

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-