

3rd Dragoons.—Captain G. Newton, and Cornet E. Worley, killed; Lieutenants Fisher, Swinton and E. B. Cureton, wounded.

Body guard.—Lieutenant Fisher, killed; Captain Dawkins and Lieutenant Taylor, wounded.

5th Light Cavalry.—Major Alexander and Lieutenant Christie wounded.

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

Staff.—Captain Van Homrigh, A.D.C., killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., Captain E. Lugard, D.A.A.G., Lieutenant E. Nicolls, A.D.C., wounded.

1st Brigade.—*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne, Captain Willes, Captain Bu'keley, G. D. Young, Lieutenant Pollard, Lieutenant Brenchley (mortally), wounded. Assistant-Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, wounded. Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, 47th Native Infantry, wounded.

2nd Brigade.—*5th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Graydon, killed. Captain Needham, Lieutenants Carter, Bishop, DeMontmorency and Young, wounded.

24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed; Ensign Holt, wounded.

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



Major R. Codrington, A. Q. M. G., Captains Bolton and Gifford, Ensign Warden, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.—1 officer, 1 sergeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 4 sergeants or 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded;

Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B., K.H., killed; Ensign Hanham, 9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th Foot, wounded.

TOTAL—215 killed; 657 wounded.

(At Ferozeshahr, 21st and 22nd December 1845.)

Staff.—Killed, Captain W. Hore; wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, A.D.C., Lieutenant F. P. Haines, A.D.C., Major Fitzroy Somerset, M.S. (mortally).

Artillery Division.—2 officers, 2 native officers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 10 followers, 118 horses, killed. 4 officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 11 followers, 75 horses, wounded.

Captain Todd and Lieutenant Lambert, Horse Artillery, killed; Captains Warner and Mackenzie, Lieutenants Paton and Atlay, wounded.

Cavalry.—3 officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 172 horses, killed; 9 officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 114 horses, wounded;

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harriott, Captain C. F. Havelock, 9th Foot, D.A., Q.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., wounded.

3rd Dragoons.—Captain J. E. Codd and Cornet Ellis, killed; Major Balders, Lieutenants Morgan, Burton, Orme, White, Rathwell, wounded; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, 16th Lancers, killed.

1st Infantry Division.—4 officers, 6 native officers, 5 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, killed; 19 officers, 21 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 399 rank and file, wounded.

Staff.—Captain Lugard; Lieutenants Galloway and Holdich, wounded;

31st Foot.—Lieutenants Pollard and Bernard, killed; Major Baldwin, Lieutenants Plaskett and Pilkington, Ensigns Paul and Hutton, wounded.

50th Foot.—Captain Knowles, Lieutenants Mouat, Chambers and Barnes, Ensigns White and Mullen, wounded.

24th Native Infantry.—Major Griffin, killed; Lieutenant Grubb, wounded.

42nd Infantry.—Lieutenant Wollen, killed; Lieutenant Ford and Ensign Wardlaw, wounded.

48th Native Infantry.—Lieutenants Litchford and Taylor, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division.—8 officers, 3 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, killed; 13 officers, 9 native officers, 26 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, wounded.

Staff.—Captains Lucas and Burnet, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, wounded.

29th Foot.—Captain Molle and Lieutenant Simmons, killed; Major Congreve and Captain Stepney, wounded.



1st Europeans.—Captain T. Box and Ensign Moxon, killed; Captains Clark and Kendall, Lieutenants Beatson (1st Native Infantry, Interpreter) and Fanshawe, Ensigns Salisbury and Wreford, wounded.

2nd Native Infantry.—Ensign Armstrong, killed; Captain Bolton and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, wounded.

16th Native Infantry.—Major Hull, killed; Ensign O'Bryen, wounded.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.—11 officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, killed; 9 officers, 2 native officers, 13 sergeants or havildars, 3 drummers, 215 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wallace, killed.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, Captains S. Dunne and J. F. Field, killed; Captain A. Borton, Lieutenants Taylor, Vigors, Siowright, Cassidy, and Ensign Forster, wounded.

80th Foot.—Captains Best and Scheberras, Lieutenants R. G. Warren, G. Bythesea, killed; Major Lockhart, Captain Fraser (mortally), Lieutenant Freeman, wounded.

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. Crowley and A. C. Eatwell, killed.

73rd Native Infantry.—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

4th Infantry Division.—8 officers, 3 native officers, 9 sergeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, killed; 21 officers, 5 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Staff.—Lieutenant Harvey, killed; Captains Egerton and Burnet, Lieutenant-Colonel Reed, wounded.

62nd Foot.—Captains Clarke and Wells, Lieutenants Scott, M'Nair, Gubbins, Kelly and Sims, killed; Captains Graves, Sibley and Darroch, Lieutenants Gregorson, Ingall and Craig, Ensigns Roberts and Hewett, wounded.

12th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bruce, Captain Holmes, Lieutenant Tulloch and Ensign Ewart, wounded.

14th Native Infantry.—Captains Struthers and Walsh, Lieutenant's Wood and Lukin, Ensign Weld, wounded.

Total.—694 killed; 1,721 wounded.

(At Alival, 28th January 1846.)

Artillery.—3 men and 30 horses, killed; 15 men and 9 horses, wounded.

Cavalry.—3 officers, 2 native officers, 94 men, 145 horses, killed; 8 officers, 4 native officers, 134 men, 70 horses wounded; 1 man missing.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant H. Swetenham and Cornet G. B. Williams, killed; Major Smyth, Captains Bere, Fyler, Lieutenants Arme, Patte and Morris, wounded; Lieutenant Smalpage, 4th Irregular cavalry, killed. Cornets Beatson and Farquhar (mortally), 1st Light Cavalry, wounded.



Infantry.—1 officer, 1 native officer, 47 men killed; 17 officers, 2 native officers, 233 men wounded, 16 men missing. Captain P. O. Hanlon, Brigade Major, wounded.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Atty, wounded.

24th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Scott, wounded.

50th Foot.—Lieutenant Gremes, killed; Captains Knowles and Wilton, Lieutenants Frampton, Bellers, Elgee, White, Vernett, Purcell and Ensign Farmer, wounded.

48th Native Infantry.—Captains Troup and Palmer, Lieutenant Wall, and Ensign Marshall, wounded.

36th Native Infantry.—Ensign Bagshaw, wounded.

TOTAL.—151 killed; 413 wounded; 25 miss'ng.

(At Sobraon, 10th February 1846.)

Staff.—Lieutenant Colonels S. B. Gough, C.B., and M. Barr, wounded.

Artillery.—1 officer, 3 rank and file, 3 drivers, 17 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 10 followers, 23 horses, wounded. Lieutenant H. S. Y. Faithfull, killed; Major C. Grant, wounded.

Engineers.—2 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 1 native officer, 16 rank and file, wounded. Captain Abercrombie, Lieutenants Becher and Herbert, wounded.

Cavalry.—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded.

3rd Dragoons.—Lieutenants Hawkes and White, Cornet Kauntze, Quartermaster Crabtree, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.—2 officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed; 28 officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file-wounded.

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel Penny, Captain Garvock, Lieutenant Holdich, wounded.

31st Foot.—Lieutenants Law, Elmslie, Timbrell, Gabbett, Tritton (mortally), Bolton, and Ensign Jones, wounded.

27th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Renny and James; Ensigns Walcott and Ogston, wounded.

50th Foot.—Colonels Ryan and Petit, Captains Tew, Bonkam, Needham and Wilton, Lieutenants Hough, Smyth, Mount and Tottenham, Ensign Slessor, wounded.

42nd Native Infantry.—Major Polwhele and Lieutenant Macqueen wounded.

Nasiri Battalion.—Captain O'Brien, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division.—5 officers, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants, 109 rank and file, killed; 38 officers, 12 native officers, 46 sergeants, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, wounded.

Staff.—Major-General Gilbert, Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren, C.B., Lieutenants Gilbert and Jones, wounded.



29th Foot.—Captains Stepney, Young and Murchison, Lieutenants Henry, Duncan, Kirby, Macdonnell, Walker, Nugent, Henderson, and Scudamore, Ensign Mitchell, wounded.

41st Native Infantry.—Ensign Scratcherd, killed; Captains Halford, Cumberlege and Stephen, Lieutenants Onslow and Kemble, Ensigns Aikman and Bennet, wounded.

68th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Robertson and Ensign Dorin, wounded.

1st Europeans.—Captain Magnay, Lieutenants Patrello, Lambert, Denriss, Hume, Staples, Beatson (14th Native Infantry), Ensigns Palmer, Davidson (mortally), and Innes, wounded.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain Balderston and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.—5 officers, 1 native officer, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 13 native officers, 27 sergeants, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, wounded.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant Daunt, wounded.

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Mackenzie and Ensign White, wounded.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant Haviland, wounded.

80th Foot.—Captain Cookson, Lieutenants Crawley, Kingsley and Ensign Wandesforde, wounded.

33rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Tullok, wounded.

63rd Native Infantry.—Captain Ormsby, Lieutenant Morrison and Ensign Barber, wounded.

10th Foot.—Lieutenants Evans and Lindham, wounded.

43rd Native Infantry.—Captain Lyell and Ensign Munro, wounded.

59th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, wounded.

53rd Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gold, Captain Smart, Lieutenants Chester, Stokes, Breton, Clarke, Ensigns Dunning and Lucas, wounded.



APPENDIX IV.

THE MULTAN FIELD FORCE.

Commanding.

Major-General Whish, C.B.

Deputy Quartermaster General—Colonel Drummond, C.B.*Chief Engineer*.—Major R. Napier.*Assistant Quartermaster General*—Major Becher.*Assistant Adjutant General*—Captain Whish.

TROOPS.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Salter.

7th Irregular Cavalry.

11th Irregular Cavalry.

11th Light Cavalry.

Artillery.

Major H. Garbett.

Two troops, horse artillery.

Four companies, foot artillery.

One second class siege train.

Engineers.

Three companies, sappers.

Two companies, pioneers.

First Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hervey.

10th Foot.

8th Native Infantry.

52nd Native Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Markham.

32nd Foot.

49th Native Infantry.

51st Native Infantry.

72nd Native Infantry.



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APPENDIX V.

PROCLAMATION.

Lahore, 22nd July 1848.

The crimes and offences of Diwan Mulraj, the former Nazim of Multan, his rebellion against the Government of the Maharaja Dhalip Singh, his treacherous murder of the British officers, and his schemes and plots for the subversion of the Khalsa Government are matters of notoriety.

Diwan Mulraj and his force have been twice beaten in two general actions by the troops of the Maharaja under the command of Lieutenant Edwardes and General Cortlandt and the army of the Nawab of Bahawalpur ; and the rebel has betaken himself to the city and fort of Multan.

A large British force of all arms with an efficient siege train is now moving on Multan for the reduction of the fort and city, and the full and complete punishment of the rebel and his associates. This army will not return to its cantonments till these objects are fully accomplished and such condign punishment has been inflicted on the rebels to the Maharaja's Government and the insulters of the British power as will be a warning to all people.

But while the British Government will take ample and awful vengeance on the guilty in this rebellion, it is desirous that the innocent should not be involved in the ruin which awaits the rebel and his followers, and that those who have only joined the rebel standard as mercenaries should have an opportunity of escaping the vengeance which will be visited on all those found in arms, aiding and abetting the rebel when the British force arrives in Multan.

Notice is therefore now given to the people in arms at Multan and the inhabitants of the city. The former are warned to lay down their arms and depart to their homes. Those who are not the actual perpetrators and abettors of the outrage committed on the British officers, or servants and soldiers of the Maharaja who have deserted their colours or His Highness's service, and joined the rebellion against the Khalsa Government will be permitted if they depart at once to go away unmolested.

When the British army arrives before Multan, it will be too late ; the hour of grace will have passed away. The inhabitants of the city and those who possess property therein are warned that if, on account of armed opposition, it becomes necessary to take forcible possession of the city by storm, it will be impossible to save their lives, or those of their families, or protect their property. The city will, of necessity, it is to be feared, be involved in bloodshed, plunder, and ruin.

On the arrival of the British army before Multan, if the city has been peaceably surrendered the fort only will be attacked. If the fort be not unconditionally surrendered with those therein to the British power it will be besieged, and on being captured by storm the garrison will be put to the sword.

This proclamation is issued now with a view to save unnecessary bloodshed, and that all concerned may be fully informed of what will assuredly take place and that they may act accordingly.



APPENDIX VI.

Casualties in the operations before Multan, 1848-49.

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Corps	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and file.	Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and file.	
<i>Bengal Division.</i>							
Engineer Department ..	..	..	18	8	5	34	Major Napier. Lieutenants Lake, Garforth, Taylor, Gulliver, Pollard, Garnett.
Artillery ..	1	2	10	4	3	62	Killed.—Lieutenant J. Thompson, wounded Lieutenants Bunny, Hunter. Sonkey, Graham.
11th Light Cavalry ..	..	..	2	2	..	6	2 Native Officers wounded.
7th Irregular Cavalry ..	..	..	..	1	1	6	One Native Officer wounded.
11th Irregular Cavalry ..	..	..	13	4	5	108	Killed.—Major G. S. Montizambert. wounded.—Lieut. Hollinsworth (mortally). Capt. Macgregor and Moore. Lieut. Herbert.
H. M.'s 10th Foot ..	1	..	16	11	3	103	Killed.—Lieut. Col. Pattoun, Quartermaster Taylor. wounded.—Brigadier Markham; Major Case; Capt. Balfour, King (twice), Smyth, Brine. Lieuts. Swinburne, Birt-whistle, Straubenze, Maunsell.
H. M.'s 22nd Foot ..	2	1	3	4	2	56	Killed.—Lieut. Cubitt; wounded.—Lieuts. Richardson and Irwin.
8th Native Infantry ..	1	2	8	2	2	67	Killed.—Major Lloyd; wounded.—Captain Wroughton; Lieuts. Drew and Turnbull, 1 native officer.
49th Native Infantry ..	..	2	7	1	1	21	Killed.—Lieut. Cubitt. wounded.—Lieut. Richardson and Irwin. Lieut. Tyrwhitt.
51st Native Infantry ..	1	..	7	1	4	38	Killed.—Lieut. Playfair; wounded.—1 Native Officer.
52nd Native Infantry ..	1	..	24	7	2	47	Killed.—1 native officer, wounded.—Lieut.-Col. J. Nash, C.B., Captain Maitland; Lieut. Gillon (mortally) Ensign MacDougall; 3 native officers.
72nd Native Infantry ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Captain Tapp, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
<i>Bombay Division.</i>							
Staff ..	..	..	12	3	2	53	Lieuts. J. Hill and Fuller; 1 Native Officer.
Engineer Department ..	..	..	9	2	2	25	Captain Bailey (mortally); 2nd Lieut. Henderson.
Artillery ..	1	1	9	2	..	28	Killed.—Major Gordon. wounded.—Major Dennis, 2nd Lieut. R. W. Brooks.
H. M.'s 60th Rifles ..	..	..	16	6	6	80	Capt. Leith; Lieuts. Miles, Gray, Dansey, Herne, Law.
1st Bombay Fusiliers ..	..	..	1	2	2	18	Lieut. Dyett; 1 Native Officer.
3rd Native Infantry ..	..	1	28	2	2	70	Lieut. Warlen; 1 native officer.
4th Native Infantry ..	1	..	1	2	2	8	Killed.—Lieut. Youngusband; wounded.—Lieuts. Baugh and Fanning.
9th Native Infantry ..	..	..	6	2	4	37	Ensign Gordon; 1 native officer.
19th Native Infantry ..	..	1	..	1	1	3	Acting Master Elder; Quartermaster A. Johnstone, (mortally); H. Sandford; J. Chandler; H. Jones.
Indian Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	10	10	190	68	49	864	



APPENDIX VII.

Staff of the Army of the Punjab, 1848-49.

Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C.B., Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. Grant, Adjutant General.
Major Kins, Deputy Adjutant General.
Major Lugard, Acting Adjutant General.
Major Tucker, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain Otter, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, C.B., Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant Tytler, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant Paton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate General.
Captain Ramsay, Deputy Commissary General.
Captain P. Haines, Military Secretary.

Cavalry Division.

Brigadier-General Cureton, C.B.
Captain Pratt, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Tucker, Assistant Quartermaster General.

1st Division.

Major-General Whish.
Captain Whish, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Becher, Assistant Quartermaster General.

2nd Division.

Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B.
Major Chester, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Galloway, Assistant Quartermaster General.

3rd Division.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B.
Major Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.
Ensign Garden, Assistant Quartermaster General.



APPENDIX VIII.

Proclamation by the Resident at Lahore, dated the 18th November 1848.

To the subjects, servants, and dependents of the Lahore State, and the residents of all classes and castes, whether Sikh, Musalman, or other, within the territories of Maharaja Dhalip Singh, from the Beas to the mountains beyond Peshawar. Whereas certain evil-disposed persons and traitors have excited rebellion and insurrection and have seduced portions of the population of the Punjab from their allegiance, and have raised an armed opposition to the British authority ; and whereas the condign punishment of the insurgents is necessary ; therefore the British Army under the Command of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief has entered the Punjab districts. The army will not return to its cantonments until the full punishment of all insurgents has been effected, all armed opposition to constituted authority put down, and obedience and order have been re-established.

And whereas it is not the desire of the British Government that those who are innocent of the above offences, have taken no part, secretly or openly, in the disturbances, and who have remained faithful in obedience to the Government of Maharaja Dhalip Singh, be they Sikh or be they of any other class, should suffer with the guilty ; therefore all persons who are not concerned directly or indirectly in the present disturbances, are assured that they have nothing to fear from the coming of the British Army. Such persons are exhorted to remain without apprehension in their villages and homes, and, as loyal subjects of the Maharaja, to give every aid by providing carriage, supplies and the like, to the army which has entered the Lahore territories, not as an enemy to the constituted government, but to restore order and obedience.

Furthermore all classes of the community, be they Sikh or be they of any other caste or tribe, who merely through ignorance may have been led away by the false statements of the evil-disposed and insurgent Sirdars and others and have left their homes and assembled themselves under the standard of rebellion, are hereby admonished instantly to separate themselves from the insurgents and to return to their villages. If they do so now without hesitation or delay, no injury will happen to them ; if they neglect this warning and advice, certain destruction will come upon them in common with the other insurgents and rebels, and disturbers of the public peace.



APPENDIX IX.

*Casualties in the Second Sikh War.**(At Ramnagar, 22nd November 1848.)**Staff.*—Ensign G. N. Hardinge, wounded.*Horse Artillery.*—2 killed, and 7 wounded.*Cavalry.*—Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton, C. B., killed.*3rd Light Dragoons.*—1 killed, and 5 wounded; 6 horses killed, 12 wounded.*5th Light Cavalry.*—9 men killed. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Alexander, Captains Ryley and Wheatley, 1 native officer, and 12 men, wounded; 18 horses killed, 22 wounded.*8th Light Cavalry.*—2 killed, 2 wounded, 4 horses killed, 3 wounded.*14th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, Captain Fitzgerald and 12 men killed; Captains R. H. Gall and Scudamore, Lieutenant McMahon, Cornet Chetwynd, and 31 men wounded.*12th Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant J. G. Holmes, wounded.*(At Sudulapore, 3rd December 1848.)**Artillery.*—6 killed; Captain E. G. Austin, Lieutenant E. J. Watson and 14, wounded.

CAVALRY.

3rd Light Dragoons.—1 wounded.*5th Light Cavalry.*—1 wounded.*8th Light Cavalry.*—1 killed.*3rd Irregular Cavalry.*—3 killed; Lieutenant Gibbings and 3 wounded.*12th Irregular Cavalry.*—1 killed.

INFANTRY.

31st Native Infantry.—1 havildar, 6 men wounded.*24th Foot.*—2 killed, 4 wounded.*22nd Native Infantry.*—1 killed; Jemadar Sudar Khan and 2 wounded.*25th Native Infantry.*—Jemadar Thannu Ram and 4 killed; 8 wounded.*61st Foot.*—2 killed; 9 wounded.*36th Native Infantry.*—2 killed; Lieutenant Garstin and 2 wounded.*46th Native Infantry.*—1 wounded.



(At Chilianwala, the 13th January 1849.)

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Staff.—Major Ekins, D.A.G., killed; Major Tucker, A.A.G., and Lieutenant Paton, D. A., Q.M.G., wounded.

Horse Artillery.—Major Christie, Lieutenant Manson, and 22 killed; 20 wounded.

Foot Artillery.—3 killed; Captain Dawes, Lieutenant Dundas, and 19 wounded.

Engineers.—3 wounded.

CAVALRY.

3rd Light Dragoons.—24 killed; Captain Unett, Lieutenant Stisted and 14 wounded.

14th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant A. J. Cureton* and 1 killed; Major C. Stewart, and 14 wounded; 2 nursing.

5th Light Cavalry.—6 killed; Lieutenant Christie, Elliot and 14 wounded.

8th Light Cavalry.—8 killed; 2 wounded.

2nd Brigade.—Brigadier Pope, C.B., wounded.

9th Lancers.—4 killed; 8 wounded.

1st Light Cavalry.—4 killed; 5 wounded.

6th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Shepherd and 6 killed; Lieutenants Boys, Grindlay and 7 wounded.

INFANTRY.

2nd European Regiment.—6 killed; Lieutenants Nightingale, Bleaymire and 59 wounded.

31st Native Infantry.—3 killed; Captain Dunmore and 14 wounded.

45th Native Infantry.—17 killed; Captain R. Haldane, Lieutenant Palmer, Ensigns Combe and Trotter, and 55 wounded; 3 missing.

70th Native Infantry.—5 killed; 20 wounded.

29th Foot.—31 killed; Major Smith, Lieutenants Moncton and Metge, Ensign Nevill, and 203 wounded; 3 missing.

30th Native Infantry.—Captain Ross, Lieutenant de Morel, and 65 killed; Major Loftie, Captains Campbell, Ewart, Fenwick and Morrison, Lieutenant Swinhoe, Ensigns Pierce, Wood, Leicester, and 209 wounded.

56th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Warde, Ensign Robinson and 43 killed; Major Bamfield (mortally), Lieutenants Gott, Jones, Jervis, Bacon, Delamain and 227 wounded; 38 missing.

Staff.—Brigadier Pennyquick, C.B. and Captain Harris, killed; Br. Campbell, C.B., and Captain Morris, wounded.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brooks, Major Harris, Captains Lee, Shore, Travers, Lieutenants Phillips, Payne, Woodgate, Phillips, Collis and

* Son of Brigadier Cureton, who was killed at Ramnagar.



Ensign Pennycuik and 193 killed ; Major Paynter, Captains Brown, Bazalgette, Lieutenants Williams, Croker, Berry, Thelwall, Hartshorn, Macpherson, Archer (96th Foot) and 266 wounded ; 38 missing.

25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Money, and 98 killed ; Lieutenants Sutherland, Jeune and 90 wounded ; 12 missing.

15th Native Infantry.—8 killed ; Lieutenants Anderson, Shaw, Ellice and 45 wounded.

69th Native Infantry.—4 killed ; Captain James, Lieutenant Nisbett, and 61 wounded.

61st Foot.—11 killed ; Captain Massey, Ensigns Nagle, Parks, and 100 wounded.

36th Native Infantry.—28 killed ; Captain Carleton, Lieutenants Thompson (mortally), Weston, Magnay, Ensigns Bagshaw, Godley and 71 wounded.

46th Native Infantry 3 killed ; 51 wounded.

Total 602 killed ; 1,651 wounded ; 104 missing.

(*At Gujerat, 21st February, 1849.*)

Staff.—Provost-Marshal Budd, wounded.

Horse Artillery.—Captain J. Anderson and 22 killed ; 58 wounded ; 1 missing.

Foot Artillery.—Lieutenant Day and 5 killed ; Major Sir R. Shakespear 25 wounded.

Engineers.—Lieutenant Hutchinson and 8 wounded.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Lloyd, 14th Light Dragoons and 2 killed ; Captains Goddard and Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Stannus, 5th Light Cavalry and 37 wounded ; 1 missing.

INFANTRY.

10th Foot.—7 killed ; Captain Best and 53 wounded.

8th Native Infantry.—Ensign Cox and 4 killed ; Major Farquharson, Ensign Griffiths, and 63 wounded.

52nd Native Infantry.—5 killed ; Captain Jamieson, Lieutenants Lowther, and 31 wounded.

32nd Foot.—1 killed ; Lieutenant Jeffrey and 4 wounded.

51st Native Infantry.—5 killed ; Lieutenant Darnell and 48 wounded.

72nd Native Infantry.—1 killed ; 8 wounded.

2nd Europeans.—Lieutenant Sprot and 8 killed ; Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Elderton, Ensigns Toogood, Sandford, Matheson and 135 wounded ; 3 missing.

31st Native Infantry.—11 killed ; Ensign Gully and 131 wounded.



70th Native Infantry.—10 killed ; Major McCausland, Captain Edwards, Lieutenant Fytch, Ensigns Whiting, Murray, and 39 wounded.

29th Foot.—2 killed ; 6 wounded.

30th Native Infantry.—3 wounded. *56th Native Infantry*.—1 wounded.

25th Native Infantry.—1 killed ; 2 wounded.

61st Foot.—9 wounded. *36th Native Infantry*.—4 killed ; 9 wounded.

Sindh Horse.—2 killed ; 12 wounded.

Total 96 killed ; 706 wounded ; 5 missing.
