

neral, has been read in presence of the Minister and Chiefs of the Durbar. At the close of that letter, it is requested that a British force may be left at Lahore for a limited period.

"Upon this, it is to be observed that, from the wording of the letter, it is not evident that the retention of a British force at Lahore is sincerely and urgently desired by the Lahore Government, and the nature of the disturbances which are to be provided against, is not specifically described. In so important a matter, general expressions are out of place. The British Government desires to exercise no interference with the Government of Lahore after the Treaty of Peace is concluded; and the Governor-General is not willing to have any concern with the Lahore Government, or to accede to any measure not provided for by the Treaty. This has been repeatedly explained to the Lahore Durbar. If, therefore, for any special reason, and on any particular account, the assistance and intervention of the British Government are desired by the Lahore Durbar, the fact should have been more distinctly stated in the Khurreeta, and the causes which render such aid indispensable should have been given in detail. However, as the Maharajah has authorized the Chiefs named in the Khurreeta, and who are now present, to make known all the particulars of the case, they should now state all the circumstances in full."

The Minister and Chiefs, after consultation, read aloud the substance of the paper, of which the following is a translation, but requested that it might be put in the form of a Khurreeta from the Maharajah, and sent in the evening. A communication was then made to the Governor-General, who determined that a British force should, under certain conditions, to be entered in a separate engagement, occupy Lahore for a limited time. The Treaty was then signed by the Commissioners, and the meeting broke up.

*Translation of the Document alluded to in the preceding Paragraph, afterwards sent from the Durbar as a formal Khurreeta, with the seal of the Maharajah.*

"ALL the circumstances regarding the disorganization of the Government of Lahore since the demise of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, until the present time, are well known to the British Government.

"The satisfactory settlement of affairs, the discharge of the disturbers of public peace, and the reorganization of the army under the stipulations of the new Treaty, are now engaging consideration. But lest, after the departure of the British forces, the evil disposed should create fresh disturbances, and endeavour to ruin the State, it is the earnest and sincere desire and hope of the Lahore Durbar, that British troops with intelligent officers should, for some months, as circumstances may seem to require, be left at Lahore, for the protection of the Government and the Maharajah, and the inhabitants of the city. When af-

fairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period prescribed for the stay of the British force shall have expired, the troops may then be withdrawn."

GENERAL ORDER by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lahore, March 8, 1846.

THE treaty of peace, between the British Government and that of His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, has been signed.

The treaty will be ratified by the Governor-General in presence of the Maharajah and the Sikh Chiefs to-morrow afternoon, the 9th instant, at four o'clock, in the Governor-General's tent.

The Governor-General invites his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency the Governor of Sind, with their personal staff, to attend on this occasion, also the generals of divisions, the brigadiers, the head of each department, and all officers commanding corps, with one native officer from every regiment.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will be received by a salute of 21 guns. The street leading to the Governor-General's tent will be lined by detachments of regiments, according to the orders which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue.

The following day, the Governor-General will pay his Highness the Maharajah a visit of congratulation on the restoration of peace between the two Governments, and will leave the camp for that purpose at three o'clock. The escort will be fixed in the General Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 36 pieces of Sikh artillery which were pointed against the British army, have been surrendered and brought into camp. The disbandment of the Sikh army, its re-organization, on the same rate of pay as in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and the limitations of its numbers, have been settled by the treaty.

At the earnest solicitation of the Government of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the Governor-General has consented to occupy the citadel and town of Lahore by British troops for a limited period, that opportunity may be afforded the Lahore Government of completing the reorganization of its army according to the stipulations of the treaty.

If, by the good offices of the British Government, peace and order can take the place of the military anarchy and misrule by which the Sikh nation has been brought to the verge of dissolution, the Governor-General will rejoice that the co-operation of the British Government, by the aid of its faithful army, shall have been successful in effecting that object. It is the strongest proof which the British Government can give, of the sincerity of its desire to see a Sikh Government re-established. The British Government having afforded the protection desired, the troops will be withdrawn before the end of the year. The details of the force will be determined be-