

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22d instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy: how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise. Within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of Her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry: the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Majors-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding officers of regiments, and with the departmental staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honourable Sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add, that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith enclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
H. GOUGH, General,  
Commander in Chief,  
East Indies.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22d of December 1845.*

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah,  
December 27, 1845.*

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer killed; 1 ditto wounded.

Total 1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

#### *Artillery Division.*

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed; 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed; 1 lascar wounded.

2d Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2d and 4th Companies 4th Battalion, with Siege Guns—2 warrant officers, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.