

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 Raeban, 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