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India Board, April 1, 1846.

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.