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THE Secret Committee of the East India Company has this day received, from the Governor General of India, a dispatch, from which the following is an extract:

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Kanha Cuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

(Extract.)

The immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts, hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the River Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government.

The Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and, though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the neighbourhood of that battle-field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their entrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the River.

The Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his entrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and

the siege train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached the Commander-in-Chief's camp, on the 7th and 8th instant. On the latter day, the Brigades which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Loodiana, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief. Within forty-eight hours from that time, the enemy's entrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, sixty-seven guns captured, and, during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigades of the British Army were thrown across the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge 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, were encamped in the Punjab, at Kussoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the River opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore.

For the details of these important and decisive operations, I must refer you to the enclosures of this despatch.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing briefly the pride and gratification with which I communicate to you these results so eminently evincing the energetic decision of the Commander-in-Chief's operations, and the indomitable courage of the British Indian army under his Excellency's command, and which will, I am convinced, be met with a corresponding feeling by the Home Government and the British Public.

I returned to Ferozepore from the field of Sobraon, on the afternoon of the 10th, within a few hours after the action had ceased, to superintend the passage of the Sutlej by our troops.

I joined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Kussoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Sobraon, the Ranees and Durbar urged Raja Golab Sing to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Raja first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Raja Golab Sing, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakeer Nooroodeen arrived in my camp at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maha Raja, and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maha Raja and the Government, to such terms as I might dictate. The Raja was accompanied by the Barukzie Chief, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential Sirdars of the nation.

I received the Raja in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered Nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Raja and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the Chiefs and Army was most unwarrantable,—that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing Treaty of Amity and Friendship,—and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

I told the Raja that I recognized the wisdom, prudence, and good feeling evinced by him in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that I was prepared to mark my sense of that conduct in the proceedings which must now be carried through. I stated, in the most marked manner and words, my satisfaction that he who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State.

I told the Raja and his colleagues that Mr. Currie, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, my Agent, were in full possession of my determination on the subject; that they were in my entire confidence; and I referred the Chiefs to those Officers, that they might learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which I had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The Chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them to the effect that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements would be immediately made, as far as were in the power of the Chiefs, to carry out all the details that had been explained to them.

The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war,—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which obtained in the time of the late Maharaja Runjeet Sing,—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government,—the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us,—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged that the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Sing, and the other Chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore.

I had prepared, for circulation on my arrival at Kussoor, a Proclamation declaratory of my present views and intentions with regard to the Punjab,—a translation of which was given to Raja Golab Sing and his colleagues, and a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

It was determined that the Maha Raja should meet me at Lulleana on the 18th (yesterday), when the camp arrived at that place. On the afternoon of the 17th, it was announced to me, that the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Sing and other Chiefs, had instantly on receiving the summons from Raja Golab Sing, hastened from Lahore, and that they had arrived at Raja Golab Sing's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our picquets, and that His Highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

I considered it right to abide by the first arrangement, and I directed that it should be intimated to the Maha Raja and the Chiefs, that I would receive His Highness, on the day appointed, at Lulleana, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon, the Maha Raja, attended by Raja Golab Sing, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Nooroodeen, Bhaee Ram Sing, and ten or twelve other Chiefs, had an interview with me in my

Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and Staff had been invited by me to be present to receive them.

As on the occasion of Raja Golab Sing's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maha Raja, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maha Raja in person, he could not be recognized, and received, as a friendly Prince.

Submission was tendered by the Minister and Chiefs, who accompanied the Maha Raja, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which, I stated, that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister Raja Golab Sing and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maha Raja, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters, and that, as all the requirements of the British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maha Raja and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maha Raja from that moment, as a Prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks, regarding the fame and character of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, and hope that the young Prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two States as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maha Raja; and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

In the course of discussion, the Minister asked, if the young Maha Raja should now return to the Ranee at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp? intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young Chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for His Highness's interests. I replied, that I thought it advisable that His Highness's camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches, that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Sing and Raja Lal Sing, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebam, about 18 miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They have been positively ordered by Raja Golab Sing to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the Minister, have been placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

It was intimated to me, late last night, that the inhabitants of Lahore and Unrisur were in great alarm at the approach of our army to the capital, and were under apprehension that those cities might be sacked and plundered by our troops. I therefore caused the Proclamation, a copy of which is inclosed,

to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maha Raja, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place (Kanha Kutchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments), heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honor of the result of the Maha Raja's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Honourable the
Governor-General of India.

Camp, Kussoor, Feb. 14, 1846.

THE Governor-General, having received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the dispatch annexed to this paper, announces to the Army and to the People of India, for the fourth time during this campaign, a most important and memorable victory obtained by the Army of the Sutlej over the Sikh forces at Sobraon, on the 10th instant.

On that day the enemy's strongly entrenched camp, defended by 35,000 men, and 67 pieces of artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river, was stormed by the British army, under the immediate command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., and, in two hours, the Sikh forces were driven into the river with immense loss, 67 guns being captured by the victors.

The Governor-General most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief and the British Army on this exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which, in open day, a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted, and carried, by the forces under his Excellency's command.

This important operation was most judiciously preceded by a cannonade from the heavy howitzers and mortars, which had arrived from Delhi on the 8th instant, the same day on which the forces under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, which had been detached to Loodiana, and had gained the victory of Aliwal, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief's camp.

The vertical fire of the heavy ordnance had the effect intended by his Excellency; it shook the enemy's confidence in works so well and so laboriously constructed, and compelled them to seek shelter in the broken ground within their camp.

The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and, in spite of every impediment, cleared the entrenchments, and entered the enemy's camp. Her Majesty's 10th, 53d, and 80th regiments, with the 33d, 43d, 59th, and 63d native infantry, moving

at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them, a forbearance much to be commended and most worthy of constant imitation, to which may be attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss they sustained. This attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant commander, Major-General Sir Robert Dick) obtained the admiration of the army, which witnessed its disciplined valour; when checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the 2d division, under Major-General Gilbert, afforded the most opportune assistance by rapidly advancing to the attack of the enemy's batteries, entering their fortified position after a severe struggle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp. This division inflicted a very severe loss on the retreating enemy.

The same gallant efforts, attended by the same success, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left, made by the first division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B., in which the troops nobly sustained their former reputation.

These three divisions of infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, drove his shattered forces into the river, with a loss which far exceeded that which the most experienced officers had ever witnessed.

Thus terminated, in the brief space of two hours, this most remarkable conflict, in which the military combinations of the Commander-in-Chief were fully and ably carried into effect with his Excellency's characteristic energy. The enemy's select régiments of regular infantry have been dispersed, and a large proportion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action.

The same evening, six régiments of native infantry crossed the Sutlej; on the following day, the bridge of boats was nearly completed by that able and indefatigable officer, Major Abbott, of the engineers, and the army is this day encamped at Kusoor, 32 miles from Lahore.

The Governor General again most cordially congratulates the Commander in Chief on the important results obtained by this memorable achievement. The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of the People of India, offers to his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, to the general officers, and all the officers and troops under their command, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the services they have performed.

To commemorate this great victory, the Governor General will cause a medal to be struck, with "Sobraon" engraved upon it, to be presented to the victorious army in the service of the East India Company, and requests his Excellency the Commander in Chief to forward the lists usually furnished of those engaged.

The Governor General deeply regrets the loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion. Major General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., who led the attack, received a mortal

wound after he had entered the enemy's entrenchments. Thus fell, most gloriously, at the moment of victory, this veteran officer, displaying the same energy and intrepidity, as when, thirty-five years ago, in Spain, he was the distinguished leader of the 42d Highlanders.

The army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, commanding the 3d brigade of the 2d division, a most able officer, and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th regiment, by which he was beloved and respected.

The Company's Service has lost an excellent officer in Captain Fisher, who fell at the head of the brave Sirmoor regiment, which greatly distinguished itself.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in again offering to Major General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., commanding the 1st division of infantry, his best thanks for his gallant services on this occasion, by which he has added to his well-established reputation.

The Governor General acknowledges the meritorious conduct of Brigadier Penny and Brigadier Hicks, commanding brigades in the 1st division.

Her Majesty's 31st and 50th régiments greatly distinguished themselves, as well as the 42d and 47th native infantry and the Nusseeree battalion.

The Governor General's thanks are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, commanding Her Majesty's 50th, who, he regrets to hear, has been severely wounded.

To Major General Gilbert, commanding the 2d division, the Governor General is most happy to express his acknowledgments for the judgment, coolness, and intrepidity displayed by him on every occasion since the campaign opened; and, on the present, the promptitude and energy of his attack essentially contributed to ensure the success of the day.

The Governor General trusts that the wound received by Brigadier Maclaren will not long deprive the service of one of its best officers.

Her Majesty's 29th, and the 1st European régiments, and the 16th, 48th, 61st native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, have entitled themselves, by their gallant conduct, to the thanks of the Government.

To Brigadier Stacy, on whom the command of the 2d division devolved, the Governor General's thanks are especially due, for the able manner in which the attack within the enemy's camp was directed.

The Governor General is also glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Brigadier Wilkinson, commanding the 6th brigade of the attacking division.

The brigade composed of Her Majesty's 9th and 62d régiments, and the 26th native infantry, under the command of Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, placed in support of the attacking division, by its firm and judicious advance, contributed to the success of the assault.

The cavalry, under the command of Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. Brigadiers

Cureton, Scott, and Campbell, were well in hand, and ready for any emergency. Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel White.

Brigadier Smith, the commanding engineer, fully accomplished the Commander in Chief's instructions; and to Capt. Baker and Lieut. Becher of the engineers, the Governor-General's acknowledgments are due, for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp: these officers will maintain the reputation of their corps whenever gallantry or science may be required from its members.

Major Abbott, of the engineers, exclusive of his exertions in constructing the bridge of boats, displayed much intelligence in the field. The merits of Major Reilly, commanding that most useful corps the sappers and miners, are acknowledged. The ability and zeal of Brigadier Irvine, the senior officer of the engineer corps, are well known to the Governor-General; and his forbearance in not assuming the command, having reached the camp on the preceding evening, is duly appreciated.

Brigadier Gowan, commanding the artillery, ably directed the practice of the heavy artillery on the left, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Biddulph, Lieut.-Col. Brooke, Lieut.-Col. Wood, and Capt. Pillans.

On the right, the howitzer practice was well sustained by Major Grant.

The troops of horse artillery of Lieut.-Col. Lane and Capt. Fordyce greatly assisted the attack of our infantry on the left; and, whilst the enemy were crossing the river, the fire of Lieut.-Col. Alexander's troop was most effective.

The troops of Capt. Horsford and Capt. Swinley also did good service.

The Governor-General's acknowledgments are due to Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, and to his department generally, for their ability and intelligence. To the Quartermaster-General the service is much indebted for the judgment and zeal which mark all the proceedings of that officer, and the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments to him, to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and the officers of that department.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Acting Quartermaster-General, Queen's Service, the Governor-General's thanks are due. He regrets the temporary privation of the services of these officers by the wounds they have received.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate-General, the Governor-General again has to repeat his thanks for his intelligence and gallantry.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, Persian Interpreter, the Governor-General offers his best thanks.

The Governor-General desires to record his obligations to Count Ravensburgh, and to the officers of His Royal Highness's Staff, Count Oriola and Count Greuben. This gallant and amiable Prince, with his brave associates of the Prussian Army, has shared all the dangers and

secured for himself the respect and admiration of the British Army; and the Governor-General begs to convey to His Royal Highness and to his Staff his cordial thanks for the ready offers of their services on the field of battle.

The Governor-General has now to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to his own Staff.

He renews to Lieut.-Colonel Benson, of the military board, his strong sense of the important services rendered by that officer during the whole of this campaign, whose general information in military details, and cool judgment in action, deserve this acknowledgment.

Lieut.-Colonel Wood, the Governor-General's military secretary, displayed on the 10th instant the same intelligence and gallantry as on former occasions.

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's political agent, has, throughout these operations, afforded most useful assistance by his ability, zeal, and activity in the field, as well as on every other occasion.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent, and honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, has shown the most unwearied devotion to the service, as well in the field as in the exercise of his personal influence in the Protected Sikh States.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Captain Cunningham, engineers, assistant political agent.

The Governor-General's Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Capt. Peel, and Capt. Hardinge, by their gallantry and intelligence rendered themselves most useful.

In the operations of this campaign, in which officers of the civil service have accompanied the camp, and participated in the risks incidental to active warfare, the Governor-General's thanks are due for their readiness in encountering these risks, and their endurance of privations.

The Governor-General acknowledges the able assistance he has at all times received from the political secretary, F. Currie, Esq. His acknowledgments are also due to his private secretary, C. Hardinge, Esq. and to the assistant political agent, R. Cust, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary general, has succeeded in keeping the army well supplied; and the Governor-General is much satisfied with his exertions, and those of the officers under his command. The army took the field under circumstances of great difficulty; and, by strenuous exertions, and good arrangements on the part of the lieut.-colonel, the army has now a large supply in reserve—a result very creditable to the chief of the commissariat department. The manner in which Captain Johnston has conducted the commissariat duties intrusted to him, has also met with the Governor-General's approbation.

To Dr. Macleod, superintending surgeon, and to Dr. Graham, as well as to the officers of the medical department generally, the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments.

His thanks are due to Dr. Walker, surgeon to the Governor-General, whose ability is only to be equalled by his zeal and humanity.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in celebration of the victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honourable the
Governor-General of India,
F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, G.C.B. Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, to the Governor General of India.

Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.

Right Honourable Sir,

THIS is the fourth dispatch which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory.

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs and our counter-mancœuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and his formidable *tete de pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the main body of our army. But, on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stormed from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head-quarters being fixed at Nihalkee, by myself, my departmental staff, and my engineer and artillery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field works on our side. Major General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's picquets at the post of observation in front of Kodeewalla, and at the Little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution

of this part of the plan was deferred owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example, in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both therefore possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposable field artillery was then put in position on an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on our left, two brigades of Major General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th foot, reinforced by the 53d foot, and led by Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards distance by the 6th brigade, under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th brigade, under Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodeewalla, 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 on and in the village of the Little Sobraon. Major General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse, under Raja Lall Sing Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major General Gilbert's right and Major General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of nine-pounders, enlarged into twelves, opened near the Little Sobraon with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day break. But it was half past six before the whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of seventy pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops, covered either by redoubts or epaulments, or within a treble line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was, as has been since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue

of this struggle must be brought to the arbitrement of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock, Brigadier Stacy's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumboorucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it; but soon, persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th foot, under Lieutenant Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of Her Majesty's 53d foot was as gallant and effective. The 43d and 59th native infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade 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. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease; but, at one time, the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej; and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings in the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single file, and reformed as they passed them; and the 3d dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had, on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then

nearly ceased; and the victors, then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge, and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, 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. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Ghoorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nussecree, met the Sikhs, wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers, of small stature but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent courage in the charge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great combat.

Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of 200 camel-swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and, in the forenoon, I caused our engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss severe in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B. a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape shot wound which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of Her Majesty's 80th regiment, in their career of noble daring. Major General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and unceasing exertions I have been so deeply indebted, and whose services have been so eminent throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the leader of the brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but they did not interrupt for a moment the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier Maclaren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Afghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has been badly wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, C.B. one of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honourable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of

the Nussée-ree battalion, commanding the 2d brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B. acting quartermaster general of Her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieut. Colonel Barr, acting adjutant general of Her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary. Lieut. Colonels Ryan and Petit, of the 50th foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, commandant of the Sirmoor battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army.

I have now to make the attempt, difficult, nay, impracticable I deem it, of expressing in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their talents and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sohraon.

First, Right Honourable Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having in all its details met your approbation. When a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your Excellency assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours. Nor did your assistance stop here; though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deeply in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore. Our prompt appearance on this side of the river after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

The major-generals of divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a dispatch, to bestow. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In his attack on the enemy's left, Major-General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory

of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable; but, since the hour in which our leading columns moved out of Umballa, I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out all my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes. I beg explicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C.B., I must commend to your special protection and favour: On him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and, to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold their due place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with fit reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C.B., in consequence of the only regiment under his command, that was engaged in the action, being with Brigadier Stacy's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works.

Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham manoeuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, Her Majesty's 29th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall, and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place, in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier Maclaren, C.B., in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers

of this force, sustained on this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation: I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available.

The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, in attracting and fixing the attention of Raja Lall Sing Misr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the 1st brigade of cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left by the 9th lancers towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order under a sharp cannonade.

Brigadier Gowan, C.B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Denniss supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign.

The effective practice of our rockets, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th inst., Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history, the capture of Bhurtpore, arrived in camp. The command would, of course, have devolved on him, but, with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. For himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the General Staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the dis-

charge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., deputy quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant Arthur Becher, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, assistant adjutants-general, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary-general, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at headquarters by Major W. J. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, sub-assistant commissary-general; all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery, in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate General, both as respects departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieutenant Sandys, 55th regiment native infantry, postmaster of the force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situation. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field-Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the depot of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. C. R. Sackville West, Her Majesty's 21st foot, officiating military secretary (Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieutenant Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Her Majesty's 39th foot, Persian interpreter; Lieutenant Bagot, 15th native infantry; Lieutenant Edwardes, 1st European light infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th lancers, my aides-de-camp; and Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted.

I have to acknowledge the services in the command of regiments, troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—viz., Major F. Abbott, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjab, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker and Lieutenant John Becher, engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieutenant Colonel Wood, artillery, commanding the mortar

Battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the eighteen pounder battery; Lieutenant Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, horse artillery; Captain G. H. Swinley, Captain E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major C. Grant, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Captain J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding sappers and miners; Lieut.-Col. White, C.B., commanding 3d light dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th light cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th light cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th irregular cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Fullerton, 9th lancers; Capt. Leeson, 2d irregular cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th irregular cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th lancers; Brevet Captain Quin, Governor-General's body guard; Brevet Major Angelo, 3d light cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st foot; Captain Corfield, 47th native infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, and Brevet Lt.-Colonel Petit and Captain Long, 50th foot; Major Polwhole, 42d regiment native infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Travers, Nusseeree battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th foot; Major Sibbald, 41st regiment native infantry; Major Birrell and Brevet Captain Seaton, 1st European light infantry; Brevet Major Graves, 16th grenadiers; Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 9th foot; Major Handscomb, 26th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th foot; Capt. Hoggan, 63d regiment native infantry; Captain Sandeman, 33d regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, 10th foot; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, 43d regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 59th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, 53d foot; Major Shortt, 62d foot; Brevet Major Marshall, 68th regiment native infantry; and Captain Shortt, 45th regiment native infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded—viz., Captain E. Christie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Maxwell, deputy assistant quartermaster general of artillery; and Captain Pillans and Brevet Captain W. K. Warner, commissaries of ordnance; Brevet Captain M. Mackenzie and Brevet Captain E. G. Austen, and First Lieutenant E. Kaye, artillery, majors of brigade; Captain R. Napier, major of brigade of engineers; Captain Tritton, 3d light dragoons, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant E. Roche, 3d dragoons, aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir J. Thackwell, and officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general of cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th foot, who was present in the field, but unable from the effects of a wound to discharge the duties of his office; Captain E.

Lugard, 31st foot, deputy assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3d light cavalry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Lieut. E. A. Holdich, 80th foot, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith; Lieutenant. F. M'D. Gilbert, 2d grenadiers, acting aide-de-camp to Major General Gilbert; Captain R. Houghton, 63d regiment native infantry, officiating assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Rawson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, killed; Lieutenant R. Bates, 82d foot, aide-de-camp to the late Major-general Sir R. Dick; Captain J. R. Pond, 1st European light infantry, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, 14th regiment native infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general; Brevet Captain Harington, 5th light cavalry; Captain A. Spottiswoode, 9th lancers; Lieutenant R. Pattinson, 16th lancers; Captain J. Garvock, 31st foot; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, 29th foot; Captain J. L. Taylor, 26th light infantry; Lieutenant H. F. Dunsford, 59th regiment native infantry, majors of brigade, Captain Combe, 1st European light infantry, major of brigade, 2d brigade; Captain Gordon, 11th native infantry, major of brigade, 6th brigade; Captain A. G. Ward, 68th native infantry, major of brigade, and Lieutenant P. Hay, major of brigade (killed).

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieutenant Colonel Wood and the officers of your personal staff, as well as by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in this battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but, throughout it, were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics where their interest leads them to magnify numbers; but our own observation on the river banks and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8000 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Sing, Attareewalla, Generals Goolab Sing Koopta and Heera Sing Topee, Sirdar Kishen Sing, son of the late Jemadar Kooshall Sing; Generals Mobaruck Ally and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futteh-ood-deen Khan of Kussoor. The body of Sham Sing was sought for in the captured camp by his followers; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death rather than ac-

company the army in its flight; I forbade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has at least, in God's providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards on the soil of the Punjaub. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had perhaps mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary materiel, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.

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

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing 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 Action at Sobraon, on 10th February 1846.

General Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 2d, 3d, 5th troops)—1 rank and file, 1 syce driver, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2d, 3d troops)—1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces, 20 horses, wounded.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2d, 3d troops)—5 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion Artillery (2d company)—1 lascars wounded.

3d Battalion Artillery (3d and 4th companies)—3 rank and file, 2 lascars, wounded.

4th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th companies)—2 syces, 3 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 3 syces, 2 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

6th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th companies)—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineer Department and Sappers.

2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 horses wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—5 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 22 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 20 horses missing.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—2 horses killed; 10 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 horse killed; 3 horses wounded.

2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 5 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

2d Irregular Cavalry, Head Quarters and Right Wing—2 horses wounded.

3d Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard—1 horse wounded.

Total—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded; 24 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—35 rank and file killed; 7 European officers, 112 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 4 native officers, 64 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 European officer, 41 rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 186 rank and file, wounded.

42d Light Infantry—8 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 53 rank and file, wounded.

Nusseeree Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 6 native officers, 74 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers killed; 4 wounded.

3d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 12 European officers, 7 serjeants, 132 rank and file, wounded.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—2 havildars, 14 rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, wounded.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 67 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 10 European officers, 10 serjeants, 142 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 19 havildars, 1 drummer, 122 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battallion—1 European officer, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 native officers, 3 havildars, 123 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants and havildars, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants and havildars, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse wounded.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—3 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 19 rank and file wounded.

H. M.'s 62d Foot—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

6th Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 3 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, wounded.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

43d Regiment Native Infantry—7 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 5 havildars, 85 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 53 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

H. M.'s 53d Foot—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 1 serjeant, 104 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 3 serjeants and havildars, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce drivers, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native ditto, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded; 24 horses missing.

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

2d ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3d ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

Total—13 European officers, 3 native officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 292 rank and file, 3 syces, and 36 horses, killed; 101 European officers, 39 native officers, 74 serjeants and havildars, 7 trumpeters and drummers, 832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 83 horses, wounded; 29 horses missing.

European officers—13 killed, 101 wounded.

Native officers—3 killed, 39 wounded.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file—301 killed, 1913 wounded.

Lascars, syce drivers, syces, &c.—3 killed, 10 wounded.

Total—320 killed, 2063 wounded.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2383.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.**Killed.**Artillery Division.*

1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithfull.

1st Infantry Division.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Lieutenant C. R. Grimes.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B. Brigadier.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—Lieutenant W. T. Bartley.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—Lieutenant W. Y. Beale.

Her Majesty's 53d Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster General to Her Majesty's Forces, very severely; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. Barr, Officiating Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces, severely and dangerously.

Artillery Division.

2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—Brevet Major C. Grant, slightly.

Engineer Department.

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; First Lieutenant J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, slightly.

Cavalry Division.

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieut. H. W. White, ditto; Cornet Kauntze, severely; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree, slightly.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., severely.

Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. N. Penny, Brigadier and Captain J. Garcock, Major of Brigade, severely.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—Lieut. R. Law, severely; Lieut. G. Elmslie, severely; Lieut. S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both thighs broken; Lieut. P. Gabbett, slightly; Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieut. and Adjutant Bolton, severely.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. and Adjutant R. Renny, severely; Lieut. H. C. James, 32d N.I., slightly; Ensign W. H. Walcott, slightly; and J. D. Ogston, slightly.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. Ryan, K.H., dangerously; Brevet Col. P. J. Petit, dangerously; Capt. G. M'L. Tew, dangerously; Capt. J. B. Bonham, dangerously; Capt. Needham, dangerously; Capt. J. L. Wilton, very severely; Lieut. H. W. Hough, severely; Lieut.

J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieut. C. A. Mouat, severely; Ensign C. H. Slessor, slightly; and Lieut. C. H. Tottenham, slightly.

42d Light Infantry—Major T. Polwhele, slightly; and Lieut. A. Macqueen, severely.

Nusseree Battalion—Capt. C. O'Brien, severely.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly; Lieut. F. M'D. Gilbert, A.D.C., slightly.

Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. Maclaren, C. B., Brigadier, dangerously; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely, right arm amputated.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, severely; Capt. J. D. Young, slightly; Capt. K. Murchison, slightly; Lieut. R. F. Henry, Lieut. J. O. Duncan, severely; Lieut. W. Kirby, very severely; Lieut. C. E. Macdonnell, severely; Lieut. H. G. Walker, slightly; Lieut. St. G. M. Nugent, severely; Lieut. G. St. J. Henderson, contusion; Lieut. E. T. Scudamore, severely; and Ensign G. Mitchell, very severely, right leg amputated.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. W. H. Halford, severely; Capt. J. Cumberlege, severely; Capt. J. W. V. Stephen, slightly; Lieut. A. W. Onslow, slightly; Lieut. M. F. Kemble, slightly; Ensign C. H. Scatcherd, severely, since dead; Ensign C. R. Aikman, slightly; and Ensign J. P. Bennet, slightly.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. P. A. Robertson, slightly; and Ensign J. A. Dorin, slightly.

1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Capt. E. Magnay, severely; Lieut. J. Pattullo, severely; Lieut. J. Lambert, severely; Lieut. G. G. Denniss, severely; Lieut. A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign C. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously, since dead; Ensign P. R. Innes, slightly; and Lieut. D. C. T. Beatson (14th N. I.), severely.

16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers—Capt. A. Balderston, severely; and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.

Sirmoor Battalion—Capt. J. Fisher (23d N. I.), killed.

3d Infantry Division.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Lieut. R. Daunt, slightly.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. F. Mackenzie, severely; and Ensign M. J. White, slightly.

H. M.'s 62d Foot—Lieut. R. H. Haviland, severely.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Capt. W. Cookson, slightly; Lieut. R. Crawley, severely; Lieut. E. W. P. Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesforde, severely.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. T. Tulloh, severely.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. W. C. Ormsby, severely; Lieut. H. A. Morrisson, slightly; Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—Lieut. H. R. Evans, slightly; and Lieut. C. J. Lindham, severely.

43d Regiment Light Infantry—Captain H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. H. B. Lumsden, severely.

H. M.'s 53d Foot—Captain T. Smart, severely; Lieut. J. Chester, severely; Lieut. A. B. O. Stokes, severely; Ensign W. Dunning, severely; Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Gold, slightly; Lieut. J. Breton, slightly; Lieut. R. N. Clarke, severely; and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.

PAT. GRANT,
Deputy-Adjutant-General of
the Army.

*Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.*

**PROCLAMATION by the Right Honourable the
Governor General of India.**

Kussoor, Feb. 14, 1846.

THE Sikh Army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British Army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjab.

The Governor General announces by this Proclamation, that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the Proclamation of the 13th December last, as having been forced upon the Governor General for the purpose of "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."

These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjab by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government, by the infraction of the treaty of 1809, A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British Provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the Government and Army of the Lahore State have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The Governor General, as already announced in the Proclamation of the 13th December, "sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army and to protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore Government suddenly, and without a pretext of

complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organise the means of offensive warfare; and whatever may now befall the Lahore State, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that Government and its Army.

No extension of territory was desired by the Government of India: the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore State. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold, will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British Provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as a part of the indemnity required from the Lahore State.

The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh Government in the Punjab; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for, and immediate submission tendered), nevertheless, the Governor General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the Chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and, by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor General to organise a Sikh Government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the faithful Ally of the British Power.

The Governor General, at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, than by making this declaration of his intention—the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

The Governor General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Sing, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British Power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh Government at Lahore, capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh State, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the Paramount Power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be re-

newed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjab as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient.

By order,
F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

PROCLAMATION by the Governor General of India.

Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18, 1846.

THE Chiefs, Merchants, Traders, Ryots, and other Inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur are hereby informed, that His Highness Maha Raja Dhuleep Sing has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maha Rajah and Durbar having acquiesced

in all the terms imposed by the British Government, the Governor General, having every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be established between the two Governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear from the British Army.

The Governor General and the British Troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa Army, will aid their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendants of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjab will, in that case, be perfectly safe, in person and property, from any molestation by the British Troops; and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

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

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

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