CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1846.

No. 51.

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LES W. JENKINS.

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1845.
Wm. SIMPSON,
No. 1, North Shore I

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James Street, Montre NAHAN, Land Agent, Kingston. NCY AND

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vantage as any other HUGH CALDE Wharf, April, 1844.

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on William street, wo ouse, &c., well adap ence. Also, on Rider e dwelling House, opp r Bouchier. Apply to

WILLIAM SIMPSON

uly, 1845. WANTED, AD about 15 Years of ag

uary 3rd, 1846. e Werald, DEVERY TUES

NAUDBY,
Store Street, nearly oplouse Hotel, Kingston,
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VERTISEMENTS.—Six lines st insertion, and 7½d. each n. Ten lines and under, in the lines, 4d. per line first insertion. Ten the subsequent in the lines, without specific ountermanded, and charged from the lines ountermanded, and charged from the lines of the lines

) BE LET,

WM. SIMPSON.

TEL DIEU,

7, 1845.

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IS,

rvellous sight is here! mple rocks and critical rocks and critical rocks and critical rocks and glorious band, among the day bright woods

m the violet sauds beneath, on the violet sale of glide!

gengeous shells do glide! n the thread of ruby red

stem of golden growth, flowers between. away! to upper daynustrous shapes are here— s of dark and wallowing bulk, uny eyeballs drear.

mied mouth and the spiny fin, sied mouth and the spiny has sied and warted back, thering switt, and the flabby slow, shrough the deep—sea track. sway! to upper day, snee o'er the breezy brine, the Nautilus gladly sail, set he Nautilus gladly sail, ying-fish leap and shine.

that is that ? "Tis land !- 'tis land ! d'' the sailors cry :
lalong and narrow cloud,
the sea and sky.
I'tis land!' they cry once more—
weemes breathing on

ws Night! when our first Parent knew from report divine, and heard thy name, not tremble for this lovely Frame, ious canopy of Light and Blue? mass caupy or lagric and Bilde? this curtain of translucent dew, din the rays of the great setting Flame, ms with the Host of Heaven came, Creation widen'd in Man's view. lik have thought such darkness lay con-

hy beams, O Sun ? or who could find. nd leaf, and insect stood reveal'd, uch countless Orbs thou may'st us

we, then, shun death with anxious ight can thus deceive, wherefore not Life ?

Miscellancous.

ears of age. Of girls there were only 47. delight on landing was indescribable.—
andred were taken charge of by the M. son and about 200 more were distributed responsible persons in the colony.

lings. The living and the dying were logether with less care than is bestowin the brute creation. Here and there seen individuals in the last agonies of saure; unknown, and apparently un-There was no offer of sympathy to al-the least their misery. Their com-

on the crowded deck, I saw direct-let of me one emaciated and worn down suffering to a mere skeleton, pining ad apparently near eternity. I looked to the steerage. The hot, mephetic air

she is the most ignorant awkwa'd ewetaw I have in the steerage. The hot, mephetic air corrowered me. At the foot of the ladder wo of the most miserable beings I ever the water of the wate

for a pillow. For the fourteen days elaborate and been under the charge of the mander, they had been assiduous in one or the other of them attending antly, and keeping watch alternate or this purpose.

more were apparently just expir-they tell me this is comparatively I should judge so, if the statement a can be relied on. He says that me 400 or 500 more at the factory intended to take with him on the but was preparently but was preparently in the previously. ut was prevented by the proximity

gave each a slip of paper with my name, directing them, to keep them, so that I might know them when they landed.

The elder boys are brothers, the younger was from the same tribe.

During the night the little sick boy died, as did also several others, and was thrown into the sea. When the brothers arrived near the beach they plunged in the water (as all the captives were required to do) and washed themselves, but came out with the slips of paper clencked in their hands. One of these we have named John Wesley, the other David A Sheparl, and have taken them to educate.

On arriving at the beach small quantities of biscuit and water were given the suffers.—
When it was supposed the danger of depletion was over, water was poured into a log cance, into which they planged like pigs into a rough. The stronger fairing the best.

Near where I sat was a small pool of brackish water, in a state of stagnation; altogether unfit to be drank; but as the contract of the captive was poured and the seventeenth century, some times consequently and the plant of the proof.—

Near where I sat was a small pool of brackish water, in a state of stagnation; altogether

ish water, in a state of stagnation; altogether unfit to be drunk; but on their discovering it, they plunged into it, swallowing its black con-tents with great avidity.

Several of the citizens succeeded with threats

wilderness of Paren, to search out the land of Canaan, who said on return,—"We saw the giants, the sons of Anak, there, and we were in our own sight as grass hoppers, and so were we in their sight.'—[Christian Watchman.

A PREDICAMENT. Many evenings have not elapsed since music, with its voluptous swell, resounded in our pub-

lic saloons, and Bright lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,

aye, women as fair and men as brave, as ever aye, women as fair and men as orace, as ever assembled to pay court to Dame Terpsichore. It was on the occasion of one of our public balls, and all that gaiety and vivacity prevailed which are so peculiarly characteristic of elegant intercourse and refined society in New Orleans. In that set of quadrilles danced the dark-eyed Crecks of the languishing, dragmy look, whose that set of quadrilles danced the dark-eyed Creole of the languishing, dreamy look, whose
movements were as graceful as the undulations of
the wave at eve time in summer; in this, the
blue-eyed girl of the North, with auburn locks
and agile motion. As a general rule, the dresses were faultless, at least they were fashionable, and great taste was bestowed on the dressing of the hair. Of the male members present
it is unnecessary to speak at any length; they
were as neat and as spruce as polished patent
set of quadrilles danced the dark-eyed Creolo of the languishing, dreamy look, whose
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A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.

alone in his glory.

And probably been thrown away strew, and had placed it under his such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conduct; for little as he gave her credit such conducts. He was thunderstruck—could not account for such conduct; for little as he gave her credit for knowing, he had not anticipated that she would serve him such a trick as that. Following her over to where she sat, he addressed her in a tone of displeasure, saying "Madame, to what may I attwibute conduct such as you have just been guilty of? You accept me fo'a pawtnaw, and then in the wawy middle of the dance, wun off and leave me standwing in the middle of the woom, a mawk fo' the sneaws and laughtaw of every one in the woom!"

"Hush!" said she, "hush!" putting her hand up to his mouth; "my bustle has all hitched round to one side."—[N. O. Delta.

"God grant ye, sir, great abundance of povert through a'ternity."
"What?" said the astonished clergyman,

ANECDOTE.—Sir Charles Seeley, who hourshedin the seventeenth century, some times condended to become a practical joker. In those day, when a gentleman drank a lady's health as a test, by way of doing her still more honour, he bequently threw some part of his dress into the lames, in which proof of his veneration his they plunged into it, swallowing its black contents with great avidity.

Several of the citizens succeeded with threats and whips, finally, in driving them from it. In walking half a mile along the beach, several of the mlay down to die, but were carried along by their suffering companions, or the citizens.

A Giant—We cut the following from a communication from bro. Dean, which appeared in Michigan Ch. Herald, of Peb. 16:—"We were much interested in visiting the giant of Kontucky, who keeps a public house on the banks of a canal running from the Ohio. This man, Mr. James Perter is without exception the greatest wonder I ever saw in human shape. He measures eight feet and six inches in height. He walks like an elephant, and looks like a main from another world. Ko A Bak, the Chinese, stood by his side and stretched his arms in vain to reach his hand to the giant's chin.

A Bak was at first afraid of him, but afterward became quite friendly and exchanged cards with this son of Anak. He said to him, "God bas shown to you a special mark of attention, by making you so large; may you live a hundred years, and afterward may I look upon your face in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a disciple of Jesus Christ. He appeared in heaven." A Bak seemed surprised and pained when informed that this wonderful man was not a di

the teant about the humber of windows it con-tained he most unfortunately slipped into the pit.

"Fe God's sake!" cried he, help me."

"Nq," said the proprietor, "I dare take noth-ing fron hence, without the consent of the ex-cisems; and it would be a pity to pull out a Hyde efore it is well tanned."

Foreign Intelligence.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA. 3,300 RITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS KILLED AND

WOUDED—AND REPORTED LOSS OF 30,000 SIKHS, AT MODEKEE AND FEROZESHAH.

Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the steem shp Cambria, came down to January 17 and furnish accounts of one of the greatest batles ever fought by the British in our Indian baties ever fought by the British in our Indian Enpire, in which we have sustained the known los of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gilant Sale, Sir J. M'Kaskill, and Major Broadfot. When these accounts left the scene of ation for Bombay, for Transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated around.

An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the fall of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our feld of Waterloo. Previous to laying be readers copies of the more important despatches, ve prefix the following brief outline:—On the 2th, 13th, and 14th of December, the Sikh arny crossed the Sutlej, with, at least 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry,) and about 150 pieces of canon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished— Aross with all its sweetest leaves yet folded.

Her dress was such as a Parisian modeste would not turn out; and though somewhat awkward, she danced not ungracefully. The fact is, she came in from the eastern part of the state, to pay a visit to some city cousins, and they, without much making up for the occasion, prevailed on her to accompany them to the ball, for which they had tickets of invitation. Native beauty they are a race to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race to rank the she wanted none, the battle, in the other had they did they continued they will be they did they continued they will be a they will be a she wanted none, the occasion, prevailed they will be a they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Landow the river may be abo

their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General M'Caskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the re-organization of their respective armies. During these two days the British commander received some reinforcements; but the invaders having fallen beck upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 40,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshah, about 12 miles retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozeshah the invaders had prepared a strongly-entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend, with 100 pieces of their huge field artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarely depict the fury and the obetinacy of the two days fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its material and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22nd December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjaub bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is varously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers.

FAOM CENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGE, G. C. B., THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA, TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.

form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position as its head renders this my duty; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe, as well as of all India. RIGHT HON. SIR, -It would be a superfluous

You, sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with a great proportion of their army, with the avowed inten-tion of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our part, a se-ries of difficult combinations for the protection of ur frontier station, so unjustifiably and so un-

expectedly menaced.

From the advance and salient situation of Fe-From the advance and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it; but when, on the 11th instant, it became known at Umbala, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed in rapid succession: notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallant-

Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallant-ry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Simind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where, by a most judi-cious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of

The main portion of the force at Loodianah was vithdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little ortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Lodianah and Ferozeporo could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some neasure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief. All this is soon related; but most harrassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labor allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Sheré Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could however provide little, except for our overworked cattle,) under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very The main portion of the force at Loodianah

that the force before Ferozepore felt the influ-ence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been despatched to oppose our further advance; their feeling par-ties retired on the morning of the 18th before

our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee. Soon after mid-day, the division under Major Soon after mid-day, the division under Major General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major General Sir J. M'Caskill, and another of that under Major General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, of the horse artillery (brigadier in command of the artillery force,) and the cavalry division, consisting of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaus-

in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally for want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when about three P. M., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavairy, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position.—
They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and 40 guns. They evidently had either just taken up their position, or were advancing to taken up their position, or were advancing to

taken up their position, or were advancing to battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the fire troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but in some places thick

taken up their position, or were advancing to battle against us.

To resist the attack, and to cover the fornament of the position of the position of the care of the position of the care of the position of the success of our arminer of the position of th

thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of beling irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry.

The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position-after position with great slaughter, and the loss of 17 pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss; the force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, right honorable sir,

night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, right honorable sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honor to command. The perseverance by which success was attained, you personally witnessed; and the troops, I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be deemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mætier, and Lieut. Colonels Banbury and Bryne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded.—These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferogepore shall be rescued from the invader, and

rayalued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his cheet, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieut. Colonels Banbury and Bryne, and other yaluable officers, are amongst the wounded—Thase lorsees our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferdozepore shall be received from the invader, and the insult to our territery and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this ardous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the generals of divisions, the brigadiers of the severs arms, the general, personal, divisional, and brigade staff, and the commanding officers of the regiments; but this dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of anot important operations,—I must, therefore reserve to a further opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name, to the notice of government, the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the wor principal departments. Major general Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part, in the active operations and the intervention of the great crisis. Major Grant, deputy adjutant general, therefore supplied his piace, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been to most only in the performance of these duties of this great crisis. Major Grant, deputy adjutant general, therefore supplied his piace, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been to one quence of two wounds which he received whist urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Nother many the propertied of the present, of his services, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been to one quence of two wounds which he received whist urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack o

placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individuall y, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honor of forwarding, at an early date to Government.

I have, &c., H. GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF, TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF

thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of be-ing irresistible. Their ample and extended line, tack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We

moved in second line having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieut: General Sir Henry Hardinge while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannorade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre. These kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal cheched in some degree, but, could not silence. Finally in a face of a storm of much lighter metal checked in some degree, but, could not silence. Finally in a face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments. They threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; within our grasp our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging.

omcer.

nk you, right honorable sir, forhaving they rode along its front with a gratifying

a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hither erto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery.—He commenced by a combination against our left flank: and when this was frustrated made such demonstration against the captured yillage as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns during this manœuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and abandoon the field.

For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has appear-

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