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# Appendix.

CONTAINING

THE

## PROCLAMATIONS

Published by order of Lieutenant-General Sir  
HENRY HARDINGE, G. C. B., Governor-General of  
India, and

## THE DESPATCHES

Relating to the several Glorious Victories over the  
SIKHS gained by the British Troops forming "THE  
ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ," under the personal Command  
of Sir HUGH GOUGH, Baronet, G. C. B., Commander-  
in-Chief in India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JANUARY, 1845.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following Proclamation issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

## FIRST PROCLAMATION

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Dated from Camp Luskurree Khanke Serai, 13th December, 1845.*

The British Government has ever been on terms of Friendship with that of the Punjab. In the year 1809, a Treaty of Amity and Concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, the conditions of which have always been faithfully observed by the British Government, and were scrupulously fulfilled by the late Maha Rajah.

The same friendly relations have been maintained with the successors of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing by the British Government up to the present time.

Since the death of the late Maha Rajah Sher Singh, the disorganized state of the Lahore Government has made it incumbent on the Governor General in Council to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British Frontier; the nature of these measures and the cause of their adoption were at the time fully explained to the Lahore Durbar.

Notwithstanding the disorganized state of the Lahore Government during the last two years, and many most unfriendly proceedings on the part of the Durbar, the Governor Ge-

neral in Council has continued to evince his desire to maintain the relations of Amity and Concord which had so long existed between the two States for the mutual interests and happiness of both. He has shown on every occasion the utmost forbearance from consideration to the helpless state of the infant Maha Rajah Dhulleep Sing whom the British Government had recognized as the successor to the late Maha Rajah Shere Sing.

The Governor General in Council sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its Army, and to protect its subjects: He had not, up to the present moment, abandoned the hope of seeing that important object effected by the patriotic efforts of the Chiefs and people of that country.

The Sikh Army recently marched from Lahore towards the British Frontier, as it was alleged by the orders of the Durbar, for the purpose of invading the British Territory.

The Governor General's Agent, by direction of the Governor General, demanded an explanation of this movement—and no reply being returned within a reasonable time, the demand was repeated. The Governor General, unwilling to believe in the hostile intentions of the Sikh Government, to which no provocation had been given, refrained from taking any measures which might have a tendency to embarrass the Government of the Maha Rajah or to induce collision between the two States.

When no reply was given to the repeated demand for explanation, and while active Military preparations were continued at Lahore, the Governor General considered it necessary to order the advance of Troops towards the Frontier to reinforce the Frontier posts.

The Sikh Army has now, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British Territories.

The Governor General must therefore take measures for effectually protecting the British Provinces—for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of Treaties and disturbers of the public peace.

The Governor General hereby declares the possessions of Maha Rajah Dhulleep Sing on the left, or British Bank of the Sutlege, confiscated and annexed to the British Territories.

The Governor General will respect the existing rights of all Jagheerdars, Zemindars and Tenants in the said possessions, who, by the course they now pursue, evince their fidelity to the British Government.

The Governor General hereby calls upon all the Chiefs and Sirdars in the Protected Territories to co-operate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the common enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these States. Those of the Chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of this duty, which they owe to the Protecting Power, will find their interests promoted thereby, and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government, and will be punished accordingly.

The Inhabitants of all the Territories on the left Bank of the Sutlege are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands, who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings, will be treated as disturbers of the Public Peace.

All subjects of the British Government and those who possess Estates on both sides the River Sutlege, who, by their faithful adherence to the British Government, may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in their just rights and privileges.

On the other hand, all subjects of the British Government, who shall continue in the service of the Lahore State, and who disobey this Proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side the Sutlege confiscated, and declared to be Aliens and Enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General*

(True Copy) (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy.*

## NOTIFICATION

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JANUARY, 1846.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information the following Notification issued at Ferozepore, on the 25th ultimo, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, announcing a series of brilliant Victories obtained by the British Forces, over the Sikh Army, followed by

the precipitate retreat of the Enemy towards the Sutlej with the loss of upwards of Ninety pieces of Artillery.

2. In republishing this Notification the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that in conformity with the orders therein contained, a Salute of 21 guns be fired from the Garrison of Bombay, at noon this day, and that a similar Salute be fired, on receipt of this order, at all the Principal Military Stations under this Presidency.

3. The Governor in Council also directs that the Notification of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India be carefully read and explained to the Troops at all the stations of the Army of this Presidency, at a special parade to be held for the purpose.

4. In giving publicity to this notification, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council invites all British Subjects at the Presidency, to unite in offering up to Almighty God, their humble thanks for the signal success which He has Graciously vouchsafed to our Arms.

5. The respective Ministers of the different Christian denominations in Bombay are also requested to offer up appropriate thanksgivings for these mercies on Sunday next the 11th instant, and those at out-Stations on the 1st Sunday after the receipt of this notification.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FEROZPOOR, 25TH DECEMBER, CHRISTMAS-DAY, 1845.

The Governor General has the heartfelt satisfaction to announce to His Honor the President in Council, to the Army and to the people of India, the repulse of the Sikh Forces in their attack on a portion of the British Army, near Moodkee on the night of the 18th instant, and the capture, on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22nd, of their entrenched camp with 70 pieces of Cannon defended by 60,000 men, near the village of Ferozshuhur. Upwards of 90 pieces of the enemy's Artillery have been taken in these two operations.

These events, so glorious to the British Arms, have been followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy towards the Sutledge, his pride abated, and the unprovoked aggression on the British Territory signally avenged.

The Governor General cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., on the entire success of His Excellency's rapid and energetic operations in which the troops, both British and Native, have displayed, under circumstances of long continued fatigue since the 11th instant, their accustomed discipline and valour.

The Governor General will rejoice in recording the gallant exploits of the Army during this important campaign, by decorating the breasts of the victors with a Medal as soon as the report of these operations shall be received from the Commander-in-Chief.

Incessantly engaged in sharing with his brave troops their fatigues, and showing by his personal example at the head of his Troops the value of enduring privations with patience, it has been impossible for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the midst of so many occupations, to furnish to the Governor-General a detailed report of these brilliant successes.

The Governor General, however cannot refrain from notifying to the Hon'ble the President in Council, to the Army and to the people of India, these results so honorable to the British Arms; and he directs that this notification be carefully made known to all the Troops by being read on their parades, and communicated to all the departments of the Government, Civil and Military, and that a salute of 21 Guns be fired from this Fort of Ferozepoor this day at 1 o'clock, and at every principal station of the Army as soon as the notification shall be received.

These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Army for its services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to Him who is the only Giver of all Victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

The Governor General therefore invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God, this day at 11 o'clock, for the mercies He has so recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor General's tent, where prayers and thanksgivings will be read by the Governor General's Chaplain.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,

(Signed) F. CURRIE.

*Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.*  
(True Copy) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

## General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India relative to the Battles of Moodkee and Ferozshah.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JANUARY, 1846.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, together with the reports therein alluded to, from the Commander-in-Chief in India dated the 19th and 22nd December, detailing the operations of the Army under His Excellency's Command at Moodkee and Ferozshah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CAMP FEROSZPORE, 30TH DECEMBER, 1845.

\*19th December. The Governor General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the Despatches, dates of which are noted in the margin,\* directs that they be published for the information of the Army and the people of India. The first Despatch from His Excellency reports the operations of the Army on the evening of the 18th instant at Moodkee, where the Enemy attempted to surprise the British Camp and were repulsed at all points with the loss of 17 Guns.

The second Despatch reports the glorious successes obtained by the Army under the immediate Command of His Excellency on the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22nd at Ferozshah, where the British Army assaulted the entrenched Camp of the Sikhs, defended by 108 pieces of Cannon, some of heavy calibre, and after driving the Enemy from his position, captured 74 Guns. Thus the Enemy have been forced to relinquish to their Victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of Artillery with all the Munitions of War in their Camp.

All the objects which the Governor General desired to effect have been accomplished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The British Force posted at Ferozshah thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh Army, with a large Park of Artillery, has been relieved; the brave Garrison under its able Commander, Major General Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction so grateful to brave Soldiers, of skillfully forming a junction with the Umballa Force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor General again cordially congratulates His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B., on the great and important Victories obtained by the Army under his immediate Command.

The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by all the General and other Officers, and by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the brave Indian Army.

The Governor General's thanks are due to all the Infantry Regiments of H. M.'s. and to the 1st European Light Infantry of the E. I. C.'s Service, all of which Regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the Enemy's Batteries, and valiantly capturing their Guns.

The Governor General offers his thanks more especially to H. M.'s 3d Dragoons, who on all these occasions sought opportunities of useful conflict with the Enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and Native Artillery maintained their accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor General's thanks are justly due to the brave Infantry of the Native Army, whose valor so mainly contributed to these Victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endure privations inseparable from forced marches.

The Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms combined and acting together will ever be found to be an invincible Army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the Troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every Officer and Soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these Battles, a Medal to be worn with their

Uniforms, on which the word "*Ferozshah*" shall be inscribed, as denoting that they have served in this important Campaign.

The Commander in Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor General with lists of all the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the operations of this Campaign.

The Governor General is further pleased to order that the following Corps be permitted to wear the word "*Ferozshah*" upon their Appointments, Standards, and Colors, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services;

1st and 3d Brigade Horse Artillery; 2d, 3d and 4th Cos 4th Batta; 2d and 4th Cos. 6th Batta; and 2d Co. 7th Batta. Foot Artillery Governor General's Body Guard. 4th, 5th and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry; 3d, 8th, and 9th Regiments Irregular Cavalry; 1st European Light Infantry; 2d, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33d, 42d, 44th, 45th, 47th 48th, 54th, and 73d Regiments of Native Infantry.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl of India.

F. CURRIE, *Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

## DESPATCH

*From His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India. Dated Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej*

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR.

CAMP MOODKEE. 19th December, 1845;

It would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the Campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our Army, and witnessed its efforts and privations; but that my position at its head renders this my duty, and it is necessary from that position I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej, with the great proportion of their Army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore, in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable on our side a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our Frontier Station so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh Capital, its defence against a sudden attack, became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it, before one sufficiently numerous could, on our side, be collected to support it. But when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my Head Quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession; notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major Genl Sir John Littler, Commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the Troops occupying it.

The Troops from the different Stations in the Sindh Division were directed to move, by forced marches, upon Busseeran, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the Force at Lodiana was withdrawn, and a Garrison thrown into the little Fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Lodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the Troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand: their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading Corps reached Wudnee, a small Jagheer of the late Maharaja Shere Sing, its Garrison shut the gates of the Fort against them; and as our Battering Guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies—it could however provide little except for our overworked Cattle, under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance: their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our Cavalry Picquets, near the Village and Fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the Division under Major Genl. Sir Harry Smith, a Brigade of that under Major General Sir John McCaskill, and another of that under Major Genera

Gilbert, with 5 Troops of Horse Artillery and two Light Field Batteries, under Lieut. Col. Brooke, of the Horse Artillery (Brigadier in Command of the Artillery Force,) and the Cavalry Division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, the Body Guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and the 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The Troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water which was not procurable on the road, when, about 3 P. M., information was received that the Sikh Army was advancing; and the Troops had scarcely time to get under arms and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, directing the Infantry, accompanied by the Field Batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand Infantry, about the same force of Cavalry, and forty Guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position or were advancing, in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the Infantry, I advanced the Cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and MacTier, rapidly to the front, in Columns of Squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five Troops of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position having the Cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals, with low but, in some places, thick Jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The Enemy screened their Infantry and Artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and whilst our twelve Battalions formed, from Echellons of Brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing Troops, which was vigorously replied to by the Battery of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two Light Field Batteries.

The rapid and well directed fire of our Artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the Enemy; and as it was necessary to complete our Infantry dispositions without advancing the Artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the Cavalry, under Brigadiers White and Gough, to make a flank movement on the Enemy's left with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dragoons with the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the Body Guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh Army, and sweeping along the whole rear of its Infantry and Guns, silenced, for a time, the latter and put their numerous Cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the Enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier MacTier, with a Light Field Battery to threaten their right. This manoeuvre was also successful. Had not the Infantry and Guns of the Enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the Cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the Infantry advanced to the attack Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his Horse Artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The Infantry, under Major-Genls. Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John McCaskill, attacked in Echellon of lines the Enemy's Infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the Enemy was such as might have been expected from Troops who had every thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line from their great superiority of number far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our Cavalry. The attack of the Infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh Army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of 17 pieces of Artillery, some of them of heavy calibre. Our Infantry using that never failing weapon, the Bayonet, whenever the Enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim star light amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. The force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no Enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Hon'ble Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the Army I had the honor to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the Troops I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal: Sir John McCaskill

an old and valued Officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest on the advance of his Division and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieut. Cols. Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable Officers are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the Invader, and the insult to our Territory and Rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with the exertions of the whole of the Officers and Troops of this Army, on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the Generals of Divisions; the Brigadiers of the several Arms; the General, Personal, Divisional and Brigade Staff; and the Commanding Officers of Regiments. But this Dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations; I must therefore reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing specially and by name to the notice of Government, the particular merits of individual Officers.

I cannot however refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the Heads of the two principal Departments. Major General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented, by severe sickness, from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis; Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured in being deprived, for the present, of his services in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the Infantry to the final and decisive attack of the Enemy's Batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this as on a former Campaign been afforded me by the Quarter Master General, Lieut. Col. Garden: his Departmental arrangements demanded my highest commendation. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the Command of a Division, the charge of his Office, as Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces, devolved upon Lieut. Col. Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered, in active operations, has been to me a most valuable Staff Officer.

I have to thank you, Right Hon'ble Sir, for having placed at my disposal, the services of the Officers of your Staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them, individually, with the Officers of my own personal Staff, in the Recommendation List I shall have the honor of forwarding at an early date to Government.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, *General  
Commander in Chief.*

*RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutledge, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bt., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Action fought at Moodkee on the 18th of December, 1845*

*Camp, Sultan Khan Walla, 26th December, 1845.*

		KILLED.										WOUNDED.									
		Officers.	Native Officers.	Sig. Bns.	Trumpeters and Drummers, &c.	Rank and File.	Syces & Grass-cutters.	Syces, Drivers.	Horses.	Officers.	Native Officers.	Sig. Bns.	Trumpeters and Drummers, &c.	Rank and File.	Lancers.	Syces, Drivers.	Syces.	Horses.			
Personal Staff.....		2	1							2	1										
General Staff.....		1								1											
Total.....		3								3											
ARTILLERY DIVISION.																					
House .....	1st Brigade of Horse Artillery	1	1		7				21	3		2		10	2				1		
	Detachment 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery .....			2		4	5		12	1	1			9	9				6		
Foot .....	3rd Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery ..	1	1					1	4										2		
	2nd Ditto 6th ditto .....					2		2	5					3		2			3		
	No. 9 ditto .....																				
Total ..		2	4		13	5	3	43	4	1	2			22	11	2			25		
CAVALRY DIVISION.																					
Cavalry.....	Divisional and Brigade Staff..	2		5	1	52			101	5	3			25					23		
	H. M. s. 3rd Lt. Dragoons .....	1				6			5	2				15					14		
	Governor Genl's Body Guard, 4th Regt 1st Cav. (Lancers) ..					2								4					2		
	5th ditto ditto .....					8			22	2	1		1	15					15		
	9th ditto ditto .....		1			3			22	2			1	7					9		
Total.....			6	1	71				161	9	1	6	1	70					63		
1st INFANTRY DIVISION.																					
1st Brigade...	Divisional and Brigade Staff.	1																	1		
	Her Majesty's 31st Foot.....	1		2		22			7		4			121					2		
	47th Regt Native Infantry .....					6			1					8							
2nd Brigade...	Her Majesty's 50th Foot .....	1				11			2		5			87					1		
	42d Regt Native Lt. Infantry ..	1	1			25			1	1	5			55							
	18th ditto ditto Infantry .....	1	1			5				1	6			28							
Total.....		3	4			69			18	2	20			269					4		
2nd INFANTRY DIVISION.																					
Divisional and Brigade Staff.....									1	1											
3rd Brigade...	45th Regiment Native Infantry.....					1										1					
4th Brigade...	2nd Regt. Native Grenadiers.....					11			3	3	3			48							
	16th ditto ditto ditto.....					2				4	7			32							
Total.....						17			1	4	10			81							
3rd INFANTRY DIVISION.																					
Divisional and Brigade Staff.....		1																			
5th Brigade...	Her Majesty's 9th Foot.....					2				1				47							
	26th Regt. Native Lt. Infantry ..										1			2							
	73rd ditto Infantry.....					1				1				5	1						
6th Brigade...	Her Majesty's 80th Foot.....			1		3			1					19							
	11th Regiment Native Infantry ..																				
	41st ditto ditto ditto.....																				
Total.....		1	1			6			2		4			73	1						
ABSTRACT.																					
Personal Staff.....		2								2											
General Staff.....		1								1											
Artillery Division.....		2		4		13	5	3	45	4	1	2		22	11	2		7	25		
Cavalry Division.....		5		6	1	71			164	9	1	6	1	70					63		
1st Infantry Division.....		4	1			69			18	2	20			299					4		
2nd ditto ditto.....		1				17			1	4	5	10		81							
3rd ditto ditto.....		1	1			6				1		4		73	1						
Total.....		11	2	15	1	176		3	210	39	9	12	1	545	12	2		7	92		

KILLED.		WOUNDED	
European Officers .....	13	European Officers.....	30
Native Officers.....	2	Native Officers.....	9
Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.....	192	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.....	568
Syces, &c.....	8	Syces, &c.....	21
Grand Total.....	215	Grand Total.....	657

Grand Total of all ranks Killed and Wounded..... 872

## LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MOODKEE.

No. Killed	No. Wounded	Corps and Department	Killed	Wounded.
1	1	Head Quarters Staff.	Major General Sir R. H. Salkin, G. C. B., Quarter Master General Queen's Troops	Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, dangerously.
2	2		Major W. R. Herries, A. D. C. to the Governor Genl.	Capt. G. E. Hillier, A. D. C. to the Governor General, severely.
3	3		Capt. J. Munro, A. D. C. to the Governor General.	Capt. H. B. Edwardes, A. D. C. to C. in C., slightly.
1	1	Artillery Division.	Capt. Jasper Trower.	Capt. F. Dashwood, severely, since dead.
2	2		1st Lieut. R. Pollock.	1st Lieut. C. V. Cox, slightly.
	2			„ C. A. Wheelright.
	3			„ C. Bowie, slightly.
	4			
1	1	Cavalry Divn. Staff.		Brigr. W. Macton, severely.
2	2			Bt. Capt. and Brde. Major T. L. Harrington, severely.
3	3			Volr. Mr. A. Alexander, A. D. C. to Brigr. Gough, severely.
1	1	H. M's. 3d Lt. Drags.	Bt. Captain G. Newton.	Lieut. S. Fisher, } severely.
2	2		Cornet E. Worley.	„ E. G. Swinton, }
3	3			„ E. B. Cureton, }
1	1	Govt. Gt's. Body Guard	Lieut. W. Fisher.	Bt. Capt. C. D. Dawkins, severely.
2	2			Lieut. G. R. Taylor, very severely.
1	1	5th Light Cavalry.		Major W. Alexander, slightly.
2	2			Lieut. R. Christie, slightly.
		1st Division of Infy.		
1	1	Divisional & Bgd. Staff.	Capt. Van Homrigh, 48th N. I., Acting A. D. C.	Brigadier S. Bolton, C. B., dangerously.
2	2			Brigr. H. M. Wheeler, C. B. severely.
3	3			Capt. E. Lugard, Dy. Asst Adjt. General, slightly.
4	4			Lieut. Nicolls, Engr. Acting A. D. C., severely.

## [BATTLE OF MOODKEE.—Continued.]

No. Killed.	No. Wounded.	Corps and Departments.	Killed.	Wounded.
1	1	H. M.'s 31st Foot.....	Lieut. H. W. Hart.	Lt. Col J. Byrne, severely
	2	.....	.....	Capt G. Willes, dangerously.
	3	.....	.....	„ T. Bulkeley, ditto.
	4	.....	.....	„ G D. Young ditto.
	5	.....	.....	Lieut. J. L. R. Pollard, slightly
	6	.....	.....	„ J. Branchley, mortally
	7	.....	.....	since dead
	1	47th Native Infantry, ..	.....	Asst Surgeon R. B. Gahan,
		2d Brigade.	.....	9th Foot, dangerously.
			.....	Lieut. J. F. Pogson, do.
1	1	H. M.'s 50th Foot, ....	Asst. Surgeon A. Graydon..	Capt. H. Needham, severely.
	2	.....	.....	Lieut W T Carter, slightly.
	3	.....	.....	Lieut. J. C. Bishop, severely.
	4	.....	.....	Lieut. R. E. DeMontmorency,
	5	.....	.....	severe contusion.
1	1	42d Native Lt. Infantry.	Lieut. J. Spence.....	Lieut C E. Young, severely.
		2d Infantry Division.	.....	Ensign E. Vant Holt, slightly.
	1	Divisional and Brigade	.....	Major R. Codrington, Asst.
		Staff.....	.....	Qt. Mr. Genl. severely.
	1	2d Native Grenadiers..	.....	Capt. W T. Bolton, do.
	2	.....	.....	Capt. J. Gifford, do.
	3	.....	.....	Ensign A. D. Warden, severe
		3d Infantry Division.	.....	contusion.
1	1	Divisional and Brigade	Major General Sir J. McCas-	
		Staff, .....	kill, K. C. B. & K. H.	
		5th Brigade.	.....	
	1	H. M.'s 9th Foot.....	.....	Ensign J. Hanham, slightly.
		6th Brigade	.....	
	1	H. M.'s 80th Foot.. ..	.....	Lieut. Col. T. Bunbury, do.

(Signed) P. GRANT, Major.

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

RETURN of Ordnance Captured from the Sikh Army, at the Battle of Moodkee, on the 18th December, 1845, by the Army of the Sutlege, under the Command of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. and Commander-in-Chief.

No. of each Calibre.	Nature of Ordnance.	Metal.	Calibre.		Weight of Shot.	Remarks.
			In.	Tenths.		
6	Guns.....	Brass...	4	6	12 Pr	Total number of Guns captured, fifteen. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these Guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal Artillery. The Carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed and the Guns left in the Fort of Moodkee. Four more Guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the Horse Artillery and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.
1	Howitzer...	Ditto...	6	5	6½	
4	Guns.....	Ditto...	4	2	9	
3	Ditto.....	Ditto...	3	6	6	
1	Ditto.....	Ditto...	2	9	3	

(Signed) M. McKENZIE, *Brigade Major,*  
*of Artillery, Army of the Sutlege.*

(Signed) GEO. BROOKE,  
*Brigadier Commanding Artillery,*  
*Army of the Sutlege.*

### General Order by the Commander in Chief of India appointing the Governor-General Second in Command of the Army of the Sutledge prior to the Battle of Ferozshah.

*Head Quarters, Camp. Sooltan Khan Walla, 24th December, 1845.*

The following order issued to the Army of the Sutledge on the 20th instant, is published for the information of the Army.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India having considerably tendered his services in a Military capacity, will assume the position of Second in Command of this Army.

All orders and instructions issued by him will be carried into effect, whether issued personally or by any Staff he may be pleased to select.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following memorandum for the information and guidance of the Army:—

*Camp Moodkee, 20th December, 1845.*

Memorandum.—The Governor General having been nominated in General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of India as second in command of the Army of the Sutledge, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Benson, Major Broadfoot, C. B., Captain Mills, Captain Hore, Brevet Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Lake, to his General and Personal Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge directs that when these officers carry the Lieutenant-General's Orders, they may be recognized as officers of his staff, whose directions, as proceeding from the Lieutenant General, are immediately to be obeyed.

By Command. (Signed) A. W. FITZROY SOMERSET, *Major*  
*Military Secretary to the Governor-General.*

**DESPATCH.**

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Dated Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej.*

CAMP FERROZSHAH, 22nd December, 1845.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,

I have again to congratulate you on the success of our Arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh Army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, Victory has been won by the valor of our Troops against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian History.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day, that the Enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel us all; but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by H. M.'s 29th Foot and the H. C.'s First European Light Infantry, with our small Division of heavy Guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favorable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had, in every emergency before favored me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in Command in your Army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st, the offensive was resumed. Our columns of all Arms debouched four miles on the road to *Ferozshah*, while it was known that the Enemy, posted in great force and with a most formidable Artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force maneuvered to their right: the second and fourth Divisions of Infantry in front, supported by the 1st Division and Cavalry in 2nd line, continued to shell for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed. A cloud of dust was seen on our left, and according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening Major General Sir John Littler, with his Division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations in the relief of this Division of our Army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the Enemy's entrenched Camp. We found it to be a parallelogram of about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth including, within its area, the strong village of *Ferozshah*; the shorter sides looking towards the *Sutlej* and *Moodkee*, and the longer towards *Ferozepore* and the open country. We moved against the last named place, the ground in front of which was, like the Sikh position at *Moodkee*, covered with low jungle.

The Division of Major General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace who had succeeded Major General Sir John McCaskil, and Major General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of Artillery, with the exception of 3 Troops of Horse Artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major General Sir Harry Smith's Division, and our small Cavalry Force, moved in second line, having a Brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the Enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred Guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre. These kept up a heavy and well directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous Artillery of much lighter metal checked, in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our Infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments. They threw themselves upon the Guns, and with matchless gallantry, wrested them from the Enemy, but, when the Batteries were partially within our grasp, our Soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh Infantry arrayed behind their Guns, that in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was every where raging.

Although I now brought up Major General Sir Harry Smith's Division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and H. M.'s 31st Light Dragoons charged and took some of the formidable Batteries, yet the Enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle; whilst our Troops, intermingled

with theirs, kept possession of the remainder and finally bivouacked upon it. Exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers and suffering extremely from thirst yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it one of their heavy Guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our Troops, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed H. M.'s 9th Foot and the First European Light Infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding Officers, animated in their exertion by Lieut. Colonel Wood, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant General who was wounded on the outset. The 80th captured the Guns, and the Enemy dismayed by this countercheck, did not venture to press on farther. During the whole night however they continued to harass our Troops by fire of Artillery, wherever moon light discovered our position.

But with day-light of the 21d came retribution. Our Infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by Horse Artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of the heavy Guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of Rockets. A masked Battery played with great effect upon this point, dismantling our pieces and blowing up our Tumbrils. At this moment Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left whilst I rode to the head of the right Wing.

Our line advanced unchecked by the Enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the Village of Ferdzeshah and their encampment, then changing front to its left, on its centre our force continued to sweep the Camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the Enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manoeuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured Standards of the Khalsa Army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of Cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won; but even here its labours, were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great lost battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferdzeshah fresh Battalions, and a large Field Artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghureurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our Cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferdzeshah. This attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more Troops and a large Artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank, and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured Village, as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His Guns, during this manoeuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst our Artillery Ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted Cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the Infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire and abandon the field.

For 24 hours not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa Army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutledge at Nuggur Pattan and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hureekes Pattan in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their Chiefs Bahadur Sing is killed, Lall Sing is said to be wounded, Mahtab Sing, Adjudeesh Persaud, and Tej-Sing, the late Governor of Peshawar, have fled with precipitation. The Camp is a scene of the most awful carnage; and they have abandoned large stores of Grain, Camp Equipage and Ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful Provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is superfluous for me to say that I am and shall be, to the last moment of my existence, proud of the Army which I had the honor to command on the 21st and 22d instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a Victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this Army has been heavy; how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise? Within 30 hours this force stormed an entrenched Camp, fought a general action and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions on the left bank of the Sutledge 60,000 Sikh Soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of Cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledged to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured Camp was found to be every where protected by charged Mines, by the successive springing of which many brave Officers and Men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the Regiments of H. M.'s Service employed and the H. C.'s 1st European Light Infantry. The Native Force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge, my Second in Command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance which he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action.

To the General and my Personal Staff I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions, Major Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace, (who nobly fell in the hour of Victory) fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of Divisions. With the Brigadiers, the Commandant of Artillery, and the Chief Engineer, the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and with the Departmental Staff, I was also greatly pleased. Their exertions were most unremitting and highly praiseworthy.

The Reports I have received from the Generals of Divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective Staff, and it is my intention as soon as possible to forward to you Right Hon'ble Sir, a list containing the names of all the Officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favor.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may (I fear) cause the omission of the names of some Officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a Supplementary List, when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious Nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who with the Officers of his Suite, Counts Grenben and Oriolt, did us the honor to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add that Dr. Hoffmeister, the Medical Attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith enclose the Report of Lieutenant General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, Second in Command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, General  
Commander in Chief, East India.

## DESPATCH.

*From Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., second in Command of the Army of the Sutledge, to His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of India.*

DATED CAMP FERROZPORE, 22D DECEMBER, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to your Excellency that, when the Army under your Command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferrozpoore, under Major General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st instant, I proceeded with the two left Brigades commanded by Colonels Wallace and McLane to attack the enemy's entrenched position at Ferrozeshah.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground intersected with jungle. When the Troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of Grape and musquetry from the Enemy's batteries: and having borne down all opposition entered the Enemy's Camp and captured the Guns in their front.

3. This portion of the Camp was, soon after, on fire, compelling the Troops to desist from their attack of the remainder, and as it was now dark, the Troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning Camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men were exposed to an incessant fire from the Enemy's Guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, fuzils, and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in Military History, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although halassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I have personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of H. M.'s 80th Regiment and the 1st European Light Infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight, to stand to their arms and charge a Battery which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieut. Colonel Bunbury, assisted by Lieut. Colonel Wood, my Aid-de-Camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter officer was wounded. The Guns were spiked, the Enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Excellency having formed the Troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and animated by your example, carried every thing before them, and having traversed the Camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing, by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the Army under your Excellency's Command.

8. It is now my duty to report to your Excellency that Major General Gilbert, commanding a portion of this Division of the Army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

9. Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his Troops.

10. Colonel McLaren led his Brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

11. My own personal Staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22d, the most valuable aid from Lieut. Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate General, from Lieutenant Colonel Parsons, and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave Aid-de-Camp, Captain West. These Officers riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

12. I owe great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Colonel Benson, a Member of the Military Board, and acting as my Aid-de-Camp, who has constantly accompanied me in the field, and on whose cool judgment and experienced ability, I place great reliance.

13. My Aid-de-Camp, Lt. Colonel Wood, has shewn all the qualities which make a good Officer.

14. I beg to bring to your notice my Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Hillier, who is wounded, and Lieutenant Peel, of the 37th Native Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Beecher, of the Quarter Master General's Department, attached to my Camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising Officer.

15. I also recommend the Officers belonging to the Political Agency of these Provinces, who acted as my Aides-de-Camp, Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake are both wounded. Captain Mills, Acting Aid-de-Camp, took the command of a Troop of Horse Artillery, with his usual spirit.

16. It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's Service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, of the Madras Army, my Political Agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He remounted, and shortly afterwards, received a mortal wound. He was as brave as he was able in every branch of the Political and Military Service.

17. Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

18. I have also lost a most promising and brave Officer by the death of Captain Herries, on the night of the 18th at Moodkee.

19. Lieut. Munro, of the 10th Lt. Cavalry, my A. D. C., a most amiable and excellent Officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst at your Excellency's disposal in the affair at Moodkee.

20. Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable Officer, acting as my Aid-de-Camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

21. I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious Nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the Officers of his suite, Count Greuben and

Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian Officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

22. The Prince's Surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The Prince's humanity was unavailing, death had already closed the Surgeon's career.

23. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious Nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East, and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

(True Copy)

(Signed) C. R. BACKVILLE West, Captain.

Officiating Military Secretary.

### DESPATCH.

*From Major General Sir John Littler, K. C. B., to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army*

DATED FEROZPORE, DECEMBER 25TH, 1845.

SIR,

In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General under date the 20th instant, I moved out of my position at Ferozepore at 8 A. M. on the 21st instant, with the Corps as per margin,\* leaving the defence of the Cantonments to the 3d Regiment N. I. under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson, and that of the Town to the 27th Regiment N. I. under Lieut. Colonel Carnegie, together with Detachments of Sappers and half a Field Battery in the Town, and 2d Company (reserve) of Artillery in the

entrenchment.

I effected a junction with the Troops under the personal command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and agreeably to his instructions moved into position on order of battle on the same evening about 4 P. M. The first advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the Enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The Troops however still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the Enemy's Battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigadier the Hon'ble T. Ashburnham's Brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit that the result seemed certain. The Enemy however having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an immediate panic and hesitation in H. M. 62nd Foot, which of course had a similar effect on the Native Regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed, when the day would be their own. It was all in vain and they retired out of gun shot, to where H. M. 9th Foot and 26th Regiment N. I. were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th Regt. N. I. with their colours, accompanied these two regiments, and entered the Enemy's Batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark, and as I had heard that the Division on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I bivouacked for the night in the vicinity.

On the following morning I obtained information of the Right Division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the Town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British Army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the Troops in general under me I was much gratified, their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have no doubt in some measure weakened their energies; but they notwithstanding evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms, that men could be exposed to, the loss of many

of their Officers must have tended to relax their efforts and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to H. M. 62d Regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived.

The Native Troops, under the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed for several months past by Sikh Emisaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place since the Enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge; they have maintained the character of the Bengal Army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable Officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Hon'ble T. Ashburnham, D. Harriott, Commanding Cavalry, and E. Huthwaite, Commanding Artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several Commanding Officers of Regiments and Divisions, Lieut. Col. Gardner, Commanding 14th Regiment N. I., Lieut. Col. Bruce, Commanding 12th Regiment N. I., who lost his arm in the action, Major Wake, Commanding 44th Regiment N. I., Major Shortt, Commanding H. M. 62d Foot, Major Osborne, Commanding 54th Regiment N. I., Captain Sandeman, Commanding 33rd N. I., I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective Regiments during the advance. It is with sincere regret that I have to report for His Excellency's information the death of my Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Harvey, of H. M.'s 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young Officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the Enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quarter Master General, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22nd.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for His Excellency's consideration and acknowledge my obligations to Major P. Innes, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Burnett, Major of Brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable Officer during the whole time that the Sikh Army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the Evening of the 21st during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to His Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thomson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, Superintending the Sudder Bazar, who volunteered his services as my Aide-de-Camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicholson, late Assistant Governor General's Agent, and Colonel Van Courtland, late of the Sikh Service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C. B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement, and previously, when the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. LITTLER, *Major General.*

*Comdg. Infantry Division.*

(True Copy) (Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General*

(True Copy) (Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY. *Chief Secy.*



## CASUALTY RETURNS.

*RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutledge, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bt., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Action fought near Ferozshah, on the 21st and 22nd December, 1845.*

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 27th December, 1845.*

		KILLED.										WOUNDED.												
		Off. cers.	European.	Native.	Warrant Officers.	Sergs. or Havildars.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Syces Drivers.	Syces & Grass cutters.	Horses.	Off. cers.	European.	Native.	Warrant Officers.	Sergs. or Havildars.	Trumpeters, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Syces Drivers.	Syces & Grass cutters.	Horses.	
Personal Staff...		1											2											
General Staff...		1											1											
Total....		1											3											
ARTILLERY DIVISION.																								
Horse.....	1st Brigade of Horse Arty.	1					7					35					4		28	3		1	37	
	3rd Ditto.	1					14					70					3		18	3		1	18	
Foot ....	3rd Compy. 4th Battalion with No. 7 Lt. Field Battery.						2					1							1	1			16	
	2d Do. 6th No. 9 ditto.						1	1				10					1						3	
	4th Do. 6th No. 19 ditto.						1	1	2										1					
	2d Do. 7th No. 6 ditto.						1	1				1							1	1			1	
	2d & 4th do. 4th Siege Guns.																2	2	13					
	Divisional and Brigade Staff.												2											
	Total....	5	2		1		26	4	4	2			118	4		2	10		61	7	2	2		73
	CAVALRY DIVISION.																							
	1st Brigade	Divisional and Brigade Staff.												3										
		H. M's. 3rd Lt. Dragoons.	3			2	1	54					8		6			6		80				60
8th Regt. of Lt. Cavalry.					1		3					4	20			1	1		7				12	
9th Irregular Cavalry.							8						30						11				15	
Governor Gen's Body Guard.													10						2					
2d Brigade	5th Regt. of Lt. Cavalry.				1								8						2					
	8th do. Irregular Cavalry.						1						11						4				5	
3d Brigade	4th do. Light Cavy. (Lancers)						9						61		1		1		6				2	
	3d do. Irregular Cavalry.						3						17		1		1		13				20	
Total....		3	2		4	1	78					9	16	9	3	1	9		133				112	
1st INFANTRY DIVISION.																								
1st Brigade	Divisional and Brigade Staff.											3		3									1	
	Her M's. 81st Foot.	2			2	1	56					1		5			4		92				1	
	24th Rt. Native Infantry.	1	3				4						1			2		24						
	47th Do. do.						9									2	1	23						
	Her M's. 50th Foot.						27						6		6		5	3	83					
2d Brigade	42d Rt. N. L. I.	1	2		2		10						2		2		5	4	31					
	48th Do. do. Infantry.			1		1	13						2		2		3		46					
Total....		4	6		5		119						10		21		8	209						

## CASUALTY RETURNS—Continued.

KILLED.													KILLED.												
Officers.													Officers.												
European.													European.												
Native.													Native.												
Warrant Officers.													Warrant Officers.												
Serjeants or Hachons.													Serjeants or Hachons.												
Trumpeters or Drummers.													Trumpeters or Drummers.												
Rank and File.													Rank and File.												
Lascars.													Lascars.												
Syce Drivers.													Syce Drivers.												
Syce & Grass cutters.													Syce & Grass cutters.												
Officers' chargers.													Officers' chargers.												
Regimental.													Regimental.												
European.													European.												
Native.													Native.												
Warrant Officers.													Warrant Officers.												
Serjeants or Hachons.													Serjeants or Hachons.												
Trumpeters or Drummers.													Trumpeters or Drummers.												
Rank and File.													Rank and File.												
Lascars.													Lascars.												
Syce Drivers.													Syce Drivers.												
Syce & Grass cutters.													Syce & Grass cutters.												
Officers' chargers.													Officers' chargers.												
Regimental.													Regimental.												
2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.																									
Divisional and Brigade Staff.																									
Her M's. 29th Foot.																									
45th Rt. of N. Infantry.																									
1st European Lt. Infantry.																									
2d Lt. N. Infy (Grenadiers).																									
13th Do. do.																									
Total.																									
3D INFANTRY DIVISION.																									
Divisional and Brigade Staff.																									
Her. M's. 9th Foot.																									
26th Rt. N. I.																									
73rd Do. do.																									
6th Brigade Her M's. 80th Foot.																									
Total.																									
4TH INFANTRY DIVISION.																									
Divisional and Brigade Staff.																									
Her M's. 62nd Foot.																									
12th Rt. of N. I.																									
14th Do. do.																									
23rd Do. do.																									
44th Do. do.																									
54th Do. do.																									
Total.																									
ABSTRACT.																									
Staff.																									
Artillery Division																									
Cavalry.																									
1st Infantry																									
2nd ditto																									
3rd ditto																									
4th ditto																									
Grand Total.																									

KILLED.		WOUNDED.	
European Officers.....	37	European Officers.....	78
Native ditto.....	17	Native ditto.....	18
Non-Commissioned, Drummers, } Rank and File.....	630	Non-Commissioned, Drummers, } Rank & File.....	1610
Syces, Drivers, &c.....	10	Syces, Drivers &c.....	12
		Warrant Officers.....	3
Total.....	694	Total.....	1721
Grand Total of all ranks killed and wounded..... 2415			

### List of Officers Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Ferozshah.

No of Killed No of Wounded.	Corps or Department.	Killed.	Wounded.
1	Personal Staff.....		Lt. Col. R. B. Wood, A. D. C. to the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov Genl. severely.
2	"		Lieut. F. P. Haines, A. D. C. to H.E. the Comdr. in Chief, severely
3	General Staff.....		Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Mily Secy. to the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov Genl., mortally, since dead.
1	"	Bt Captain W Hore, Offg Depy. Secy to Govt.	
	<i>Artillery Division.</i>		
4	Divisional Staff.....		Capt. W. K. Warner, Com- missary of Ordnance, slightly.
5	Brigade Staff.....		Capt. M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly.
2	2d Tr. 1st Bde. H. A.	Captain E. D'A. Todd.....	
6	1st Tr. 3d do.		1st Lt. R. M. Paton, slightly
3	3rd Tr. 3d do.	1st Lt. P. C. Lambert.....	
7	3rd Co. 4th Battn. <i>Cavalry Division.</i>		1st Lt. E. Atlay, slightly.
8	Divisional Staff.....		Lt. Col. D. Harriott, Com- mandant, slightly.
9	"		Capt. C. F. Havelock, H. M 9th Foot, Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. General.
10	Brigade Staff.....		Lt. Col. M. White, c. B. Com- manding 1st Bde. slightly.
4	H. M. 3d Lt. Dragoons.	Bt. Captain J. E. Codd.	
5	"	Cornet H. Ellis	
6	"	Cornet Bruce (H. M. 16th)	
11	"		Major C. B. M. Balders, slightly.
12	"		Lieut. H. C. Morgan, severely.
13	"		" J. G. A. Burton, slightly.
14	"		Cornet W. H. Orme, severely.
15	"		" J. D. White, slightly.
16	"		" J. Rathwell, slightly.
17	<i>1st Division of Infy.</i>		
18	Divisional Staff.....		Capt. E. Lugard, D. A. A. Genl.
	"		Lieut. A. S. Galloway, A. D.
	"		Q. M. G.
19	"		Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A. D. C

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FERROZSHAH.—*Continued.*

No. of Killed.	No. of Wounded.	Corps or Department.	Killed.	Wounded.
7		H. M. 31st Foot..	Lieut. J. L. R. Pollard.	
8		"	Lieut. and Adj. W. Bernard	
20		"	.....	Major G. Baldwin, (severely)
21		"	.....	Lieut. T. H. Plaskett, severely
22		"	.....	" A. Pilkington, severely.
23		"	.....	Ensign J. Paul, slightly.
24		"	.....	" H. P. Hutton, slightly.
25		H. M. 50th Foot.....	.....	Capt. W. Knowles.
26		"	.....	Lieut. C. A. Mouatt.
27		"	.....	" E. J. Chambers.
28		"	.....	" R. M. Barnes.
29		"	.....	Ensign A. White.
30		"	.....	Lieut. and Adj. E. C. Mullon.
9		24th Regt. N. I. ....	Bt. Major J. Griffin	
31		"	.....	Ensign E. A. Grubb.
10		2d Lt. I. ....	Lieut. J. G. Woollen	
32		"	.....	Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Ford.
33		"	.....	Ensign J. Wardlaw.
34		38th Regt. N. I. ....	.....	Lieut. E. W. Litchford, slightly
35		"	.....	" R. C. Taylor, slightly.
		2nd Divn. of Infy.		
36		Brigade Staff. ....	.....	Lieut. Col. C. C. Taylor. [Brigadier.
11		"	Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade.	
12		"	Capt. J. H. Burnett, Major of Brigade	
13		H. M. 29th Foot.....	Capt. G. Mollee.	
14		"	Lieut. A. A. Simmons.....	
37		"	.....	Major G. Congreve.
18		"	.....	Capt. A. St. G. H. Stepney.
15		1st Eur. Lt. Infy. ....	Captain T. Box.	
16		"	Ensign P. Moxon.	
39		"	.....	Capt. C. Clark, severely.
40		"	.....	" B. Kendall, dangerously.
41		"	.....	Lieut. D. C. T. Beaton, Offg. Intr. severely.
42		"	.....	Lieut. R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly.
43		"	.....	Ensign F. O. Salisbury, severely.
44		"	.....	" C. R. Welford, slightly.
17		2nd Regt. N. I. Gredrs.	Ensign G. A. Armstrong.	
45		"	.....	Capt. T. W. Bolton, severely
46		"	.....	Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.
18		16th Regt. N. I. Gredrs	Major L. N. Hull.	
47		"	.....	Ensign J. J. O'Bryen, slightly.
48		45th Regt. N. I. ....	.....	Lieut. C. V. Hamilton
		3rd Divn. of Infy. ....		
19		Brigade Staff. ....	Lt. Col. N. Wallace, Brigadier	
20		H. M. 9th Foot. ....	Lt. Col. A. B. Taylor.	
21		"	Captain J. Dunne	
22		"	" J. F. Field.	
49		"	.....	Capt. A. Barton, severely.
50		"	.....	Lieut. A. Taylor, do.
51		"	.....	" J. U. Vigors, slightly
52		"	.....	" F. Sievwright, dangerously.
53		"	.....	" W. G. Cassidy, do.
54		"	.....	Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FEROZSHAH.—*Continued.*

No. of Killed.	No. of Wounded.	Corps or Department.		Killed	Wounded.
23		H. M. 80th Foot. . . . .		Capt. A. D. W. Best.	
24		" "		" R Scheherros.	
25		" "		Lieut. R. B. Warren. . . . .	
26		" "		" G. C. G. Bythesea	
56		" "		.....	Major R. A. Lockart.
56		" "		.....	Bt. Capt. S. Fraser, since dead.
57		" "		.....	Lieut. M. D. Freeman.
27		56th Light Infantry..		Lieut. G. A. Croly.	
28		" "		" A. C. Eatwell.	
29		73rd Regt. N. I. . . . .		Capt. R. M. Hunter.	
		4th Divn. of Infy.			
30		Divl. Staff. . . . .		Lieut. Harvey, A. D. C.	
38		" "		.....	Captain J. F. Egerton, D. A.
		" "		.....	Q. M. G.
59		Brigade Staff. . . . .		.....	" C. J. F. Burnett, Maj.
		" "		.....	of Brigade, slightly.
		" "		.....	Lt. Col. T. Reed, Brigadier,
31		H. M. 62nd Foot. . . . .		Capt. G. H. Clarke.	slightly.
32		" "		" H. Wells	
33		" "		Lieut. T. K. Scott.	
34		" "		" W. McNair.	
35		" "		" R. Gubbins.	
36		" "		" M. Kelly.	
37		" "		Lt. and Adj. G. Sims.	
61		" "		.....	Major W. T. Shortt, slightly.
62		" "		.....	Capt. S. W. Graves, badly.
63		" "		.....	" C. W. Sibley, do.
64		" "		.....	" D. G. A. Darroch, slightly
65		" "		.....	Lieut. M. J. Gregorson, badly.
66		" "		.....	" W. L. Ingall, slightly.
67		" "		.....	" A. S. Craig, severely.
68		" "		.....	Ensign C. Roberts, severely.
69		" "		.....	" J. M. M. Hewett, severely.
70		12th Regt. N. I. . . . .		Lieut. Col. L. Bruce, very se-	verely.
71		" "		.....	Capt. W. B. Holmes, severely.
72		" "		.....	Lieut. C. B. Tulloch, very se-
		" "		.....	verely.
73		" "		.....	Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly
74		14th Regt. N. I. . . . .		Capt. W. Struthers, slightly.	
75		" "		.....	Bt. Capt. C. G. Walsh, do.
76		" "		.....	Lieut. A. O. Wood, severely.
77		" "		.....	" J. H. H. Lukin, slightly.
78		" "		.....	Ensign G. Weld, severely.

## RETURN of Ordnance captured during the Action on the 22nd Instant.

CAMP FERROZSHAH, SEW, DECEMBER, 1845.

Number.	Nature of Ordnance.		Calibre.		Length of Gun.		Weight of Shot.	REMARKS.
	Brass.	Iron.	Inches.	Fenths.	Fect.	Inches.		
1	Gun.....		4	5	5	10	9 lb.	
2	Howitzer.....		7	0	0	14	42	
3	Gun.....		5	0	7	0	18	
4	".....		5	0	6	9	18	
5	".....		5	0	6	6	18	
6	".....		4	5	5	10	9	
7	".....		4	5	5	10	9	
8	".....		4	5	8	4	9	
9	".....		4	0	6	4	8	
10	".....		4	5	7	0	9	
11	".....		4	5	6	0	9	
12	".....		4	5	6	0	9	
13	".....		5	0	6	9	18	
14	".....		4	2½	6	0	9	
15	".....		4	2½	6	0	9	
16	".....		5	5	7	6	18	
17	".....		4	0	5	9	8	
18	".....		4	0	5	9	8	
19	".....		4	0	5	6	8	
20	".....		3	7½	4	7	6	
21	".....		4	5	5	9	9	
22	".....		4	7½	6	0	12	
23	".....		3	8	4	11	7	
24	".....	1	3	8	4	11	7	
25	".....	1	4	...	6	5½	8	
26	".....	1	5	3	10	0	18	
27	".....	1	5	...	7	6	15	
28	".....	1	4	7	6	½	11	
29	".....	1	5	7	2	1	24	
30	".....	1	2	8	3	11	3	
31	".....	1	2	8	3	11	3	
32	".....	1	3	7	7	11½	6	
33	".....	1	5	7	3	11½	24	
34	".....	1	3	7	4	11½	6	
35	".....	1	3	8	4	11	6	
36	".....	1	4	0	6	6	9	
37	".....	1	2	7	3	0	3	
38	".....	1	3	9	4	11½	8	
39	".....	1	3	7	4	11	6	
40	".....	1	4	0	6	0	9	
41	".....	1	4	2	6	1	9	
42	".....	1	4	0	6	2	9	
43	".....	1	4	5	6	1	12	
44	".....	1	4	3	6	1	10	
45	".....	1	3	5	6	4½	6	
46	".....	1	3	8	4	11½	8	
47	".....	1	4	7	7	11	2	
48	".....	1	4	3	6	1	10	
49	".....	1	4	3	6	9½	10	
50	".....	1	4	7	4	10	12	
51	".....	1	3	8	4	11	18	
52	".....	1	2	7	3	11½	3	
53	".....	1	4	2	7	11½	10	
54	".....	1	4	3	7	11½	9	
55	".....	1	3	8	4	11	8	
56	".....	1	3	8	4	11	8	
57	".....	1	2	5	8	9	9	
58	".....	1	2	7	3	0	3	
59	Mortar.....	1	9	5	2	5	10 in Shell.	
60	Gun.....	1	2	8	3	11½	3	
61	".....	1	3	6	4	6	6	
62	".....	1	3	8	4	11	8	
6	".....	1	3	7	4	11½	7	

Many of these Guns have long Persian Inscriptions on them and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, Carriages in good repair and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery—the whole well fitted for Post Guns. The Metal in these Guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

Two more Guns were discovered at Sooltan-Khan-Wallah, of which no Return has yet been received.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT FEROZSHAH.—*Continued.*

Number.	Nature of Ordnance.		Calibre.		Length of Gun.		Weight of Shot.	REMARKS.
		Brass.	Iron.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.		
64	"	1	2	8	3	11	3	
65	"	1	3	8	4	11	8	
66	"	1	3	8	4	11	8	
67	"	1	6	0	3	9	32	
68	"	1	4	3	7	10½	9	
69	Mortar.	1	5	7	2	0	24	
70	Gun.	1	4	3	7	10½	9	
71	Howitzer.	1	4	3	3	9	9	
72	Gun.	1	5	2	8	8½	18	
73	"	1	6	0	3	9	9	

(Sd.) W. K. WARNER, *Lieut. and Lt. Captn.*  
Commissary of Ordnance.

(Sd. G. G. DENNIS, *Brigadier,*  
of Foot Artillery, Army of the Sutledge

(Sd.) M. McKENZIE, *Lt. Captn.*  
Bde. Major, Arty. Army of the Sutledge.

(Sd.) G. BROOKE, *Brigadier,*  
Comdg. Arty. Army of the Sutledge.

## SECOND PROCLAMATION.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FEROZEPUR, 31st DECEMBER, CHRISTMAS-DAY, 1845.

The Lahore Government has, without provocation, or any declaration of hostilities, and notwithstanding the existence of a Treaty of Amity and Alliance, made war upon the British Government. A large Sikh Army has invaded the British Territories, which has been repulsed and driven across the Sutlej with the loss of Ninety-one pieces of their Artillery now in our possession. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the British Government to take measures for punishing this unprovoked aggression, and for preventing in future similar Acts of treachery by the Government of the Punjab. The British Government considers it right now to call upon all Natives and Inhabitants of Hindoostan, who have taken service under the Lahore Government; to quit that service and place themselves under the orders of the Governor-General of India. As long as relations of Amity existed between the two states, there was no objection to the natives of the one Territory taking service with the Government of the other; but now that the Lahore state has become the avowed enemy of the Government of Hindoostan, it is incumbent on all Natives of Hindoostan, whose homes and families are under British protection, to quit the service of the common enemy, and join that of the Government of their own country. All persons of the above description are, therefore, hereby called upon to repair to the British side of the Sutlej, and to report themselves to the British Authorities. Their interests will, in all cases, be respected. They will, if fit for the Military service, be taken into that of the British Government, with all the advantages of pay and allowances enjoyed by British Soldiers.

All Natives of Hindoostan who, after the promulgation of this Proclamation, continue in the service of the enemy, will be considered to have forfeited all claim to British protection, and will be treated as traitors to their country and enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

Secy to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-General

**General Order By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief  
of India respecting the conduct of Her Majesty's 62d Foot  
at the Battle of Ferozshah.**

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP, NIHAALKPPE, 29th JANUARY, 1846

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication in General orders to the Army, of the following General Order issued to the Army of the Sutledge.

The arrival of Her Majesty's 62d Foot at Head Quarters, offers to the Commander in Chief an opportunity of which he gladly takes advantage, to express the satisfaction it affords him to have the services of this corps available with the force immediately opposed to the enemy.

The chance of war placed the 62d regiment in opposition to the strongest part of the enemy's entrenched position at the battle of Pheroshuhur, on the 21st ultimo.

The following day after the enemy's position had been carried, the Commander in Chief, with several officers of his personal staff, minutely inspected the point attacked by the 62d regiment. He found it had been defended by numerous guns of heavy calibre served with gusto and canister.

The very heavy fire by which the regiment was assailed and its steady devoted gallantry under the storm are best attested by the fact, of which His Excellency was an eye witness, of the space in front of and close to the enemy's battery, having been thickly strewn with the bodies of the brave officers and soldiers who fell in the assault. The Commander in Chief finds that seventeen officers and 180 men fell on this occasion, and that the regiment did not desist from its noble efforts to carry the position, until ordered by the Brigade commanding to fall back as stated in the following extract from the Brigadier's report only now received.

Under these circumstances, seeing Her Majesty's 62d was exposed to a most destructive fire without any object as they could not move forward I conceived it my duty to direct them to retire which they did in almost as good order making allowance for the necessary loss they had sustained as that in which they had advanced.

These are the simple facts in brief, and the Commander in Chief is happy to assure the 62d regiment on the first opportunity of inspecting it, that the conduct of the corps on the night of the 21st ultimo, in the battle of Pheroshuhur, has received, and merits His Excellency's most cordial approbation.

Justice to the 62d regiment and to the native regiments brigaded with that corps, demands this exposition of the sentiments of the Commander in Chief, in correction of an erroneous impression with respect to the conduct of the brigade, which has been produced by the publication purely through an oversight, of a despatch written exclusively for His Excellency's information.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

J. R. LUMLEY Major General,

*Adjutant General of the Army*

**THE BATTLE OF ALIWAL.**

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th FEBRUARY 1846

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information the following Detachment Orders issued on the 29th ultimo, by Major General Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B., announcing a most signal victory obtained at

Aliwal on the preceding day, by the British Forces under his command, over a strong division of the Sikh Army who were driven across the Sutlege in the greatest confusion, with the loss of the whole of their Artillery (about Sixty-five Pieces)

2 The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired this day, from the Garrison of Bombay in honor of this brilliant Victory, and that a similar salute be fired on the receipt of this order at all the principal Military Stations under this Presidency.

3 The Governor in Council also directs that this order be carefully read and explained to the troops at all the stations of the Army of this Presidency at a parade to be specially held for the purpose

By Order of Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

#### ARMY OF THE SUTLEDGE.

*Detachment Orders, Head Quarters, Aliwal, 29th January, 1846*

Major General Sir H. G. Smith has the heartfelt gratification to congratulate the gallant troops on the victory obtained over the enemy yesterday by the united efforts of all arms. The enemy, it is stated, had, up to the evening of the 26th, 56 guns and 20,000 men. On that evening he received a reinforcement of 12 guns and 4,000 men, regular or Aeen troops. Our force consisted of 32 guns, and not half the number of these men. Yet so ably were the orders of attack conducted, with the regularity of a field day, that each column and line arrived at its point of attack to a moment; and the enemy was driven, by repeated charges of Cavalry and Infantry, *headlong back* over the river. Many perished in the crossing the deep ford; every gun is in possession of the Victors with the exception of three. (One sticking in the middle of the ford and two others on the enemy's bank. These have, however, been gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Private Scott of the Horse Artillery.

Such Victories are not achieved without loss, from an enemy excited by religious fanaticism, but the Major-General, from all reports he has yet received, trusts it is comparatively small, and while, in common with the troops, he regrets the loss, it is his happy position to applaud, by every expression of his satisfaction, the prompt and energetic obedience paid by all Officers in command, which enabled the Major-General to attain a result so important, at this moment, to the completion of the war; casting additional luster on the already high renown of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's troops. The Battle of Aliwal will stand prominent on record, as one achieved by the united valour of such officers and soldiers, who may all rely upon every justice being rendered them services by a faithful representation of them to our gallant Commander-in-Chief, than whom no General will more appreciate their merits, and the Major-General will have the pleasure and gratification to lay before the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General the valuable and energetic services, the cordial co-operation and assistance, of Major Mackeson, Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant Lake, to whom the Major-General feels deeply indebted

(Signed) EDWARD LUGARD, *Capt.*

A. A. General

(True Copy)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy to Govt*

#### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th FEBRUARY, 1846.

With reference to the Government Notification of the 9th instant, announcing a signal victory gained on the 28th ultimo, over a large Division of the Sikh Army, by a division of the Army of the Sutlege under the Command of Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B., the Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information, a notification, issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India on the 31st ultimo, announcing the same glorious event.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council  
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy.*

# NOTIFICATION.



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Ferozepore, the 31st January, 1846*

The Governor General, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, had the greatest satisfaction in announcing to the Army of the Sutlej drawn up in its position on the morning of the 29th instant, that a most decisive victory had been obtained on the preceding day by the forces detached to Loodianah under the immediate command of Major General Sir Harry Smith.

The Troops proclaimed by the most cordial cheers their pride in the achievements of their comrades.

The community at large will also be anxious to participate in the same warm feelings, and the Governor General, although he is not in possession of the official reports of the battle, can no longer delay publishing for general information the enclosed General Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Divisional Order issued by Major General Sir Harry Smith the day after the action.

The Governor General will, as soon as the reports are received, convey to Major General Sir Harry Smith, to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, his most grateful acknowledgments, for the eminent service rendered, which has been most important, whether it be regarded as a brilliant military operation or in its results as affecting the public interest.

The Sikh Force which had crossed the Sutlej for the purpose of intercepting the communications of the British Army was met on the 28th instant by the Troops under the personal command of Major General Sir Harry Smith, K. C. B., and was signally defeated, their Infantry was driven out of every village which it had attempted to occupy, at the point of the bayonet. Their Cavalry was routed in every part of the field where it endeavoured to make a stand against ours, and the whole of their Artillery captured, remains as the proud record of the superiority of the Indian Army over the enemy which has ventured to attack it.

The Governor General orders that a Salute of 21 guns be fired in Honor of the Victory of Aliwal at all the stations of the Army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.  
(Signed) F. CURRIE, Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1846.*

In continuation of the Notifications dated the 9th and 11th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information the following General Order issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India on the 2nd instant, together with an extract from a despatch from His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, therein alluded to, and a report from Major General Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B., dated the 30th ultimo, detailing the particulars of the signal victory gained on the 28th ultimo, by the British Troops under his Command, over a strong Division of the Sikh Forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Sing Majethea.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

# GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Ferozepore the 2nd February 1846.*

The Governor General announces to the Army and the people of India, that he has received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army a report by Major General Sir Harry Smith, K. C. B., dated the 30th ultimo, giving the details of a complete victory gained by the Troops under the immediate command of the Major General on the 28th January, over the Sikh Forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Sing Majethea.

In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native Cavalry was most conspicuous, and the Artillery moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front, directing its

fire with precision and effect.—The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the troops were happily combined with the skill of the Commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured and 52 pieces of Artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

These trophies in addition to those taken at Ferozshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of the Artillery taken in the field from the enemy, since the British Army moved from its cantonments, to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.

To Major General Sir H. Smith, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor General conveys the tribute of his admiration and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the people of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the Commander and the valour of the troops.

The Governor General's thanks are due to Brigadier Wheeler, who although still suffering from the wounds received at Moodkee, energetically headed his Brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Simmoo Battalion. Great praise is also due to Brigadiers Godby and Hicks, who with the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, H. M. S. 31st and the 21st and 47th Native Infantry stormed the village of Aliwal, drove the enemy from it and seized the guns by which it was defended.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in observing the warm terms of admiration in which the Major General speaks of the Nusseree and Simmoo Battalions, and the Shekawattie Brigade under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher and Major Foster. These corps nobly imitated the example of the regular regiments of Infantry.

In short the conduct of the troops, European and Native, Regular and Irregular, was throughout the field an honorable rivalry in which every corps bravely did its duty.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers on this occasion have added to their former reputation acquired in various fields of battle in Asia, by routing the enemy's cavalry in every direction, and by resolute charges of two of its squadrons under Captain Bere and Major Smyth and Captain Pearson penetrating the enemy's square of Infantry, in which charge the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd Native Light Cavalry under Major Angelo.

In these exploits the Native Cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day, and the Governor General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that since the army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th December, the Native Cavalry has on every occasion proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which have been fought, or in the various skirmishes at the outposts, such as that in which Captain Becker was gallantly engaged with a small party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry at Allooalla on the morning of the 27th January.

The Governor General's thanks are due in an especial manner to Brigadier Cureton who commanded the Cavalry. This officer's whole life has been spent in the most meritorious exertions in Europe and Asia, and on this occasion the skill and intrepidity with which the cavalry force was handled, obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed their movements.

The Government of India ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the army, will cause a Medal to be presented to every Officer and Soldier of the East India Company's service, engaged in the Battle of Aliwal, and requests through His Excellency the Commander in Chief that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
DATED THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1846

"Meanwhile the upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations."

"It is a strange feature of this War that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank has been striving to draw them from his Jageer states on this side of the river. In the town and Fort of Dhurmikote, which were filled with grain, he had in the second week of January, a small Garrison of Mercenaries, Rohillas, Euzfies, and Afghans, Major General Sir Harry Smith, was on the 18th sent against this place with a single Brigade of his Division and a Light Field Battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon shots. But whilst he was yet in march, I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Sing Majeetha, had crossed from Philour at the head of a numerous force of all arms and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej; not only threatening the City of Ludiana with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Bussick and Rakote."

'The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been, in some measure provided for by the presence of three Battalions of Native Infantry under Brigadier Godby, and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and the position of the Shekawattie Brigade near Basstin gave breathing time to us in that direction.'

'But on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on of the movements of Runjoor Sing and his apparent views, Major General Sir Harry Smith, with the Brigade at Dhuikhote and Brigadier Custer's Cavalry was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodiana, and his second Brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.'

'Then commenced a series of very desperate combats, the momentary character of which can only be comprehended, by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army of guarding the frontier from Rooper down to Mundree.'

'The Major General breaking up from Jugraon moved towards Loodiana, when the Sikh Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major General continued coolly to manoeuvre and when the Sikh Sirdar bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retreating with the steadiness of a held division by echelon of Battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana but not without severe loss.'

'Reinforced by Brigadier Godby he felt himself to be strong, but his manoeuvre had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Buddhowal supporting himself on its Fort, but threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Buddhowal, the Shekawattie Brigade and Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment also aided to the strength of the Major General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But on the 26th, Runjoor Sing was reinforced from the right bank with 4000 Regular Troops twelve pieces of Artillery and a large force of Cavalry.'

'Emboldened by this accession of strength he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.'

'It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid Victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major General, but has camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our Artillery.'

'I have the honor now to forward the Major General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous that I might perhaps have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major General's conduct and of the brave army confided to him in these operations, has led me.'

'It now remains for me only to congratulate you, Right Honorable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which under Divine Providence, the Major General has achieved, and to record my opinion that throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of an able Commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Honorable the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.'

## DESPATCH

*From Major General Sir Harry G. Smith, K. C. B., to the Adjutant General of the Army  
Camp Field of the Battle of Aliwal, 30th of January, 1846.*

SIR,

My despatch to His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 23rd instant, will have put His Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command, after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Sing, and the Raja of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Buddawal by breast works and "Abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant, (retiring as it were upon the ford of Tulwun) having ordered all the boats which were opposite Phillour to that Ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles and consequently out of my reach. I could therefore only push forward my Cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during

the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutledge, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Phulor, by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of 12 guns and 4000 of the Regular, or "Aseen" troops, called Avitables Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from 40 to 50 guns (generally of large calibre) howitzers and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the Main Army.

Mean while His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with that foresight and judgment which marks the able General, has reinforced me by a considerable addition to my Cavalry, some Guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own Division under Brigadier Wheeler, C. B. This reinforcement reached me on the 28th and I had intended, the next morning, to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honor to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for His Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them so as to render them manageable in action. The Cavalry under the Command of Brigadier Cluett and Horse Artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two Brigades, the one under Brigadier Macdonald, C. B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st Division as it stood, two Brigades H. M's. 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps. The 36th Native Infantry, and Nusseree Battalion under Brigadier Godby, and the Shikawtee Brigade under Major Forster. The Sumoor Battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's Brigade of the 1st Division, the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at Head Quarters.

At day light on the 28th my order of advance was the Cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of Squadrons of Regiments, two Troops of Horse Artillery in the interval of Brigades. The Infantry in contiguous columns of Brigades at intervals of deploying distance, Artillery in the intervals, followed by two 8 Inch Howitzers on travelling carriages brought into the field from the Fort of Loodiana by the ind-fatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery, Brigadier Godby's Brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening on the right. The Shikawtee Infantry on the left. The 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shikawtee Cavalry considerably to the right for the purpose of sweeping the bank of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's Horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the Fort of Buddawal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master of Cavalry, Major Bradford of the 1st Cavalry and Lieutenant Strachey of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of Patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops it had been intimated to me by Major Mackeson, that the information by Spies, led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at day light either on Jugraon, my position of Buddawal, or Loodiana. On a near approach to his outposts this rumour was confirmed by a Spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady, my troops well in hand, and if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge of which the village of Alhal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment, his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry in line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favorable for the troops to manoeuvre, being open and hard grass land, I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns and as they reached the ground I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's Brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right, the Shikawtee Infantry in like manner to the rear of my left. The cavalry in direct echelon, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the Infantry. The Artillery massed on the right, and centre and left. After deployment I observed the enemy's left to out-flank me, I therefore broke into open column and took ground to my right when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manoeuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards when at 10 o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but

quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right and carrying the village of Aliwal I could with great effect, precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's Brigade and with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks made a rapid and noble charge and carried the village and two guns of large calibre. The line ordered to advance, H M's 51st Foot, and the Native regiments contenting for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right Brigade of Cavalry who, in the most gallant manner dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their Infantry, mean while a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekawuttee Brigade was moved well to the right in support of Brigadier Cureton, when I observed the enemy's encampment and saw it was full of Infantry. I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's Brigade, by changing front and taking the Enemy's Infantry 'en-reverse.' They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right and the Enemy's Left Flank was thus driven back I occasionally observed the Brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and every thing before it, again connecting his line and moving on, in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible Brigade, H M's 50th Foot, the 48th N I and the 8th or 9th Battalion, altho' the loss was I regret to say severe in the 50th upon the left, Brigadier Wilson with H M's 53rd and the 30th N I equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right, and this Brigade was opposed to the 'Avitab'le Troops, called Avitab, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river and the strongly occupied village of Bhoondee—I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers under Major Smith and Captain Pearson to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style bearing every thing before them as a squadron under Captain Barr had previously done, going right through a square of Infantry wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance.—This charge was accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Major Angelo and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun up in the field and 7 others where then captured while the 53rd Regt. carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th N I wheeled round to the rear in a most intrepid manner. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander and Captain Thornton's Troops of Horse Artillery under Major Lawson dashed almost among the flying Infantry committing great havoc, until about 800 or 100 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 50th N I to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village.—His native corps nobly obeyed my orders and rushed among the Avitab'le Troops driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of 12 Guns within 300 yards.—The destruction was very great as may be supposed by guns rved as these were, H M's 53rd Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th N I by the right of the village.—The battle was won.—Our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river.—The enemy completely hemmed in were flying from our fire and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats in the utmost confusion and consternation our 8 Inch Howitzers soon began to play upon their boats when the 'Debris' of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river flying in every direction, altho a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade when they receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded were fired once upon our advance two others were sticking in the river, one of them we got, two were seen to sink in the quick sands, two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These and the one in the middle of the river gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery who rode into the stream and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Honble Company's Troops. Every gun the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favorable for the purpose, fifty-

11 Guns are ascertained to be sunk in the river total 67 and 30 odd Jinjalls fell into our hands

two guns are now in the Menance Park, two sank in the bed of the Sutlej and two were spiked on the opposite bank making a total of 56 pieces of cannon captured or destroyed. Many Jinjalls which were attached to Avitab'le Corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondee have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford

of a broad river, his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his animals wrested from him, by the repeated charges of Cavalry and Infantry aided by the guns of Alexander, Purton, Lane, Mill, Balaen and of the Shekawattie Brigade and by 8 inch howitzers. Our guns literally being constantly ahead of every thing. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwonted to praise when praise is not merited; and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction, that no troops in any battle on record ever behaved more nobly. British and Native combined, Cavalry allying with H. M.'s 16th Lancers and striving to head in the repeated charges, our guns and Guinea Officers and Men, may be equalled, but cannot excelled by any Artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation a bold intrepid advance, and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, tho' I deeply regret so severe. The enemy fought with much resolution, they maintained frequent encounters with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge upon Infantry of H. M.'s 16 Lancers, they threw away their muskets and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice and justice alone to the gallant troops His Excellency entrusted to my command. I would gladly, if the limits of a despatch (already too much lengthened I fear) permitted me do that justice to individuals all deserve. It is cannot therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers whose continued services, experience and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence and he gallantly did he head his Brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Curton, Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with, the cool experience of the Veteran Soldier is combined with youthful activity. His knowledge of outposts and the able manner he handles his Cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers of the age, and I beg to draw His Excellency's marked attention to this honest achievement. In Major Lawrenson, Commanding the Artillery Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, Captain Purton, and Lieutenant Colonel Lane, the services of officers of the very first order, and I am equally satisfied with Captain Balaen, command of the 9th Battery and with Lieutenant Mill in charge of four light guns. The two 8 inch Howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped and brought into the field by the exertions and determination to overcome all difficulties of Lieutenant Colonel Lane, equally well served and brought forward always with the Infantry. Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers Macdowall and Stedman Commanding their gallant Brigades of Cavalry the fortune of the day is greatly indebted, and to all Commanding Officers of Cavalry and Infantry my warmest thanks are due—to Major Smith, Commanding H. M.'s 16th Lancers, who was wounded—to Major Bindford of the 1st Light Cavalry, to Major Angelo of the 3rd Light Cavalry, to Major Alexander of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Captain Hill of the 11th Irregular Cavalry. To Major Forster of the Shekawattie Brigade, to Captain Quin of the Body Guard, to Lieutenant Colonel Spence, Commanding H. M.'s 31st Foot, to Major Bird of the 24th N. I. to Captain Cornhill of the 47th N. I. to Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, C. B. of H. M.'s 50th Regiment, to Captain Frop of the 48th N. I. to Captain Fisher of the Sumoor Battalions, to Lieutenant Colonel Philips of H. M.'s 3rd Foot, to Captain Jack of the 30th N. I. to Captain Fleming of the 35th N. I. and to Brigadier Penny of the Nusseeree Battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious service of H. M.'s 31st and 50th Regiments and of the 24th, 47th and 48th Native Infantry, I have only to report upon H. M.'s 53rd a young regiment but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity, and Lieutenant Colonel Phillips' bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every Staff Officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th Regiments N. I. are an honor to any service and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseeree and Sumoor Battalions in bravery and obedience can be excelled by none. I much regretted I had no Brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as His Excellency is aware, I can only say therefore that when he gets his Brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of H. M.'s 16th Lancers His Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion, and the exalted character of this Regiment is equally before him. The 1st and 3rd Light Cavalry and the 4th Irregulars I believe he has not seen in action, and it my duty therefore joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize victory, in the many charges they this day delivered, and it will be equally gratifying when I assure His Excellency that the Body Guard under Captain Quin and the 5th Light Cavalry well did their duty. The Shekawattie Brigade, under Major Forster, is steady obedient and well appointed, Artillery, Horse and Infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias of H. M.'s 62nd, in charge of a detachment of convalescents, of 1

M's. Service, and Lieutenant Hobbart of the Honorable Company's Sappers and Miners readily performed the duty assigned them in protecting the 8 inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant Adjutant General of this force. I am deeply indebted, and the service still more so; a more cool, intrepid and trustworthy officer cannot be brought forward, and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieutenant Gallo-way, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Division.—Captain Waugh of the 16th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Cavalry, is an officer of no ordinary abilities, and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry daily patrolled, reconnoitred and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The Brigadiers all speak in high terms of their Majors of Brigade, Captain O'Hanlon of the 1st Brigade who was wounded in the action and replaced by Captain Palmer of the 48th N. I., Captain Garnock of H. M. 31st Foot of the 2nd Brigade, Captain Loftie, 30th N. I. of the 3rd Brigade, and Lieutenant Vanrenen of the 4th Brigade, Lieutenant Pattison of H. M.'s 16th Lancers of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, and Captain Campbell of the 1st Light Cavalry of the 2nd Brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant T. H. M. M., and of Lieutenant Tombs of the Artillery, my Acting Aid-de-Camp, I am fully sensible, and with the manner which they aided me in carrying orders, I am much satisfied; Lieutenant Strachey and Baird Smith of the Engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity: they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the Commissariat arrangements under Captains Mainwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, Field Surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for soon after dark; and for the zeal displayed by this able and persevering Medical officer, and to the several Regimental Surgeons are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were moved yesterday to Ludianah, for the sake of accommodation and comforts which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular I beg you would lay before the Commander-in-Chief, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General my just sense of the valuable services of the Political Officers associated with me, Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their Political capacity, I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle each offered to aid me in his military capacity, frequently did I employ them to carry orders to the thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of Cavalry.

The reports of the several Brigadiers I enclose. A return of the officers Commanding and second in Command of Regiments; also a return of killed and wounded; A return of Ordnance captured and of Ordnance Stores; likewise a return of Commissariat Stores, Grain &c. and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The Fort of Goograha has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated; and I yesterday evening blew up the Fort of Budlaaul. I shall now blow up that of Noorpoor. A portion of the peasantry, viz. the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us, while the Mussulmen rejoice in being under our Government.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major General.

Commanding:

Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal, 50th January, 1846.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P GRANT, Major, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army

— 11100110 —

## CASUALTY RETURNS.

### Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded at Aliwal.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

H. M. 16th Lancers.—Killed: Lieut. H. Sketelham and Cornet G. B. William.—Wounded: Major J. R. Smith (severely), Capt. E. B. Bate, Captain L. Fyler (severely),

Lieutenants W. K. Orme (severely), T. Pattle, and W. Morris.—4th Irregular Cavalry.—*Killed* Lieutenant and Adjutant Smallpage.

*2nd Brigade of Cavalry.*

1st Regt. Light Cavalry — *Wounded* Cornet W. J. Beatson, (slightly,) and Cornet F. G. Laiguhar (mortally)

*1st Brigade of Infantry*

H. M.'s 31st Foot — *Wounded* Lieut. Atty (slightly,) 24th Regt. N. I — *Wounded* Lieutenant Scott

*2nd Brigade of Infantry.*

*Wounded* Brigade Major Captain P. O'Hanlon (badly) — H. M. 50th Foot — *Killed* Lieut. Grimes — *Wounded* Captain W. Knowles (dangerously — leg amputated,) Captain J. L. Wilton, (severely,) Lieutenant H. J. Frampton (dangerously — arm amputated,) R. B. Belleis and W. P. Tigee slightly, A. W. White, W. C. Verneet, and J. Purcell (severely) Ensign W. R. Farmer, (severely,) — 46th Regt. N. I — *Wounded* Captain Proup, Lieut. H. Palmer, and Ensign W. Marshall (slightly,) Lieut. and Adj. Wall (severely)

*4th Brigade of Infantry*

36th Regt. N. I — *Wounded* Ensign Bagshaw

Examined. Signed EDWARD LUGARD, Captain,  
Assistant Adjutant General

**Casualty Return of the Force under the Command of Major  
General Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B**

Camp Aliwal, 29th January, 1846

ARTILLERY

3 men and 30 horses *Killed* — 15 men and 9 horses *Wounded* — 5 men and 12 horses *Missing*

CAVALRY

*1st Brigade.*

H. M. 16th Lancers — 2 officers, 53 men, and 77 horses *killed* — 6 officers, 77 men and 22 horses, *wounded* — 1 man, and 73 horses *missing*. — 3rd Light Cavalry — 2 native officers, 27 men, and 42 horses, *killed*. — 1 native officer, 21 men, and 7 horses, *wounded* — 4th Irregular Horse — 1 European officer, and 2 horses, *killed* — 2 men, and 13 horses, *wounded*. — Total — 3 European officers, 2 native ditto, 83 men, and 120 horses, *killed* — 6 European officers, 1 Native ditto 109 men, and 2 horses, *wounded*. — 1 man, and 73 horses, *missing*.

*2nd Brigade.*

Governor-General's Body Guard — 1 horse *killed* — 4 horses *wounded*. — 3 horses *missing*. — 1st Light Cavalry — 9 men, and 19 horses *killed* — 2 European officers, 14 men, and 9 horses, *wounded* — 4 horses *missing* — 5th Light Cavalry — 1 man and 3 horses *killed* — 1 native officer, 8 men, and 10 horses, *wounded* — 4 horses *missing* — Shekawattce Cavalry — 1 man and 2 horses *killed* — 2 native officers, 12 men, and 15 horses, *wounded* — 1 horse *missing* — Total — 11 men and 25 horses *killed*. — 2 European officers, 3 Native ditto, 34 men, and 38 horses, *wounded* — 12 horses *missing*.

INFANTRY

*1st Brigade*

H. M.'s 31st Foot — 1 man *killed* — 1 officer and 14 men, *wounded* — 24th N. I — 1 European officer and 5 men *wounded* — 7 men *missing*. — 47th Regt. N. I — 1 man *killed*, and 9 men *wounded* — Total — 2 men *killed*. — 2 European officers and 28 men *wounded* — 7 men *missing*.

*2nd Brigade*

H. M.'s 50th Foot — 1 officer, and 9 men *killed*. — 10 officers and 59 men, *wounded* — 4 men *missing*. — 49th Regt. N. I. — 1 native officer, 9 men, and 1 horse, *killed* — 4 European officers, 1 native ditto, and 36 men, *wounded*. — Simoor Battalion — 9 men and 1 horse *killed*. — 1 native officer and 30 men *wounded*. — Total. — 1 European and 1 native officer, 27 men, and 2 horses, *killed*. — 14 European and 2 Native officers, and 134 men, *wounded*. — 4 men *missing*.

*3rd Brigade*

H. M.'s 53rd Foot. — 3 men *killed*, 8 *wounded*, and 2 *missing* — 30th Regt. N. I — 4 men *killed*, 24 *wounded*, and 1 *missing*. — Total. — 7 *killed*, 32 *wounded*, and 3 *missing*

*4th Brigade.*

36th Regt. N. I. — 3 men *killed*. — 1 European officer and 10 men *wounded*. — 1 man *miss*

ing.—Nusseree Battalion.—6 men killed and 16 wounded.—Total.—9 men killed.—1 European officer and 26 men wounded.—1 man missing.—Shekawattee Infantry.—2 men killed 13 wounded, and 4 missing—Sappers and Miners.—No casualties.—Total killed:—151 and 177 horses.—Total wounded.—413 men and 79 horses.—Total Missing:—25 men and 97 horses.—Grand total of men killed, and wounded, and missing, 539.—Grand total of horses ditto ditto ditto, 353.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major General.

(Examined) EDWARD LUGARD, Captain Assist. Adj. Genl.

(True Copy.) (Signed) PAT. GRANT, Major, D. A. A. G. of the Army.

#### Abstract of Captured Ordnance.

	Howitzers.	Mortars.	Guns.	Total.
Serviceable.....	12	4	33	49
Unserviceable.....	1	...	2	3
Snuk in the Sutledge and spiked on the opposite shore.....	..	..	13	13
Since brought in.....	...	..	2	2
Grand total Sixty-seven..				67

Forty (40) Swivel Camel Guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

(Signed) G. LAWRENSON, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery,

Comdg. Artly., 1st Division Army of the Sutledge.

(Signed) WILLIAM BARR, 1st Lt. and Bt. Capt. Adj. Artly. Division.

N. B. The quantity of ammunition captured with the Artillery and found in the camp of the Enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape and small arms ammunition of every description and for every calibre.—The powder found in the Limbers and Waggon of the guns, and in the Magazines of the Entrenched Camp, has been destroyed to prevent accidents. Six large hackery loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of Forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected, have been brought into the Park—the shells being useless have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the Public Service.

(Signed) G. LAWRENSON, Major 2d Brigade H. A.,

Comdg. Artly. 1st Division, Army of the Sutledge.

(Signed) W. BARR, 1st Lieut. Brevet Captain,  
Adjutant Artillery Division.

True Copy. (Signed) P. GRANT, Major,  
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

True Copies, (Signed) F. CURRIE, Secretary,  
to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. General.

(True Copies,) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Secretary to Government.

## THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1846,

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that he has this day received authentic intelligence from the Headquarters of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, of another most brilliant and decisive Victory having been obtained on the 10th instant by the British Forces over the Sikh Army, and of the storming of their strongly entrenched Camp opposite Hureké.

2. The attack was commenced on the morning of the 10th instant, and after a severe shelling and cannonading the enemy's right was gallantly stormed by the British Troops and the whole of their position carried and occupied.

3. The Camp of the Enemy was exceedingly strong, and defended by 24,000 Regular infantry, 66 pieces of Artillery, and flanked by the heavy Guns from the opposite side of the River.

4. The Enemy offered a most determined and obstinate resistance but under the blessing of Divine Providence, they were in the space of two hours most signally defeated, and driven in confusion across the Sutlej, with the loss of the whole of their Guns.

5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has gratification in announcing that the loss on the side of the British is believed to be comparatively small.

6. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that a Salute of 21 Guns be fired from the Garrison of Bombay, at three P.M. this day, in honor of this Victory, and that a similar Salute be fired on receipt of this Order at all the Principal Military Stations under this Presidency.

7. The respective ministers of the different Christian denominations in Bombay, are requested to offer up, on Sunday next the 22nd Instant, and at the out-stations on the first Sunday after the receipt of this Order, appropriate thanksgivings to Almighty God for the further mercies thus graciously vouchsafed.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2ND MARCH, 1846.

In continuation of the Notification dated the 19th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following General Order issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, on the 14th ultimo, together with the despatch therein alluded to from His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, detailing the particulars of the brilliant and decisive Victory obtained on the 10th ultimo, by the British Force over the Sikh Army at Sobraon, and also a Proclamation issued by the Governor General on the former date.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy*

### GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

*Foreign Department Camp Kusoor, the 14th February, 1846*

The Governor-General having received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the despatch annexed to this paper, announces to the Army and 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, Baronet, G. C. B., and in two hours the Sikh forces were driven into the river with immense loss, sixty-seven 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 32 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 Ludhiana and had gained the victory of Aliwal, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief's Camp.

The victory 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 this 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, 53rd, and 80th Regiments, with the 33rd, 43rd, 59th and 63rd 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 valor: when checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the 2nd 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 Regiments 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 Regiments 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 Russoor, 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 acknowledgements 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, 35 years ago in Spain, he was the distinguished leader of the 42nd Highlanders.

The Army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, Commanding the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Division, a most able Officer and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as H. M. 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 Spence, Commanding Brigades in the 1st division.

H. M.'s 31st and 50th Regiments greatly distinguished themselves, as well as the 42nd, Native Infantry, and the Nusseeree Battalion.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, Commanding H. M.'s 50th, who, he regrets to hear, has been severely wounded.

To Major General Gilbert, Commanding the 2nd 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 his attack essentially contributed to ensure the success of the day.

The Governor-General trusts that the wound received by Brigadier McLaren will not long deprive the services of one of its best Officers.

H. M.'s 29th, and 1st European regiments, 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 2nd 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 Wilkin on, Commanding the 6th Brigade of the attacking division.

The Brigade composed of H. M.'s 9th and 62nd Regiments, and the 26th N. Infantry, under the command of Brigadier the Hon'ble 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; H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their Commanding Officer Lieut. Col. White.

Brigadier Smith, the Commanding Engineer, fully accomplished the Commander-in-Chief's instructions, and to Captain Baker and Lieut. Bacher, of the Engineers, the Governor-General's acknowledgments are due for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp; these Officers well maintained the reputation of their Corps wherever 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. Colonel Wood, and Captain 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 Quarter Master 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 Quarter Master General, Lieut. Col. Drummond, and the Officers of that department.

To Lieut. Col. Barr, Acting Adjutant General, and to Lieut. Col. Gough, Acting Quarter Master 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 Lieut. Col. Birch, Judge Advocate General, the Governor-General again has to repeat his thanks for his intelligence and gallantry.

To Lieut. Col. 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. The gallant and amiable Prince, with his brave associates of the Prussian Army, has shared all 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. Col. 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. Col. 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.

Capt. Mills, Assistant Pol. 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 Capt. Cunningham, Engineers, Assistant Pol. 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 the 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. Col. 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 entrusted to him, has also met with the Governor-General's approbation.

To Dr. Maclean, 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 21 guns will be fired in celebration of the Victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the Army.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE, Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor-General.

## DESPATCH.

*From His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Governor-General.*

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

Right Hon'ble Sir.—This is the fourth despatch which I have had the honor 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-manceuvres since the great day of Ferozshah. 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, in a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than thirty thousand 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 pickets 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 day-break; 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 two hundred yards distance by the sixth Brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th Brigade under Brigadier the Hon'ble 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 Hurreeke, and the enemy's horse under Rajah Lall Singh Miera 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 9-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 daybreak. 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 epaulements, 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 9 o'clock Brigadier Stacy's Brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's Batteries and Lieut. Col. 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 three hundred 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 zambourucks 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 H. M.'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 Hon'ble T. Ashburnham's Brigade to move on in support; and Major Genl. 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 conflicts, 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 re-formed 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

Ferozshah, 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 early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangle 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 Ghoorikhs the Sumoor and Nussoree, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature, but indomitable spirit, they vied in audacious 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 11 in the morning and in the forenoon I caused our Engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaulted 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 H. M. 80th Regt 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 McLaren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Afghanistan at Maharajapore, 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 of 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 honorable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nussoree Battalion, commanding the 2nd Brigade, has been wounded, but not I trust severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Gough, C. B., Acting Quarter Master-General H. M.'s Troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He has received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieutenant Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant General H. M.'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. Lieutenant Colonel Ryan and Pent, of the 50th Foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, Commandant of the Sumoor 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 though 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 hardfought field of Sobraon.

First Right Honorable 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 creativeness 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, with 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 inter-

care and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge also my obligations to you for having, whilst I was engaged with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej near Ferozepoor. Our prompt appearance on this bank 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-General of Divisions engaged, deserves 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 valor and judgment which gave him the victory of Allwal. A more arduous task has, seldom, if ever been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried throughout.

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 Umballah, 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 favor. 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 Hon'ble T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last mentioned Brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, H. M.'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 honored 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 McLaren 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 Spence, 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 Mir'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 Allwal I have recently had the honor 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 for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will be proud of them.

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 a half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an Artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph and Brook and Denny 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 by the Wing 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 instant, Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our Military History, the capture of Bhaitpore, arrived in Camp. The Command would of course have devolved on him, but with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valor 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 showing 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 Lieut Colonel Garden, and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge 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. Lieut Colonel Drummond, C. B., Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Arthur Becher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, ably supported the former, and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, Assistants Adjutant 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 Head Quarters by Major W. F. Thompson, C. B., and Major Curtis, Sub Assist. Comy.-Genl.: 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 Lieut. Colonels Gough and Bair being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency, were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieut. Sandys, 55th Regiment N.I., Post Master of the force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Supdtg. 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'ble C. R. Sackville West, H. M. 21st Foot, Offg. Mly. Secy (Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, C. B., H. M.'s 39th Foot, Persian Interpreter; Lieut. Bagot, 15th N. I.; Lieut. Edwards, 1st European Light Infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th Lancers, my Aide-de-Camp; and Asst Surg. 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 Lieut. John Becher, Engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieut. Colonel Wood, Artillery, Commanding the Mortar Battery; Major Lawrenson, Commanding the 18 pounder battery; Lieut. Colonel Huthwaite, Commanding the 8 inch Howitzer Battery; and Lieut. Colonel Geddes, Commanding the Rockets; Captain R. Waller, Horse Artillery; Capt. G. A. Swinley, Capt. E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brev. Major C. Grant, Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brev. Lieut. Colonel J. D. Lane, Brev. Maj. G. Campbell, Capt. J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding Troops and Batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Colonel White, C. B., Commanding 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th Light Cavalry; Capt. Christie, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Col. Fullarton, 9th Lancers, Captain Leeson, 2nd

Irr. Cav., Brevet Captain Recher, 6th Irr. Cav., Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers, Brevet Capt. Quinn, Gove's General's Body Guard, Brevet Major Angelo, 3rd Light Cavalry, Captain Longworth, 31st Foot, Captain Corfield, 47th Native Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Ryan and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Pettit and Captain Long, 50th Foot, Major Polwhele 42nd Regiment Native Infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Travers Nurserree Bait; Captain Steppney, 29th Foot; Major Sibbald, 41st Regiment N. I., Major Berrill and Brevet Capt. Scaton, 1st European Light Infantry, Brevet Major Graves, 16th Grenadiers, Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Davis, 9th Foot, Major Handcombe, 20th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, 80th Foot, Captain Hogan, 63rd Regt. N. I., Capt Sandeman 33rd Regt. N. I., Lieut Col Franks, 10th Foot, Brigadier Lieutenant Col Nash, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, Lieut. Col Thompson, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieut. Col. Philips, 53rd Foot, Major Short, 62nd Foot Brevet Major Marshall, 68th Regiment N. I., and Captain Short, 45th Regt N. I.

The following Staff and Engineer Officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favorably remembered and the survivors duly rewarded, viz Capt E. Christie, Dy. Assist. Adj. Genl., and Lieut. Maxwell, Dy. Assist. Quarter Master General of Art., and Capt Pillans and Lt. Capt. W. K. Warner, Commissioners of Ordnance, Lt. Capt. M. Mackenzie and Lt. Capt. C. G. Austen and 1st Lieut. F. Kaye, Artillery, Majors of Brigades; Captain R. Nyer, Major of Brigade of Engineers; Captain Tritton, 3d Light Dragoons, Dy. Assist. Adjutant General, Lieut. I. Roche, 3d Dragoons, Aide de Camp to Major General Sir J. Thickwell, and Off. Dy. Ass. Quarter Master Genl of Cav., in the place of Capt 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, Dy. Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3d Light Cav., Dy. Assistant Quarter Master General; Lt. E. A. Holdich, 80th Foot, A. D. C. to Major General Sir Henry Smith Lieut. F. McD Gilbert, 2nd Grenadiers, Acting A. D. C. to Major Genl Gilbert, Capt R. Houghton, 63rd Regiment N. I., Off. Asst. Adj. Genl., Lieut. Rawson, Dy. Asst. Qr. M. Genl., Killed, Lt. R. Bates, 82d Foot, A. D. C. to the late Major Genl Sir R. Dick; Capt. J. R. Ford, 1st Euro. Lt. Infy., Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl.; Lt. J. J. Paton, 11th Regt. N. I., Off. Dy. Asst. Qr. M. Genl. Lt. Capt. Hartington, 5th Lt. Cav.; Captain A. Spottiswood, 9th Lancers, Lt. R. Patten-son, 16th Lancers, Capt J. Garcock, 11st Foot, Lt. G. H. M. Jones, 29th Foot; Capt J. L. Taylor, 25th Lt. Infy., Lieut. H. F. Dunford, 59th Regt. N. I., Majors of Brigade Captain Combe, 1st European Light Infy., Major of Brigade 2d Bzde; Capt Gordon, 11th N. I., Major of Brigade 6th Brigade; Cap. A. G. Waide, 68th N. I., Major of Brigade; and Lt. 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 by the Civil, Political, and other Military officers attached to you. But as these were all under your own eye, I can not doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in this battle again honored with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Griuen. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozshah, 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, tends to convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sardar Sham Singh, Attarcewallah Gens., Goolab Singh, Koopta; and Heera Singh, Topce, Sardar Kishen Singh, son of the late Jemadar Koushall Singh; Gens. Moobarnack Ally and Illahce Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futeh-ool-deen Khan of Kussoor. The body of Sham Singh 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 accompany 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 in the soil of the Punjab. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa Army had perhaps mistaken the caution which induced us to wait for the necessary material, 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. (Signed) H. GOUGH, General,  
Commander-in-Chief, East India.

**Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Army of the  
Sutlege under the Command of His Excellency General Sir  
Hugh Gough Bart. G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief.  
in the action at Sobraon on the 10th January  
1846**

General Staff.—2 European Officers *wounded*.

**ARTILLERY DIVISION.**

1st Brigade Horse Artillery (Head Quarters 2d, 3d, & 5th Troops)—1 rank and file and 1 syce *killed*; 1 rank and file *wounded*—24 ditto ditto (Hd. Qrs., 1st, 2d, & 3d, Troops)—1 European Officer, 2 rank and file, and 14 horses *killed*; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces and 20 horses *wounded*.—3d ditto ditto (Hd. Qrs., 1st, 2d, & 3d Troops)—5 rank and file *wounded*.—2nd Batin. Atty. (2d Company)—1 lascar *wounded*.—3d ditto ditto (3d and 4th Companies)—3 rank and file and 2 lascars *wounded*.—4th do do (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Companies)—2 syces and 3 horses *killed*; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 3 syces, and 2 horses *wounded*; 5 horses missing.—6th ditto ditto (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Companies)—1 Sergeant, 4 rank and file and 1 horse *wounded*.—Total—1 European Officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces and 17 horses *killed*; 1 European Officer, 1 Sergeant, 33 rank and file 6 lascars, 5 syces and 23 horses *wounded*; 5 horses missing.

**ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND SAPPERS.**

2 rank and file *killed*; 3 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, and 16 rank and file *wounded*

**CAVALRY DIVISION.**

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 horses *wounded*.

**1st Brigade.**

H. M. 3d Light Dragoons—5 rank and file and 1 horse *killed*; 4 European Officers, 22 rank and file and 13 horses *wounded*, 20 horses missing—4th Regt. Light Cav.—4 horses *killed*; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file and 7 horses *wounded*—6th ditto ditto—2 horses *killed* 10 rank and file and 20 horses *wounded*; 2 horses missing—9th Regt. Irr. Cav.—1 horse *killed*; 3 horses *wounded*.

**2d Brigade.**

H. M. 9th Lancers.—1 rank and file and 5 horses *killed*; 1 drummer and 6 horses *wounded*; 2 horses missing.—2d Irr. Cav Hd. Q.s and Left Wing—2 horses *wounded*.

**3d Brigade.**

Governor General's Body Guard—1 Horse *wounded*.

Total.—6 rank and file and 13 horses *killed*; 4 European Officers, 2 Drummers, 56 rank and file and 53 horses *wounded*, 24 horses missing.

**1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.**

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European Officer *killed*, and 3 *wounded*.

**1st Brigade.**

H. M. 31st Foot—35 rank and file *killed*; 7 European Officers and 112 rank and file *wounded*—47th Regt. N. I.—1 Native Officer and 7 rank and file *killed*; 4 European Officers and 64 rank and file *wounded*

**2nd Brigade.**

H. M. 50th Foot.—1 European Officer and 41 rank and file *wounded*.—42d Light Infantry—8 rank and file *killed*.—2 European Officers, 3 Native Officers and 53 rank and file *wounded*.—Nusseree Battalion.—6 rank and file *killed*.—1 European Officer, 6 Native Officers and 74 rank and file *wounded*

Total.—2 European Officers 1 Native Officer, and 97 rank and file *killed*; 28 European Officers, 13 Native Officers and 489 rank and file *wounded*

**2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.**

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European Officers *killed*, and 3 *wounded*.

**3rd Brigade.**

H. M. 29th Foot—1 Sergeant, 75 rank and file and 1 horse *killed*; 13 European Officers, 7 Sergeants and 132 rank and file, *wounded*.—41st Regt. N. I.—2 Havildars and 14 rank and file *killed*; 8 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 5 Havildars, 1 Trumpeter and 29 rank and file *wounded*.—68th ditto ditto—1 Native Officer and 10 rank and file, *killed*; 2 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 2 Havildars, and 67 rank and file *wounded*.

## 4th Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry.—2 European Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 31 rank and file, killed; 10 European Officers, 10 sergeants, 142 rank and file and 1 horse wounded.—16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed, 2 European Officers, 4 Native Officers, 19 Havildars, 1 Drummer, and 122 rank and file wounded.—Sirmoor Battalion—1 European Officer and 12 rank and file killed, 4 Native Officers, 3 Havildars and 123 rank and file wounded.—Total—5 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 5 Sergeants and Havildars, 109 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 38 European Officers, 12 Native Officers, 46 Sergeants and Havildars 2 Trumpeters, 685 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

## 3D INFANTRY DIVISION

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European Officer and 2 horses killed, 1 horse wounded

## 5th Brigade.

H. M. 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 European Officer, 2 Sergeants 1 Drummer and 25 rank and file, wounded.—26th Regt N. I.—3 rank and file killed, 2 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, and 19 rank and file wounded.—H. M. 62d Foot—1 European Officer and 3 rank and file killed; 1 European Officer 3 Sergeants and 40 rank and file, wounded

## 6th Brigade.

H. M. 80th Foot—1 Trumpeter and 12 rank and file killed, 4 European Officers, 3 Sergeants and 71 rank and file wounded.—33d Regt N. I.—1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer 1 Havildar, and 3 rank and file killed, 1 European Officer, 4 Native Officers, 1 Havildar 1 Trumpeter, and 53 rank and file wounded.—63d ditto ditto—1 Havildar, 2 rank and file, and 1 horse killed, 3 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 4 Havildars, 1 Trumpeter, 25 rank and file and 1 horse wounded.

## 7th Brigade.

H. M. 10th Foot—1 European Officer, 1 Sergeant 29 rank and file and 1 horse killed, 2 European Officers, 2 Sergeants, 98 rank and file and 1 horse wounded.—43d N. I.—7 rank and file and 1 horse killed; 2 European Officers 4 Native Officers 5 Havildars 85 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.—59th ditto ditto—4 rank and file killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Native Officer, 6 Havildars, 53 rank and file and 2 horses wounded.—H. M. 53d Foot—1 European Officer, and 7 rank and file killed, 3 European Officers, 1 Sergeant and 104 rank and file wounded.—Total 5 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 3 Sergeants, and Havildars, 1 Trumpeter, 75 rank and file and 5 horses killed, 25 European Officers, 13 Native Officers, 27 Sergeants and Havildars, 3 Trumpeters, 573 rank and file, and 7 horses, wounded

## ABSTRACT.

Staff—2 European officers wounded.—Artillery Division.—1 European Officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce-drivers and 17 horses killed, 1 European Officer, 1 Sergeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces and 23 horses wounded, 5 horses missing.—Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed, 3 European Officers, 1 Native ditto, and 16 rank and file wounded.—Cavalry Division—6 rank and file and 13 horses killed, 4 European Officers, 2 Trumpeters, 36 rank and file, and 53 horses wounded, 24 horses missing.—1st Infy Div.—2 Eur. Officers, 1 Native Officer, and 97 rank and file killed; 28 Eur. Officers, 13 Native Officers, and 489 rank and file wounded.—2d ditto ditto—5 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 5 Sergeants 109 rank and file, and 1 horse killed, 38 European Officers, 12 Native Officers, 46 Sergeants, 2 Trumpeters, 655 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.—3rd ditto ditto—5 European Officers, 1 Native Officer, 3 Sergeants 1 Trumpeter, 75 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 25 European Officers, 13 Native Officers, 27 Sergeants, 3 Trumpeters, 573 rank and file and 6 horses wounded.—Total—13 European Officers, 3 Native Officers, 6 Sergeants, 1 Trumpeter, 292 rank and file, and 36 horses killed; 101 European Officers, 33 Native Officers 74 Sergeants, 7 Trumpeters, 1,832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, and 83 horses wounded, 29 horses missing.

	Killed	Wounded.	Missing
European Officers,.....	13	101	0
Native Officers,.....	3	39	0
Warrant & Non comd. Officers, rank & file.	301	1913	0
Lascars, Syce Drivers, Syces, &c.....	3	10	0
Total.....	320	2063	0

Grand Total of killed and wounded and missing. 2,383

## Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.

### KILLED.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION

1st Troop 2d Brigade H. A.—1st Lieut. H. J. Y. Faithful

#### 1st INFANTRY DIVISION

Brigade Staff—Lieut. R. Hay, Major of Brigade.—H. M. 50th Foot—Lieut. C. R. Grimes.

#### 2D INFANTRY DIVISION

Divisional Staff—Lieut. J. S. Rawson, Offg D. A. Q. M. General.—Brigade Staff.—Lt. Col. C. C. Taylor, c B., Brigr.—1st Lt. Infy.—Lieut. F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.—Sirmoor Battn.—Captain J. Fisher.

#### 3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H.—H. M. 62d Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Bartley.—33d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. D. Playfair.—H. M. 10th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Beale.—H. M. 53d Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

### WOUNDED.

General Staff.—Lieut.—Colonel J. B. Gough, C. B., Offg Qr Mr Genl H. M. Forces, very severely, and Lieut. Col. M. Bair, Offg. Adjt Genl. H. M. Forces, severely and dangerously.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION.

2nd Troop 2d Brigade. H. A.—Bt. Major C. Grant, slightly

#### ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; 1st Lieut. J. R. Becker, severely, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Hebbert, slightly.

#### CAVALRY DIVISION.

H. M. 3d Lt. Drags—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieut. H. W. White, ditto; Cornet Kauntze, severely, and Qr Mr A. Crabtree, slightly.

#### 1st INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff—Lieut. F. A. Holdich, A. D. C., severely.—Brigade Staff—Lieut.—Col. N. Penny, Brigadier, and Capt. J. Garvock, Maj. of Brge. severely.—H. M. 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 Adjt. Bolton, severely.—47th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjt. R. Penny severely; Lieut. H. C. James, 32d N. I. slightly; Ensign W. H. Walcott, slightly and Ensign J. D. Ogston, slightly.—H. M. 50th Foot—Bt Lt.—Col. Ryan, K. H., dangerously; Bt.—Lt.—Col. P. J. Pettit, ditto; Captain G. McL. Tew, ditto; Captain J. B. Bonham, dangerously; Captain H. Needham, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, very severely; Lieutenant H. V. Hough, severely; Lieut. J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieut. C. A. Mount, 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.

#### 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff—Major-Genl. W. R. Gilbert, slightly; Lieut. F. McD. Gilbert, A. D. C. slightly.—Brigade Staff—Lieut. Col. J. McLaren, c B., Brigadier, dangerously; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely—right arm amputated.—Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Capt. A. St G. H. Sepney, (severely); Capt. J. D. Young, (slightly); Capt. K. Murchison, slightly; Lt. R. F. Henry, do. Lieut. A. J. 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 Regt. N. I.—Captain W. H. Halford, severely; Captain J. Cumberlege, severely; Captain J. W. V. Stephen, slightly; Lieutenant A. W. Onslow, slightly; Lieutenant M. F. Kemble, slightly; Ensign C. H. Seatchard, severely—since dead; Ensign C. R. Aikman, slightly, and Ensign J. P. Bennett, slightly.—68th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant P. A. Robertson, slightly; and Ensign J. A. Doio, slightly.—1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Captain E. Magnay, severely; Lieut. J. Patullo, severely; Lieut. J. Lambert, severely; Lieut. G. G. Dennis, severely; Lieutenant A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign C. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously, since dead; Ensign P. B. Innes, slightly; and Lieutenant D. C. Beaton, severely.—18th

Regt. N. 1 Grenads.—Captain A. Balderston, severely, and Ensign W. S. R. Hudson, slightly.

### 3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot.—Lieut. R. Daunt, slightly.—25th Regt. N. 1.—Lieut. F. MacKenzie, severely; and Ensign R. F. White, slightly.—H. M. 62d Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Haviland, severely.—H. M. 80th Foot.—Captain W. Cookson, slightly; Lieutenant G. Crawley, severely; Lieut. E. W. P. Kingsley, severely, and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesford, severely.—33d Regt. N. 1.—Lieut. T. Tudoh, severely.—63d Regt. N. 1.—Capt. W. C. Ormsby, severely, Lieut. H. A. Morrison, slightly; and Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.—H. M. 10th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Evans, slightly; and Lieut. C. J. Smdham, severely.—43d Lt. Infantry.—Capt. H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely.—59th Regt. N. 1.—Lieut. H. B. Lumsden, severely.—H. M. 53d Foot.—Capt. T. Smart, severely; and Lieut. J. Chester, do.; Lieut. A. B. O. Stokes, severely, Ensign W. Dunming, do., Lieut. Col. W. G. Gold, slightly; Lieut. J. Breton, slightly; Lieut. R. N. Clarke, severely, and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.

Adjutant-General's Office,  
Head Quarters Camp,  
Kussoor, 13th February 1846 }

(Signed) PAT. GRANT,  
Dept. Adjutant-General,  
of the Army.  
(True copies) F. CURRIE

Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor-General.

N. B. This return was received by the Governor-General on the afternoon of the 16th.

(Signed) F. CURRIE, Secretary.

## THIRD PROCLAMATION.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

*Foreign Department, Kussoor, the 14th February, 1846.*

The Sikh Army has been expelled from the left Bank of the river Sutledge, 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 strenuously 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 violation 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 aggrandizement. 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 Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, 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 Singh, 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 States, 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 renewed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future Government of the Punjab as the interests and security of British power may render just and expedient.

By order, &c (Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secy. to the Gov. of India with the Govr. General.*

(True Copy)

W. EDWARDS,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

(True Copies)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Dated Camp Ferozpoor, 12th February, 1840*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General avails himself of the appropriate occasion of the decisive victory obtained over the Seikh Army at Sohraon on the 10th instant, where he witnessed the bravery and energy of the Sirmoor and Nusseerco Battalions, to confer

upon the men of those corps, when wounded on actual service with troops of the line, the same scale of pension for wounds as that which was granted to the men of the Regular Army in General Orders dated the 31st ultimo.

The same advantages will be extended to the Sowars of the Irregular Cavalry and to all Local Corps generally, when wounded under similar circumstances.

This order will apply to the Local Corps of the three Presidencies.

The Army of the Sutlege having crossed that river, and entered the Punjaub this day, the Governor-General is pleased to order that all Corps whose Head Quarters are on the right bank of the Sutlege shall receive the same rates of pay and allowances as those laid down in Government General Orders of the 15th August 1845, No. 261 A, for the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of the Bengal Army serving in Scinde.

Detachments of corps whose Head Quarters have not crossed the Sutlege, employed on escort or other duty on the right bank of the river shall receive Scinde pay and allowances, if the duty on which they are employed shall exceed three days.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Colonel.

*Secy. to the Govt of India, Milly Dept, with the Gover. Genl*

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Dated Camp Lahore, 20th February, 1846.*

On occasion of the Army of the Sutlege entering the Punjaub on the 12th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India was pleased to announce in General Orders of that date, the grant to all corps of that army whose Head Quarters were on the right bank of the Sutlege of the same rates of pay and allowances as those laid down in the General Orders of the 15th August, 1845, for the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry of the Bengal Army serving in Scinde.

2. The Governor-General is now further pleased to extend that boon to all men of those corps, who, in consequence of wounds received in action on the 18th, 21st or 22nd of December, 21st or 28th January, or 10th of February, were unable to proceed with their Regiments into the Punjaub, and who on account of their wounds remained in Hospital at Ferozepore or elsewhere.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Colonel.

*Secy. to the Government of India, Milly. Dept, with the Govr. Genl.*

True Copies.

(Signed) W. M. N. STURT, Major,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept*

—attends—

## NOTIFICATION.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH MARCH, 1846.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the most heartfelt gratification in publishing for general information the following General Orders issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, dated Lahore, the 20th and 22nd ultimo, and Proclamation dated the 18th ultimo, together with two letters to the address of His Excellency, from Mr. F. Currie, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, and from His Excellency the Hon'ble General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commander in Chief in India.

In publishing these documents, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is impressed with a deep feeling of gratitude for the signal success which has attended all the measures lately

adopted for the protection of British India, and of thankfulness to Almighty God for the restoration of Peace.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Chief Secy.*

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## GENERAL ORDER

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, the 20th February, 1846.*

The Right Honorable the Governor General requests that the Commander in Chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing to his Palace, in the Citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European Cavalry, two Regiments of Native Cavalry—the Body Guard to be one. One regiment of Irregular Horse, two troops of Horse Artillery—one European and one Native.

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esqr., will take charge of His Highness and his suite. and will be accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Lawrence, the Governor General's Private Secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esqr., the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor General, two Aides-de-Camp of the Commander in Chief, and one Aide-de-Camp from each General Officer of a Division in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor General's Camp, at two o'clock, and proceed to His Highness' Camp and thence to his Palace.

On alighting from his Elephant, a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Horse Artillery.

His Highness the Maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the Chiefs as their Sovereign, having on the 18th instant intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor General's Camp at Lulleenah, attended by His Highness' Wuzer, the Rajah Goolab Singh, and other Chiefs, was received in Durbar on the afternoon of that day, by the Governor General, the Commander in Chief and the Staff being present. His Highness' Ministers and Chiefs there tendered his submission and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

The Governor General extended the clemency of the British Government to a Prince the descendant of the Maharajah, the late Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation selected by the Chiefs and the people to be their Ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government, and previously explained to His Highness' Ministers and Chiefs, should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the Durbar the Maharajah received the usual salutes due to His Highness' exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor General's Camp, and as it will be conducive to His Highness' comfort that he should rejoin his family, the Governor General desires that he may, with all honour and in safety, be conducted by the British Troops to the Gates of his Palace this day.

The following Proclamation was issued on the 18th instant by the Governor General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere, who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible Army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished Commander would be one of Victory.

He trusts at present that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the Town of Lahore, and he requests His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instructions to carry this order strictly into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the Camp.

By order &c.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.*

—♦♦♦—

## FOURTH PROCLAMATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Foreign Department, Camp Lulleenah, the 18th February, 1846.*

The Chiefs, Merchants, Traders, Ryots and other inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsar

are hereby informed that His Highness Maharajah Daleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maharajah and Durlar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two Governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsur have nothing to fear from the British Army. The Governor-General and the British troops at the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, 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 Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) I CURRIE,

Secretary to the Govt of India with the Governor-General.

## DESPATCH

FROM MR. F. CURRIE, TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G. C. B.,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Right Hon'ble Sir—I have the honor to state, for the information of your Excellency

Major Twiss, of the Governor-General's Aid	}	that in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the Officers noted in the margin, on elephants, to conduct the Maharajah Duleep Singh to his Palace in the Citadel of Lahore.
W. Edwards Esq. Under Secy Foreign Dept		
R. Cust Esq. Asst Secy Foreign Dept	}	Artes & Camp to General
C. Hardinge Esq. Private Secy Gov Genl		
Thos. Wood Military Secy Gov Genl	}	Artes & Camp to General in Chief
Captain Cunningham		
Captain Hardinge	}	General Gilbert
Col. Arthur Hay		
Captain Mills	}	General Smith
Captain Blyth		
Col. Edwards	}	Engineers
Col. Gilbert A. D. C. to General Gilbert		
Col. Lister A. D. C. to General Smith	}	
Major Colonel Rivers		
Major Colonel Smith	}	
Captain Nugent		
Captain Smith	}	

The procession was arranged in the following order,—

9th Irregular Cavalry  
3rd Light Cavalry  
H. M.'s 16th Lancers  
Troop of Horse Artillery, Europeans  
Troop of Horse Artillery, Natives  
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.  
The Secretary with the Maharajah and Suite.  
The Governor-General's Body Guard

The escort was formed in open column of the Troops, left in front, commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C. B.

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from our pickets and nearly the same distance from the Citadel gate of the city. At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the Minister Rajah Goolab Singh, and some of the Chiefs.

In anticipation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's Camp the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Bhane Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent accompanied by several Chiefs.

After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine and the troops having fallen in as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the Gate of the Citadel.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the Gateway, and I took the Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Goolab Singh and the other Chiefs, into the interior of the Citadel, and to the inner door of his Palace.

I then observed to the Maharajah and Chiefs, that by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, I had thus brought the Maharajah conducted by the British Army to

his Palace, which His Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital and his country at the mercy of the Governor General and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered, and that the Governor General had thus restored him to his Palace as a mark of the favor which he desired to shew to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

A salute of 21 guns was then fired by the Horse Artillery.

We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his Palace, and returning to the outside of the city, we continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our Camp.

As our Camp is situated opposite the South East end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the North West angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their embrasures were empty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. CURRIE.

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

## DESPATCH

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G. C. B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c.

*Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, in front of Lahore, 22nd February, 1846.*

Right Honorable Sir,—I have now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th instant. About noon on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian Annals, the Army under my command pitched its tents on the plain of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Sikh Capital. The entire submission of the Maharajah and his advisers, to the will of the British Government had been before personally tendered to you and graciously accepted; and this morning, in fulfilment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the Ruler and people of the Punjab, I had the honor to conduct a Brigade of Troops to the City, which took formal possession of the Badshahee Musjid and Hoozooree Bagh, forming a part of the Palace and Citadel of Lahore. I trust by the observance of a strict discipline, to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the City and country around it evidently repose in the generosity, clemency and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts are willingly brought to our Camp and punctually paid for; and I believe that by every class of persons in this vicinity, the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit; none certainly have had real cause to lament it as a calamity.

I have &c.

(Signed) HUGH GOUGH, *General,*  
*Commander-in-Chief East Indies*

## NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, the 22nd February, 1846.*

The British Army has this day occupied the gateway of the Citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Mosque, and the Hoozooree Bagh.

The remaining part of the Citadel is the residence of His Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful Ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate.

The Army of the Sutlej, has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh Army, and the Military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the Military History of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long subsisting friendship between the two States, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier.

Compelled, suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British Army under the command of its distinguished leader, has in sixty days defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field Artillery, and

is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a Treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British Provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required and will exact that every remaining piece of Sikh Artillery, which has been pointed against the British Army during this campaign, shall be surrendered.

The Sikh Army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh state to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the Army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have on every occasion with subordination and patience endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this Army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the Company's service is an honorable feature in the character of the British Sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed on his own part and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve as a testimony of the approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldierlike bearing of the Army of the Sutlej, that all the Generals, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every Regiment which in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Ludianah and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Ludianah, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a Soldier, and the Governor-General in affirming the principle can never admit that absence caused by the performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participating in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier and forming part of the Army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Ludianah or Bussean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE, Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Governor-General

(True Copy)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Secy to Govt



## NOTIFICATION.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1846.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following Extracts from the proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, relative to the re-establishment of amicable relations between the British Government and State of Lahore, and the recognition of the independence of Maharaja Goolab Singh.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Secy



## NOTIFICATION.

### BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Foreign Department, Camp Umritser, the 16th March, 1846.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined extracts from the proceedings of the Government of India, relative to the re-establishment of amicable relations between the British Government and the State of Lahore, and the recognition of the independence of Maharajah Goolab Singh.



## THE BRITISH OCCUPY LAHORE

*NOTE of conference between F. Currie, Esquire, and Major H. M. Lawrence, on the one part and the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar on the other, 8th March, 1846.*

The Ministers and Chiefs having assembled at the tent of the Governor General's Agent for the purpose of signing the treaty, the conditions of which had been previously discussed and determined, produced, on the part of the Maharajah, a letter addressed to Major Lawrence, the Governor General's Agent, of which the following is a translation :—

"The feelings of consideration, kindness, and generosity which have been evinced towards the Lahore State by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and His Excellency's respect for the former friendship of the British Government with the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, have been communicated to me through Mr. Secretary Currie and yourself, and have caused me to feel most grateful.

"Certain important matter will now be represented to you by the following confidential personages :—

Blaee Ram Singh,  
Rajah Lall Singh,  
Sirdar Tej Singh,  
Dewan Deenanath,  
Fuqueer Noor-ood-deen.

and you, who are the guardian of the perpetual friendship of the two Governments, will represent these matters to the Governor General, and will, doubtless, use your endeavours to procure a favourable decision regarding them.

"The Lahore Government, it is known, is endeavouring to arrange its affairs, and it is necessary that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of any disturbances. With this view it is very desirable that some British Regiments, with Artillery and Officers, should be directed to remain at Lahore for a few months, for the protection of the State. After affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period which may be fixed upon expired, the British troops will then return."

To the above paper the following reply was made verbally, and was, at the request of the Minister and Chiefs, written down and given to them :—

"The letter from the Maharajah to Major Lawrence, expressing gratitude to the Governor General, has been read in the 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, are not specifically described. In so important a matter, that 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 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 re-organization of the army under the stipulations of the new treaty, are now engaging consideration. But lest after the departure of the British Force 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 affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period prescribed for the stay of the British Force shall have expired, the troops may then be withdrawn."

(True note and translation.)

(Signed) F. CURRIE, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl*

## GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, the 8th March, 1846.*

The treaty of peace between the British Government and that of His Highness the Maharajah Duleep 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 4 o'clock, in the Governor-General's tent.

The Governor-General invites His Excellency the Commander in Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Sindh, 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 Duleep 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 3 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 limitation of its numbers, have been settled by the treaty.

At the earnest solicitation of the Government of the Maharajah Duleep 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 re-organization 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 detail of this force will be determined between the Governor-General and His Excellency the Commander in Chief: during the period of occupation the Native troops will continue to receive Sindh pay and allowances.

It is by the valor and discipline of the British troops, led by their distinguished Commander, that these important and complete successes have been gained, and the Governor-General is confident, that during the temporary occupation of the fortified town of Lahore the Troops will prove, by their good conduct, that they are as generous and humane after victory, as they are brave and invincible in the field of battle.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

*Secy to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-General.*

MEMORANDUM of the *proceedings of a Durbar held at Lahore on the 9th March, 1846.*

At 4 P. M. of the 9th March, a public Durbar was held in the State Tent of the Right Honorable the Governor General, at which His Excellency the Commander-in Chief and Staff, His Excellency the Governor of Sindh and Staff, with the British and Native Officers invited in the Governor-General's order dated 8th instant, attended.

The young Maharajah of Lahore, attended by the Minister, Rajah Lall Singh, Goolab Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Lahore Army, Sudra Tej Singh, and about thirty other Sardars and Civil Officers with their suites, being present.

After the Treaty of Peace was ratified and exchanged with the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General addressed the Chiefs in the following terms, the address being translated sentence by sentence, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. J. Currie —

"On this occasion of ratifying the Treaty of Peace between the British Government and the Maharajah Dhillup Singh, in the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, and the Officers of the British Army on the one hand, and of the Sikh Chiefs on the other, I have to repeat the assurances which have so often been given by me and by my predecessors, of our desire that peace and friendship may always subsist between the two Governments.

"The British Government desires to see a Sikh Government re-established, which may be able to control its Army, protect its subjects, and willing to respect the rights of its neighbours.

"By this Treaty the Lahore Government has sufficient strength to resist and punish any native power which may venture to assault it, and to put down all internal commotions.

"Wisdom in Council and good faith in fulfilling its engagements will cause the Sikh Government to be respected, and enable it to preserve its national independence.

"For forty years it was the policy, in Runjeet Singh's time, to cultivate friendly relations between the two Governments, and during the whole of that period the Sikh Nation was independent and happy. Let the policy of that able man towards the British Government be the model for your future imitation.

"The British Government in no respect provoked the late War. It had no objects of ambition, but to obtain by her treaties. The proof of its sincerity is to be found in its moderation in the hour of victory.

"A just peace followed by a successful war, has not changed the policy of the British Government. The British Government does not desire to interfere in your internal affairs. I am ready and anxious to withdraw every British soldier from Lahore. At the same time, in consideration of the Sikh Government I have reluctantly consented to leave a British force in cantonment at Lahore, until time shall have been afforded for the reorganization of the Sikh Army, by which assistance the stipulations of the Treaty may be more easily carried into effect.

"In no case can I consent that the British Troops shall remain in garrison for a longer period than the end of this year.

"I state this publicly that all the World may know the truth, and the motive by which I am actuated in this matter.

"The Sikh Army must, according to the Treaty, be immediately reorganised by reverting to the same system and rate of pay as in Runjeet Singh's time.

"If the friendly assistance now afforded by the British Government be wisely followed up, and honest exertions made by the Chiefs without delay, you will become an independent and prosperous State.

"The success or failure is in your own hands. My co-operation shall not be wanting, but if you neglect this opportunity, no aid on the part of the British Government can save the State.

"I leave my Political Agent, Major Lawrence, assisted by Major McGregor and a most able General Officer, Sir John Littler, to command the British Troops. These Officers possess my entire confidence.

"Again I repeat my anxious desire is to see a Sikh Government strong and respected, an obedient Army, patriotic Chiefs, and a happy People.

"I trust the reign of the Maharajah will be long and prosperous, and celebrated for the happiness of his people under a just and pacific Government.

At the close of this address, the Sardars expressed in warm terms their gratitude to the Governor-General, and their resolution to follow the advice His Excellency had given them.

The usual presents were then given after which the Durbar broke up.

Signed) J. CURRIE Secy. to the Govt of India with the Govt. Seal

## ARTICLE XVI

The subjects of either State shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

*THIS TREATY, consisting of sixteen Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Acting under the directions of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G C B, Governor General, on the part of the British Government, and by Bhae Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Singh, Sirdar Chutter Singh, Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjeet Singh, Majethia, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fugueer Noorooddeen on the part of the Maharaja Dhuleep Sing, and the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honble Sir Henry Hardinge, G C B, Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing*

*Done at Lahore this ninth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, corresponding with the tenth day of Rubbee-ul aumt 1262, Hijree, and ratified on the same date.*

(Sd) MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH (S), (Sd) II HARODINDI (LS)

BHAHE RAM SING (S)

RAJAH LAL SING (S)

SIRDAR TEJ SING (S)

SIRDAR CHITTER SINGH ATTA-

REEWALLA (S)

SIRDAR RUNJOOR SING MAJEPP

THIA (LS)

DIWAN DEENA NATH (S)

FUGUEER NOOROODDEEN (S)

CURRIE

H M LAWRENCE

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-Genl of India (Signed) F CURRIE,  
Secy. to the Govt of India, with the Governor-General

*MEMORANDUM of a State Visit paid by the Governor General to the Maharaja of Lahore in His Highness's Palace, on the 10th March, 1846*

On the afternoon of the 10th March the Governor-General, attended by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, and the British Officers who were present at the ratification of the treaty on the 9th instant, paid a visit of congratulation to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at the Palace in Lahore. On this occasion Dewan Deena Nath, by direction of the Minister and assembled chiefs read from a written paper an address, of which the following is a translation —

"It is impossible for us adequately to express the gratitude which we feel to the Governor-General for his having determined to continue the ancient relations which existed with the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for his generosity, kindness and mercy in maintaining this Government.

"For the excellent advice which was given yesterday through kindness and friendship, to the assembled Sirdars, exhorting them to unanimity, prudence and good Government, we are also most grateful. We consider this good advice as having a direct tendency to effect the re-establishment of the Government of the country. We have further to express our gratitude for arrangements having generously been made, in compliance with our solicitations, for leaving a garrison in Lahore of British troops, with Major Lawrence and other trustworthy Officers, for our protection and that of the city.

"These troops will assuredly be honorably dismissed towards the Sutlej, upon a satisfactory settlement of affairs being effected, within the period prescribed for their stay.

"The various acts of generosity shown by the Governor-General on the present occasion entirely satisfy us that His Excellency will ever maintain the same magnanimous and generous policy towards this State, and that taking compassion on the extreme youth of the Maharajah, His Excellency will maintain all those friendly relations which existed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh."

After the presentation by the Maharajah of the usual offerings, the Governor General and suite returned to Camp.

(True Memorandum and translation,

(Signed) F CURRIE,

Secy. to the Govt of India, with the Governor General

*NOTE of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar and the British Commissioners, held at the Tent of the Governor General's Agent, on the 11th March, 1846.*

On the forenoon of the 11th inst. the Minister and Chiefs of the Durbar attended at the tent of the Governor-General's Agent, when the following agreement was concluded and subsequently confirmed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. —

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
AND THE LAHORE DURBAR, ON THE 11th MARCH, 1846.

*WHEREAS the Lahore Government has solicited the Governor-General to leave a British Force at Lahore, for the protection of the Maharajah's person and of the Capital till the re-organization of the Lahore Army according to the Provisions of Article VI of the Treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th instant, AND WHEREAS the Governor-General has on certain conditions, consented to the measure, AND WHEREAS it is expedient that certain matters concerning the territories ceded by Articles III and IV of the aforesaid Treaty should be specifically determined, the following eight Articles of Agreement have this day been concluded between the aforementioned contracting parties:—*

## ARTICLE I.

The British Government shall leave at Lahore, till the close of the current year, A. D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-General adequate for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah and the inhabitants of the City of Lahore, during the reorganization of the Sikh Army, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty of Lahore. That force to be withdrawn at any convenient time before the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall, in the opinion of the durbar, have been attained, but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.

## ARTICLE II.

The Lahore Government agrees that the Force left at Lahore for the purpose specified in the foregoing Article, shall be placed in full possession of the fort and the city of Lahore, and that the Lahore troops shall be removed from within the city. The Lahore Government engages to furnish convenient quarters for the Officers and men of the said force, and to pay to the British Government all the extra expences in regard to the said force, which may be incurred by the British Government in consequence of their troops being employed away from their own cantonments, and in a foreign territory.

## ARTICLE III.

The Lahore Government engages to apply itself immediately and earnestly to the reorganization of its Army according to the prescribed conditions, and to communicate fully with the British authorities left at Lahore, as to the progress of such reorganization, and as to the location of the troops.

## ARTICLE IV.

If the Lahore Government fails in the performance of the conditions of the foregoing Article, the British Government shall be at liberty to withdraw the force from Lahore, at any time before the expiration of the period specified in Article I.

## ARTICLE V.

The British Government agrees to respect the bona fide rights of those Jagheerdars, within the territories ceded by Articles III and IV of the Treaty of Lahore dated 9th instant, who were attached to the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, Kurruck Singh, and Shere Singh, and the British Government will maintain those Jagheerdars in their bona fide possessions, during their lives.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Lahore Government shall receive the assistance of the British local authorities in recovering the arrears of revenue justly due to the Lahore Government from their Kaddars and managers in the territories ceded by the provisions of the Articles III and IV of the Treaty of Lahore, to the close of the Khurreef harvest of the current year, viz. 1902 of the Sumbut Bikramajee.

## ARTICLE VII.

The Lahore Government shall be at liberty to remove from the forts in the territories specified in the foregoing Article, all Treasure and State property, with the exception of guns. Should, however, the British Government desire to retain any part of the said property, they shall be at liberty to do so, paying for the same at a fair valuation, and the British Officers shall give their assistance to the Lahore Government in disposing on the spot of such part of the aforesaid property as the Lahore Government may not wish to remove, and the British Officers may not desire to retain.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Commissioners shall be immediately appointed by the two Governments to settle and

## NAME AND DESIGNATION.

Where Killed or  
Wounded Mortally.

Date.

## CAPTAINS.

J. Munro, A. D. C. to the Governor General.....	Moodkee.....	December 18th 1845
Jasper Flower, Artillery.....	"	"
G. Newton, H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons.....	"	"
—Van Homrigh, 48th N. I., Acting A. D. C.....	"	"
F. Dashwood, Artillery.....	"	"
J. Branchley, H. M. 31st Foot.....	"	"
W. Hore, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government.....	Ferozeshah.....	December 22nd 1845
E. D. A. Todd, 2nd T. 1st Battalion Horse Artillery.....	"	"
J. E. Codd, H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons.....	"	"
J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade.....	"	"
J. H. Burnett, Major of Brigade.....	"	"
G. Mollie, H. M. 29th Foot.....	"	"
T. Box, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"
J. Dunne, H. M. 9th Foot.....	"	"
J. F. Field, H. M. 9th Foot.....	"	"
A. D. W. West, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"
R. Scheberras, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"
H. M. Hunter, 73rd N. I.....	"	"
G. H. Clarke, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
H. Wells, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
K. Fraser, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"
J. Fisher, Sumoor Battalion.....	Sobraon.....	January 10th 1846
C. E. D. Warren, H. M. 53rd Foot.....	"	"
T. Simat, H. M. 53rd Foot.....	"	"
J. F. Egerton, Artillery.....	Ferozeshah.....	December 22nd 1845
T. W. Bolton, 2nd Grenadiers.....	"	December 21st 1845
B. Kendall, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"
W. Butvil Holmes, 12th Native Infantry.....	"	"

## LIEUTENANTS.

R. Pollock, Artillery.....	Moodkee.....	December 18th 1845
W. Fisher, Governor General's Body Guard.....	"	"
H. W. Hart, H. M. 31st Foot.....	"	"
J. Spence, 42nd Native Light Infantry.....	"	"
C. E. Young, H. M. 50th Regiment.....	"	"
G. C. Bishop, H. M. 50th Regiment.....	"	"
P. C. Lambert, 3rd Troop 3rd Battalion Horse Artillery.....	Ferozeshah.....	December 22nd 1845
J. L. R. Pollard, H. M. 31st Foot.....	"	"
W. Bernard, Adjutant H. M. 31st Foot.....	"	"
J. G. Woollen, 42nd Native Light Infantry.....	"	"
A. A. Simmonds, H. M. 29th Foot.....	"	"
E. B. Warren, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"
G. C. G. Bytreen, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"
G. A. Crawley, 20th Native Light Infantry.....	"	"
A. C. Batwell, 20th Native Light Infantry.....	"	"
H. F. Rideout, 47th Native Infantry.....	Jugraon.....	January 21st 1846
R. N. Clarke, H. M. 53rd Regiment.....	Sobraon.....	February 10th 1846
D. Beaton, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"
C. H. Scratcherd, 41st Native Infantry.....	"	"
—Campbell, H. M. 16th Lancers, A. D. C. to Gov. Genl.....	Jugraon.....	January 21st 1846
—Harvey, A. D. C., Divisional Staff.....	Ferozeshah.....	December 22nd 1845
T. K. Scott, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
W. McNair, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
R. Gubbens, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
W. Kelley, H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
G. Sims, Adjutant H. M. 62nd Foot.....	"	"
H. Sweetenham, H. M. 16th Lancers.....	Alwal.....	January 28th 1846
J. Gimms, H. M. 50th Foot.....	"	"
F. Smallpage, Adjutant 4th Irregular Cavalry.....	"	"
H. J. Y. Faithfull, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.....	Sobraon.....	February 10th 1846
R. Hay, 50th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade.....	"	"
C. R. Gimms, H. M. 50th Foot.....	"	"
J. S. Rawson, 63rd N. I., Officiating D. A. Quarter Master Genl.....	"	"
F. Shuttleworth, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"
W. T. Bartley, 62nd Foot.....	"	"
W. D. Playfair, 33rd Native Infantry.....	"	"
W. S. Beale, H. M. 10th Foot.....	"	"
C. H. G. Tilton, 31st Foot.....	"	"
H. Crawley, H. M. 80th Foot.....	"	"

## ENSIGNS AND CORNETS.

E. Wootley, H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons.....	Moodkee.....	December 18th 1845
H. Ellis, H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons.....	Ferozeshah.....	December 22nd 1845
J. W. K. Bruce, H. M. 16th Lancers.....	"	"
P. Moxon, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"
G. A. Armstrong, 2nd Native Infantry, Grenadiers.....	"	"
G. B. Williams, H. M. 16th Lancers.....	Alwal.....	January 28th 1846
T. G. Farquhar, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.....	"	"
Frederick W. A. Hamilton, 1st European Light Infantry.....	Sobraon.....	February 10th 1846
G. H. Davidson, 1st European Light Infantry.....	"	"

## MEDICAL MEN.

A. Graydon, H. M. 50th Foot.....	Moodkee.....	December 18th 1845
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EXTRACTS  
FROM THE  
**Punjaub Blue Book**  
OF  
1845-46.



[The following important documents are extracted from the last Punjaub Blue Book, as re-published in the "*London Mail*" of the 7th March, and "*Bombay Times*" of the 15th April, 1846.]



**The Late Campaign Upon The Sutlej.**

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

(Extract.)

June 16, 1845.

As the time has now arrived when preparations will require to be made for the journey of the Governor-General to the Upper Provinces, I consider it most advisable to consult my colleagues before any steps are taken to carry that intention into effect.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have desired, on public grounds, to remain the next winter and summer at Calcutta, in order to have the advantage of the experience and advice of the Council, by which course the usual business of the Government can be transacted with more unity, regularity, and general satisfaction than when the Governor-General is separated from his colleagues.

On the other hand, it is clearly my duty to place myself in the position, as regards the exercise of my functions, by which I can most advantageously apply my exertions for the service of the state.

In this, as in every other case, the real question for decision is, whether it is more for the public interests that I should this autumn proceed to the Upper Provinces, or remain at the usual seat of Government.

Between my colleagues and myself there has always existed a most anxious desire, and perfect unison of opinion, that no efforts or precautions should be spared to maintain a Sikh Government in the Punjaub as long as it may be possible.

To carry the pacific policy of the Government of India into effect we have been content to suffer great inconvenience, considerable expense, and some risk, necessarily caused by the presence of a large disorganised Sikh force on the frontier, requiring, on our part, an army to be assembled for the protection of our frontier, and in close contact with that of the Sikhs. I need not enter into the consideration of the various questions of solicitude which are involved in the proximity of a Sikh army, in a successful state of mutiny so close upon our frontier.

We have never relinquished the hope that some amelioration may eventually take place, affording the prospect of the re-establishment of a Sikh Government able to carry on its ordinary functions. We have never abandoned the expectation that, after anarchy, and military violence have long prevailed, these disorders, having reached their maturity, might subside, worn out and exhausted by their own virulence: or that some man of superior capacity and master-mind might appear amongst them, able to control this motinous army, and to reconstruct a strong Sikh Government.

I must confess that these hopes have not been strengthened by recent events; and now that we can, at this season, when all military operations are nearly suspended, deliberately review the political and military condition of the Punjaub, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the state of our relations with that country has become more critical than it has been at any time since Rajah Heera Sing's death.

When the finances of the State shall be found to be insufficient to pay the troops, a state of things may arise at any moment requiring the instant decision of the highest authority on the spot.

The instructions which we may send from Calcutta may be very proper, and applicable to the state of things which may have happened on the frontier ten days before, when the report was made; and may, when the instructions are received, twenty days after the event, be totally inapplicable.

In ordinary transactions this is an inconvenience, but in the state of the Punjab it is positively dangerous.

I have a firm conviction that the chances of preserving peace will be diminished by the powerless state in which the Government would be placed, by not being able to act with decision and promptitude, and that opportunities would be lost of effecting some good, and of preventing much mischief, if in the state of the Punjab the responsible authority of the Government remains more than 1,000 miles off, at the other extremity of Bengal; it appears to me, therefore, to be expedient, as a means of averting risk, and of carrying our policy more securely into effect, that the Governor-General should, in the month of October next, proceed to the Upper Provinces, and that the authority should be intrusted to him with which the law enables the Council to invest him, when separated from his colleagues.

Having given my decided opinion that, under existing circumstances, it will be the duty of the Governor-General to proceed to the Upper Provinces in the autumn, I have to request the attention of my colleagues to this subject at their earliest convenience.

H. HARDINGE.

I concur, T. H. MADDOCK

I concur, F. MITLER.

I concur, G. POLLOCK.

As the separation of the Governor-General from the Council requires the sanction of a law, I presume it is proper that I should record my opinion upon the proposition.

I concur, C. H. CAMERON.

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No. 3.

Fort William, Sept. 6, 1845.

These extracts, illustrating the present deplorably profligate condition of the Lahore Durbar, cannot fail to impress upon you the almost hopeless expectation of any immediate or permanent improvement in the condition of a State whose rulers abandon themselves to such open and disgusting debauchery, unredeemed by any of those statesmanlike qualities which distinguished the Government of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

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Enclosure in No. 3.

Extracts from letters from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West Frontier to the Secretary to the Government, illustrative of the riot and debauchery now prevalent at the Lahore Durbar.

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No. 4

On the river Ganges, off Monghyr, Sept. 30, 1845.

The forbearance of the Government of India has been carried to an extent beyond that which has been customary. Every military precaution has, however, been taken; advice and warnings have been repeatedly conveyed to the Lahore Government in the plainest language; even the risk of giving offence by such language has been incurred, rather than fail in the essential point of clearly defining the nature of our policy, and of having that policy well understood. I am convinced that our desire to see the Maharajah's Government re-established on a basis of independence and strength is well known to the most influential and leading chiefs. Their personal interests, endangered by the democratic revolution, so successfully accomplished by the Sikh army, may induce those chiefs to exert all their efforts to compel the British Government to interfere, but these attempts, and any danger resulting from them, will be attributable, not to our forbearance, but to their personal fears for life and property.

You may be assured that, whilst I shall omit no precautions, and be prepared for any event, I shall persevere in the direct course I have hitherto pursued, of endeavouring by moderation, good faith, and friendly advice to avert the necessity of British interference by force of arms in the affairs of the Punjab.

## No 5.

On the Ganges, proceeding to Bari, Oct. 1, 1845.

There seems to be very little doubt that General Chutter Singh Attarwalla did, after much hesitation, enter into the views of the Wuzer Jowahir Singh, and cause the Koonwur Peshora Singh to be put to death on his way from Attock to Lahore.

The leading men at Lahore expect that this event will so greatly excite the indignation of the regular troops around Lahore, as to induce them to rise against the Minister Jowahir Singh. The Minister, to ward off the blow, is represented as being determined to bring about a collision with our troops on the frontier, and had given orders for three brigades of infantry to be prepared to march towards the Sutlej.

On the 12th of September, it would further appear that the leading chiefs met Bhao Ram Singh, in concert with them, and, in open Durbar, made a solemn and bold remonstrance against the course of policy pursued by Jowahir Singh in his recent relations with the British Government. In his address, he openly and fully admitted that, in the existing discussions with our Political Agent, the right to resist the Durbar's pretensions was clearly on the side of the British; that the Minister was, by his orders, violating all the customary rules by which their intercourse with the British authorities had hitherto been regulated; and that these attempts to set our authority at defiance had been met on our part, in a spirit remarkable for its moderation and forbearance.

It is understood that the Minister agreed to retrace his steps, and that letters apologising for the past would be immediately addressed to the Political Agent.

During the night of the 12th of September, the Minister having been engaged, according to custom, in hard drinking, first heard of Peshorah's Singh's disappearance and probable death; he instantly resolved to persevere in his course of precipitating a collision with the British troops on the frontier.

This determination was met by renewed remonstrances, and it would appear that Bhao Ram Singh had caused the news of the death of Peshora Singh to be reported to the troops, and that the party adverse to Jowahir Singh were acting with boldness and energy to defeat the desperate resolution of the Minister; the latter continuing to declare that he would gratify the Sikh army by leading them against the English, rather than die the death of a dog at Lahore.

The impression made on my mind is that there will be no attack or violation of our frontier by the Sikh forces. Their anger against the Minister for causing the assassination of Peshora Singh, contrary to their injunctions signified to the Minister and to the General, by sending their Panchayets to Chuttur Singh's camp for the Prince's protection, will probably induce them, on that pretence, to bring about a revolution at Lahore, putting Jowahir Singh to death, and, if the proscription extends to the Regent and his son, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in that case the child Shah Deo, the son of the late Maharajah Sher Singh, will be declared the Sovereign of the Punjab.

The regular force at Lahore, on the 12th of September, does not amount to 1,500 men. The larger proportion of the army would not have returned from furlough until the beginning of October. Assuming that the Sikh troops are desirous of being led against the English, an assumption more than doubtful, their present state of inefficiency is too palpable to encourage them to undertake such a risk at the bidding and under the command of a Minister who at this moment is an object of their hatred and contempt, and whose anti-English policy has been publicly denounced in Durbar as fatal to the state by the most influential chiefs.

For these reasons I do not expect any immediate rupture; at the same time, after such decisive proofs of the hostile intentions of the Maharajah's Minister it will be prudent not to relax in those precautionary measures which, in concurrence with my colleagues, I considered it expedient to adopt in the course of last spring, when the frontier stations were reinforced by European and native troops.

I shall pursue my journey for Allahabad, and thence to Agra, according to my original intention on leaving Calcutta, not deeming it expedient or necessary to accelerate it, and you may be assured that no efforts shall be wanting to repress all manifestations of hostility against the Sikhs, should any such be displayed, by patiently and firmly carrying out, to the utmost extent of forbearance, the pacific policy of the Government.

## No. 6.

Agra, Oct. 23, 1845.

(Extract)

The result anticipated by me in my letter of the 1st instant has taken place. The Sikh soldiery, having formally called the late Minister, Jowahir Singh, to an account for the destruction of Koonwur Peshora Singh, and for his other misdeeds, put him to death on the 21st of September.

As I expected, the violent removal of Jowahir Singh has not led to any circumstances

likely to bring about a collision with us, or to compromise the nominal Government at Lahore in its relations with the British power.

On the contrary, the disposition of the remaining chiefs appears evidently to be to maintain, as far as possible, the former relations with us, and to make atonement for the unfriendly acts of the late Jowahir Singh; while the soldiery, the openly-avowed administrators of the Government, though they talk largely of their intentions with regard to our army, show plainly, by their acts, they are fully aware that any attempt to force hostile measures upon us must be an act which would at once seal their own destruction.

The Dusserah festival had passed without carrying with it further convulsions or bloodshed.

The state of affairs, however, cannot fail to exhibit the hopelessness of our seeing a permanent Government established in the Punjab out of the elements that now exist there, capable of conducting the administration of the country, and reducing the army to a state of subordination and control.

Communications Nos 7 and 8 are not important.

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Enclosure in No. 8.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Agra, October. 24, 1845.

In the present state of our relations with the Lahore Government, your Excellency is aware that I do not anticipate the probability of any emergencies arising which can require the army under your Excellency's orders to take the field this autumn.

Nevertheless, having to deal with a mutinous Sikh army, which has usurped the functions of the Government, and whose caprice may, at any time, force on a rupture with our forces on the frontier, I have deemed it advisable to be prepared with the means of movement to the extent noted in the margin—viz. 7 troops of Horse Artillery, 6 companies of Foot Artillery, 4 light field Batteries, 2 regiments of Dragoons, 3 regiments of Light Cavalry, 5 regiments of European Infantry, 13 regiments of Native Infantry, 6 companies of Sappers and Miners, and 2 regiments of Irregular Cavalry; and, as it is desirable that the arrangements should be made on the most economical scale, the whole will be hired at the halting rates.

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No. 9.

Camp, Umballah, Dec 2, 1845—(No. 15).

On the 22d November, I received from Major Broadfoot the official despatch dated the 20th of November, detailing the sudden intention of the Sikh army to advance in force to the frontier, for the avowed purpose of invading the British territories.

The letter of the 20th was succeeded by a private communication of the following day, stating the same facts, and enclosing news letters, and papers of intelligence received from Lahore, which professed to give an account of the circumstances which have led to the present movement, and which would appear (if these papers are to be depended upon) to have originated with the Ranees and certain of the Sardars, who felt the pressure of the army to be so urgent, and its present attitude and temper so perilous to their existence, that they desired to turn the thoughts of the troops to objects which might divert their attention from making extortionate demands for higher pay, by employing their energies in hostile operations against the British Government.

The precautions already adopted to provide against the possibility of our forces being unprepared to meet any movement of the Sikh army this season, and the arrangements made by the Commander-in-Chief on the receipt of Major Broadfoot's intelligence, rendered it, in my opinion, unnecessary to allow these reports of invasion to make any change in my movements. I arrived on the 26th at Kurnaul, where the Commander-in-Chief met me, having proceeded from Umballah by dâk, returning to his camp the same evening: on the same day I was also joined by Major Broadfoot.

I had the satisfaction of concurring in all the orders which his Excellency had given, to hold the troops in readiness to move at the shortest notice, and in the instructions which he had sent to the officers in command of the stations at Ferozepore and Ludiana. The force at the former post consists of one European and seven regiments of Native Infantry, two regiments of Native Cavalry, and 24 field guns, exclusive of heavy ordnance. The force at Ludiana consists of one regiment of Europeans, five regiments of Native Infantry, one regiment of Native Cavalry, and two troops of Horse Artillery.

After a full and satisfactory consultation with his Excellency, and taking into consideration the improbability of the Sikh army crossing the Sutlej, I determined that no movement should be made towards the river by the forces from Umballah and Meerut, and I postponed for further consideration with his Excellency any change in the present.

distribution of the troops ; eventually some alterations will be made, which, when they have been finally determined upon between me and the Commander-in-Chief, will be reported to you. At the present moment his Excellency coincides with me that no forward movement is required.

In the midst of much hesitation and irresolution, the enterprise ordered by the Sikh Government does not appear to have been formally abandoned ; the intelligence received by Major Broadfoot on the day of his joining my camp, showed that three brigades of the Sikh force had actually left Lahore a few miles in advance, to be followed the next morning by three other brigades, including one of artillery. This was on the 24th ult. The intelligence received from that date has been communicated to me by Major Broadfoot each day, as it arrived.

It is said they intend, in reply to Major Broadfoot's remonstrance, to allege that the fact of our having collected so large a force, with all the munitions of war, on the frontier, is the cause of the concentration of their forces on the Sutlej ; that they intend to demand the reasons of our preparations ; to insist on the surrender to the Lahore Government of the treasure which belonged to the late Rajah Soocheyt Sing ; the restoration by the Rajah of Nabha of the village of Mowran, escheated by the Rajah, and the escheat confirmed by us ; and henceforth the free passage of their troops into the Lahore possessions on this side the Sutlej.

I need only remark, on the first and most essential point, that the Sikh army did in the beginning of January last prepare to move to the Sutlej. The political agent remonstrated, and the troops were withdrawn ; the reason then assigned for the movement being the same as that now intended to be brought forward, namely, the state of our military preparations on the frontier. The Governor-General in Council, in a despatch to Major Broadfoot, of the 25th Jan., 1845, entered into very full explanations, which were conveyed to the Lahore Vakeel.

The Government of India, through its political agent, has more than once complained of the inconvenience and expense of being obliged to retain so large a British force on the frontier, in consequence of the ungovernable misconduct of the Sikh army,—a fact well known and never contradicted by the Lahore Government.

As regards the past, it is clear that no cause of complaint has been given by the Government of India. If it should be asserted that our military preparations this autumn have given offence, the assertion is equally unfounded, and is a mere pretext for hostile proceedings which have originated in the political weakness and the internal dissensions of the Lahore Government, and, above all, in their desire to be released, on any terms, from the terror which the ferocity of their own troops has inspired. The proof is to be found in the fact that, at the time these disorderly movements commenced, no additional British troops had reached our frontier stations. The additional regiment of Native Infantry, destined for the reinforcement of Ferozepore, had not arrived. At Loodiana, one of the two regiments of Native Cavalry had actually marched for Scinde before it was relieved, leaving that post, as it is at present, with one regiment, instead of the usual complement of two regiments of Cavalry. At the other stations no alterations had been made, and the troops which had marched were peaceably engaged in completing the annual reliefs according to custom at this season.

I have given these details to show the hollow pretences of such assertions, if they should be made.

I do not believe that this alleged grievance, or any of the other demands, will be made, or, if made, that they will be pressed, but I need not say that they will and must be resisted.

Such is the state of affairs at the present moment, and although my conviction is strong that the Sikh army will be deterred from acts of aggression on account of the state of our military preparation, yet it is by no means impossible that we may be forced at any moment into a war, and that operations on a very extended scale may be immediately necessary.

For this alternative I have made all preparations. Orders will be despatched to bring up from stations in the rear of Meerut the additional forces ; viz., 4 companies of European Artillery from Cawnpore : 1 troop of European Horse Artillery ; 4 regiments of Native Cavalry ; 5 of Native Infantry ; which, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, will be cantoned, with the exception of the European Artillery, at or near Kimna, 23 miles from Loodiana, and 10 miles in advance of Sirhind. This intention will not be divulged at the present moment, pending events at Lahore, and no step will be taken calculated to excite alarm which in prudence can be dispensed with. The Commissariat arrangements are nearly complete, on a scale adapted for defensive purposes, enabling the forces to march in any direction, at the shortest notice.

My views and measures will be anxiously directed to avoid a recourse to arms as long as it may be possible. On this point my determination is fixed. At the same time, it is very apparent, from the general aspect of affairs, that the period is fast approaching

when further changes will take place at Lahore, and that the weak Government of the Regent will be subverted by the violence of the troops, instigated by the intrigues of the party favourable to the Rajah Gholab Singh.

Up to the present hour no act of open hostility has been committed.

I shall not consider the march of the Sikh troops in hostile array towards the banks of the Sutlej as a cause justifying hostilities, if no actual violation of our frontier should occur. The same privilege which we take to adopt precautionary measures on our side, must be conceded to them. Every forbearance shall be shown to a weak Government struggling for assistance against its own soldiers in a state of successful mutiny.

I have no cause to doubt the loyalty of our admirable native army, but I have every reason to believe that endeavours have been systematically made, on a very extensive scale, to tamper with them; that promises of promotion and reward have been lavishly made; and that their religious prejudices have been forcibly appealed to.

Some Chiefs of influence on this side, and with estates on both sides of the river, are anxious to come forward to prove themselves unconnected with the present movement against us, and to evince their adherence to our interests. The answer I have desired may be given to them is, that we do not anticipate that the Sikhs will proceed to unprovoked hostilities; but that, should such be the case, the parties who have estates on our side the Sutlej, and prove by their conduct their true adherence to the British Government, will be protected from any consequences to which such conduct might render them liable on account of their position in the Punjab.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the ability, energy, and sound judgment displayed by Major Broadfoot in the course of these proceedings.

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No. 16.

Camp, Umballah, Dec, 4 1845.

Major Broadfoot having reported to me that the Lahore Vakeel had joined the Camp from Loodiana, I directed Major Broadfoot to see him, and to require from him the reply to his perwunnah remonstrating against the proceedings which had taken place at the time it was written, and demanding the cause thereof.

The Vakeel waited upon Major Broadfoot, and in reply to his requisition asserted that he had received no reply from the Durbar; that he had sent the communication immediately to Lahore, had received merely an acknowledgment of its safe arrival, and that he had repeatedly sent urging that a reply should be forwarded to him, but hitherto without success; but he asserted that he fully expected the reply by that evening's post.

Major Broadfoot explicitly informed the Vakeel, as previously instructed by me, that the Governor-General would not permit the Lahore Government to trifle with him in a matter of such serious importance; that positive information had been received of the Lahore army having left the capital towards the frontier, avowedly with hostile intentions towards the British Government, to which course they had been instigated by the express and repeated orders of the Rance and the chiefs, and that the Governor-General expected to receive, without further delay, an answer to the political agent's written remonstrance. Major Broadfoot then said that he should report to the Governor-General the result of his interview with the Vakeel, and communicate in writing the orders he might receive. The Vakeel said very little at this interview: he protested that he had done all in his power to procure a reply to the perwunnah, and on Major Broadfoot's saying that we knew positively that the Rance and Chiefs had ordered the present movement, he said he had no such knowledge.

When Major Broadfoot reported to me in the evening the result of this interview, I immediately directed him to address to the Vakeel the written communication, a copy of which is enclosed.

I considered that it was absolutely necessary, on my arrival at Umballa, to take decided notice of the extraordinary proceedings that had taken place, and were stated to be still in progress. It was evident I could not permit the political agent's communications in the face of what was going on at Lahore, to be treated with disregard. I took the mildest course in my power, consistently with the dignity, position, and interests of the British Government. I purposely left an opening to the Lahore Government to remedy, through its Vakeel, the discourtesy it had shown, by affording to that Government the facility of making any explanation it might desire. The plain construction to be put on the silence of the Lahore Government in reply to the demand for explanation evidently was that the intentions of that Government were hostile, in which case I did not deem it to be expedient to give to that Government the leisure to complete their hostile preparations; whilst, on my part, I had abstained from making any movement, expressly for the purpose of avoiding any cause of jealousy or alarm; thus affording to the Maharajah's Government the strongest proof of the good faith and forbearance of the British Government.

Major Broadfoot entertains the impression that the reply to his demands had been sent to the Vakeel, and had either been returned by him, with a protest (as is, I understand, often done), or was at the moment of the conference in his possession, but was withheld because the Vakeel was reluctant to deliver so unfriendly a document.

However that may be, the perwannah from Major Broadfoot of the evening of the 2nd of December was received by the Vakeel the same night, and, with the exception of an acknowledgment of its receipt, no further communication has passed between him and Major Broadfoot. The Vakeel is not now in the Camp.

I am satisfied that the course I have adopted was imperatively required, and before I authorize any precautionary movements to be made, I shall give full time for a reply to be received from Lahore.

This morning news up to the 1st instant has been received. The Ranee and Sirdars are becoming more and more urgent that the army should advance to the frontier, believing that in the present posture of affairs the only hope of saving their lives and prolonging their power is to be found in bringing about a collision with the British forces. The Sikh army moves with evident reluctance, and is calling for Gholab Singh, who is collecting forces at Jumboo, and is watching the progress of events.

My own impression remains unaltered. I do not expect that the troops will come as far as the Sutlej, or that any positive act of aggression will be committed; but it is evident that the Ranee and Chiefs are, for their own preservation, endeavouring to raise a storm, which, when raised, they will be powerless either to direct or allay.

I shall, as I have before said, await the reply from Lahore to Major Broadfoot's last communication to the Vakeel.

If the reply from the ostensible Government, acting under the control and at the dictation of the army, is hostile, I shall at once order up troops from Meerut and other stations to the support of our advanced positions, persevering up to the last moment in the sincere desire to avoid hostilities.

#### No. 11.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 31, 1845.

Since my last despatch to you, of the 4th inst, events of great moment have occurred.

The Sikh army in large numbers commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Feroze shah, about 10 miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force, moving up from Umballah to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered on the 8th instant that portion of our army, posted at Umballah for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th, and after a rapid march of 160 miles it reached Moodkee on the 15th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns; on the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and on the 21st moved by its left on Ferozepore, and having on the march formed its junction at half-past 1 o'clock with 5,000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp; and on that evening and following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery—taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej, the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballah, for defensive purposes; and that our forces from Meerut, and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed, and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concertance with Her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Indian army.

I now proceed to detail the events which preceded a resort to arms, and I am convinced that the forbearance manifested by me in all these transactions will meet with your approval.

My previous correspondence will show the extreme anxiety I felt to avoid hostilities, by friendly explanations required from the Lahore Durbar; and my reluctance to give any cause for jealousy or alarm to the Sikh army and Government was so strong, that from the 18th of November up to the 8th of December, I deferred to make any movement of troops, in the hope of proving the sincerity of our professions by the moderation of our actions. This forbearance, carried to the utmost limits which prudence could allow, was not appreciated at Lahore.

In the state of anarchy and uncontrollable power usurped by the Sikh army, my reluctance to resent their hostile conduct may have been misunderstood as the effect of conscious weakness or of timidity; but the Lahore Government, there is every reason to believe, was not influenced by any such impressions.

The Regent and her advisers courted collision for the purpose of employing their unruly soldiers against their friendly neighbour, as the safest means of extricating themselves from the personal dangers to which they were constantly exposed; the Lahore Government deceived their army by false statements of the fidelity of our native troops, whom they have in vain attempted to corrupt by emissaries employed by that Government.

And there is also reason to believe that active intrigues had for some time past been resorted to, in order to induce the chiefs of our protected Sikh territories to rise in arms against the British power, as soon as a Sikh army shall cross the Sutlej.

There was no proof that such a conspiracy existed on the part of the leading Sikh chiefs on this side the Sutlej, although in a very few instances, where the personal character of the individuals accounted for the folly of their conduct, there were reasons for believing that disaffection did exist, and would be exhibited with activity on the first favourable opportunity, and particularly if any reverse should attend our arms.

I shall have occasion to advert to this subject when I notice the proclamation I issued on the 13th instant.

But I will previously resume the narrative of the daily intelligence from Lahore, as affording a connected series of the events which have occurred since the 4th of December, when I informed you that I had deemed it expedient to desire the Lahore Vakeel to leave my camp, in consequence of the disregard shown by his Court to my political agent's remonstrance of the 18th of November, and of the determination evinced by the Durbar to withhold all explanations of their conduct.

I had moved with my camp on the 6th of December from Umballa towards Loodiana, peaceably making my progress by the route I had announced, with the intention of visiting the Sikh protected states, according to the usual custom of my predecessors.

In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian Government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutlej with its infantry and artillery.

I considered it probable that some act of aggression would be committed by parties of plunderers, for the purpose of compelling the British Government to interfere; to which course the Sikh chiefs knew that I was most averse; but I concurred with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Secretary to the Government, as well as with my Political Agent, Major Broadfoot, that offensive operations, on a large scale, would not be resorted to.

Exclusive of the political reasons which induced me to carry my forbearance as far as it was possible, I was confident, from the opinions given by the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir John Littler, in command of the forces at Ferozepore, that that post would resist any attack from the Sikh army as long as its provisions lasted; and that I could at any time relieve it, under the ordinary circumstances of an Asiatic army making an irruption into our territories, provided it had not the means of laying siege to the fort and the entrenched camp.

Up to this period no act of aggression had been committed by the Sikh army. The Lahore Government had as good a right to reinforce their bank of the river Sutlej, as we had to reinforce our posts on that river.

The Sikh army had, in 1843 and 1844, moved down upon the river from Lahore, and, after remaining there encamped a few weeks had returned to the capital. These reasons, and above all my extreme anxiety to avoid hostilities, induced me not to make any hasty movement with our army, which, when the two armies came into each other's presence, might bring about a collision.

The army has, however, been ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice; and, on the 7th and 8th December, when I heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale for artillery stores and all the munitions of war, I wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, directing his Excellency, on the 11th, to move up the force from Umballa, from Meerut, and from some other stations in the rear.

Up to this time no infantry or artillery had been reported to have left Lahore, nor had a single Sikh soldier crossed the Sutlej. Nevertheless, I considered it prudent no longer to delay the forward movement of our troops, having given to the Lahore Government the most ample time for a reply to our remonstrance.

On the 9th, at night, Captain Nicolson, the Assistant Political Agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river. On the other hand, the information received by Major Broadfoot on that day from Lahore was not of a character to make it probable that any Sikh movement on a large scale was meditated.

On the 10th no intelligence was received from Lahore confirmatory of Captain Nicolson's report, and the usual opinion continued to prevail that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutlej.

The troops, however, moved on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in pursuance of the orders given on the 7th and 8th; and the whole of the forces destined to move up to the Sutlej were in full march on the 12th.

I did not consider the force moving up from Umballa to be sufficient to force its way to relieve Ferozepore, if a large Sikh army, with a numerous and well served park of artillery, should attempt to intercept it in its approach to Ferozepore; as in such case, it could with difficulty receive any aid from that garrison. Being some day's march in advance of the Commander-in-Chief I rode over to Ludhiana; and, having inspected the fort, the cantonments, and the troops, it appeared to me most advisable that the whole of this force should be moved up with the Umballa force, restricting the defence of Ludhiana to the fort, which could be securely garrisoned by the more infirm soldiers of the regiments at that post, unless attacked by heavy artillery, which was a very improbable contingency.

The risk to be incurred of leaving the town and the cantonments liable to be plundered, was maturely considered, and I had no hesitation in incurring that risk to ensure the strength and sufficiency of the force which might separately be brought into action with the whole of the Sikh army. I therefore ordered Brigadier Wheeler to be prepared to march at the shortest notice.

The Umballa force, in March, was 7,000 men, and 95 guns.

The Ludhiana force amounted to 5,000 men, and 12 guns.

The Commander in Chief concurred in these views; and his own body of men, by a rapid march on Busseeran, an important point where the roads leading from Umballa and Kurnal meet, formed the advance column of the army, and secured the supplies which had been laid in at Busseeran.

Up to the morning of the 12th, the information from Lahore had not materially varied, but, by the reports received on that day, the general aspect of affairs appeared more warlike. Still no Sikh aggression had been committed, and no artillery had moved down to the river.

On the 13th I first received precise information that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, and was concentrating in great force on the left bank of the river.

The Umballa force, at that time, had been in movement three days. On this date I issued the proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed.

On the 14th the British forces moved up by double marches on alternate days, and on the 15th reached Moodkee, 20 miles from Ferozepore, after a march of 21 miles.

On this day, and at this place, the whole British force was concentrated, with the exception of two European and two native regiments, expected on the following day.

The troops were engaged in cooking their meals, when Major Broadfoot received information that the Sikh army was in full march with the intention to surprise the camp.

The troops immediately stood to their arms and advanced. The result of that short but decisive action was the signal defeat of the enemy at every point, and the capture of 17 guns, the details of which are given in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, herewith sent. The troops returned to their camp at midnight, and halted the 19th and 20th to refresh the men, to collect the wounded, and bring in the captured guns.

There was no objection to this delay, as it was evident, from the preparations and movements of the Sikh army, that its commander was intent upon intercepting the relieving force, and had no intention of risking an attack against Ferozepore.

On the 21st the Commander in Chief, having left the baggage of the army, the wounded, and the captured guns at Moodkee, protected by two regiments of Native Infantry, marched at 4 o'clock in the morning by his left, keeping about three or four miles from the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah, in which the enemy had placed 103 pieces of cannon protected by breastworks.

A communication had been made during the preceding night with Sir John Littler, informing him of the intended line of march, and desiring him to move out with such part of his force as would not compromise the safety of his troops and the post.

At half past 1 o'clock the Umballah force, having marched across the country, disencumbered of every description of baggage, except the reserve ammunition, formed its junction with Sir John Littler's force, who had moved out of Ferozepore with 5,000 men, two regiments of cavalry, and 21 field guns.

The combined operation having been effected, the Commander-in-Chief, with my entire concurrence, made his arrangement for the attack of the enemy's position at Ferozeshah, about four miles distant from the point where our forces had united.

The British force consisted of 16,700 men, and 69 guns, chiefly Horse Artillery.

The Sikh forces varied from 42,000 to 60,000 men, with 103 pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, in fixed batteries.

You will observe that every soldier who could be brought into our ranks had by these combinations from Umballah and Ludiana to Ferozepore, been rendered available; that the force was most efficient, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, intersected with jungle, the vast superiority of the enemy's well-served artillery, and the breastworks behind which their infantry fought, that our British force, particularly our Infantry, surmounted every obstacle, capturing that evening and the following morning 70 pieces of artillery, and the whole of the enemy's camp equipage and military stores.

I refer to the report of the Commander-in-Chief for the details of this brilliant exploit.

The three attempts of the Sikh army, reinforced by Tej Singh's army, to retake their position in the course of the day, were unavailing.

The Sikh army then retreated on the banks of the Sutlej, disheartened by the capture of its artillery and the severe loss it had sustained in killed and wounded, and has since crossed over to the other side of the river.

The force thus promptly brought forward from Umballah to the frontier has proved that it was sufficient for the protective object for which it was prepared, to repulse the treachery of the Maharajah's Government, and the arrogance of the Sikh army.

It has further proved that the military precautions taken were most necessary. It has driven the invading force from our territories, and punished the mutinous soldiery of a most unscrupulous Government.

It remains for me to advert to the proclamation, a copy of which forms an enclosure of this despatch. I have endeavoured, in that paper, to give a brief outline of our relations with the Lahore state, and of the circumstances which have preceded the present rupture. That this invasion of our territory by the Sikh army was unprovoked must be apparent to all; and I consider it right that the forbearance I had shown, with the motives of that forbearance, should be distinctly promulgated.

The caution to the protected chiefs was necessary; for during many months past, though no overt acts of hostility have been committed, with one exception, there was a feeling very generally prevalent among them favourable to the Lahore Government rather than to ours, which evinced itself in a backwardness to afford supplies for our army and to attend to the requisitions of the agency. This, with the exception of the Maharajah of Putealla, was the case with perhaps all the chiefs.

Immediate measures will be taken for bringing into some order and settlement the states which have been declared confiscated on this side of the Sutlej, when it is hoped that the advantages of the British rule may, by light assessment and judicious arrangements, be made apparent to them.

I have now to conclude this despatch by expressing my deep concern for the loss, in the action of the 21st. inst. of that most invaluable officer, Major Broadfoot, my political agent for these states. He was wounded, and thrown off his horse at my side, but I failed in prevailing on him to retire. He remounted his horse, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound in leading on the troops against the Battery in our front. I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in this accomplished service, in every qualification by which the political or military interests of the East India Company could be advanced, and I shall be most gratified if, at a season of more leisure, some special mark of honour can be conferred, by which his great merits and glorious death may be perpetuated.

Major George Broadfoot was the last of three brothers who held appointments in the Company's army, and all these have fallen in battle in the service of their country.

Captain Nicolson, assistant political agent from Ferozepore, was also killed in the action of the 21st inst. and was a most able and gallant officer.

Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake, assistants under Major Broadfoot, were wounded, and have ever since continued their exertions.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent at Ludiana, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery during the action, and has subsequently been of the greatest use by his intelligence and activity.

I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary of the Government of India, Frederick Currie, Esq., who has, during all the various, and sometimes conflicting duties, in which I have been engaged, given his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience to the great advantage of the Company's service.

Mr. Cust, of the Civil Service, confidential assistant to Major Broadfoot, both in the field and in his own immediate department, has shown great intelligence in duties which were new to him, and I notice him as a most promising officer.

*Extracts from Letters from the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West Frontier to the Secretary to the Government of India, illustrative of the Riot and Debauchery prevalent at the Lahore Durbar.*

Letter, dated June 8, 1845.

On the 5th the Panchayets agreed to go in a body to the palace, and remonstrate against Jowahir Sing being continued in the Government, and to require that in his stead Deewan Deena Nath, or Bukhshee Bhugut Ram, or Rajah Lal Sing, or the three conjointly, should be appointed to the Viziership—they did so, and great confusion followed. They had interviews with Jowahir Sing, whom they reproached with breach of faith to them, with drunkenness and incapacity ;—they went to the Ranees and insisted on her seeing them herself, which she did ; they demanded the dismissal of Jowahir Sing, and the substitution of Rajah Lal Sing, or the others named above. The Ranees referred them to the Chiefs, and it was finally settled that next day, the 6th, Rajah Lal Sing, Deewan Deena Nath, and Bukhshee Bhugut Ram, should go to the cantonments and consult with the Panchayets. The troops demand gratuities, and the Ranees, as she did not help to get up the disturbance, is favourable to its ostensible objects, and the replacement, of her brother by Rajah Lal Sing. The latter's sickness revived her tenderness for him, and he has used this skilfully, pretending he is afraid to visit her, as formerly, for fear of Jowahir Sing. This has made her the more eager to renew unrestricted intercourse, and of this eagerness the lover has availed himself before she changes, or grows cool.

Letter, dated June 13, 1845.

A formal reconciliation has been effected by the Ranees, between Jowahir Sing and Rajah Lal Sing. She marked her satisfaction by sending each of them a handsome slave girl just received from the Mundee Chief, our neighbour here. Such is Sikh morality in this matter, and taste also, for Lal Sing is one of the Ranees's own lovers.

Letter, dated June 14, 1845.

The above news reached Lahore on the 11th, but Jowahir Sing and his favourites had been carousing with the new slave girl and other women all the previous night, so that he was too drunk to hold the Durbar, and the Chiefs and Mootusudjees dispersed.

Letter, dated June 18, 1845.

Jowahir Sing and Lal Sing were seeking on the 14th to assassinate each other—the former was the aggressor—the cause, the Ranees's increased passion for Lal Sing since he has had the cholera.

Letter, dated June 20, 1845.

At the capital, Gholab Sing, Jowahir Sing and Lal Sing, are well engaged in plans to assassinate each other, any two joining for a day against the other.

A paramour of the Ranees has run away with about a lac of rupees worth of jewels, to the public amusement or scandal, as the public is grave or merry.

Letter, dated June 8, 1845.

At Lahore they are quiet, drinking and intriguing politically and amorously.

Letter, dated August 1, 1845.

Jowahir Sing has finally yielded to the troops, and the Ranees made him do so, but he was drunk at the time, and may change. On the evening of the 28th there was to be a private consultation of Jowahir Sing, Gholab Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, and Deewan Deena Nath.

Letter, dated August 5, 1845.

Jowahir Sing is always drunk, and has gone the length lately of gross and indecent abuse in Durbar to Bahee Ram Sing, whose religious character had hitherto prevented such an occurrence in the worst times ; he quarrels also with the troops, and, indeed with all but some low favourites, and Deewan Deena Nath, whose advice, however, as to answering my letter he spurned with reproaches of treachery. I believe he has for some months, and especially for the last two months, formed a drunken design or vision of war with us after the Dusserah, as a resource to avert from himself the wrath of the army, and as a means of finding money to pay them ; and, not unskilfully, he tries to make the Sodées, who are very sacred characters, the ground of quarrel—therein he has, however, failed. It is quite impossible however to say what may be the issue of dealing with such a drunkard, acting on such troops.

Letter, dated August 6, 1845.

Were it not that the consequences of what is now doing at Lahore may be momentous, I should feel inclined half to laugh and half to be ashamed of having anything to do with it. It is essential that the Government should know the exact truth, and in setting before it the kind of people with whom it is now dealing, as with the chiefs of a state, it will be difficult to avoid details unfit for the decency of a despatch. The state of parties is seriously changed; but the cause is the Ranee's mind having become seriously affected by her excesses. She has become stupid instead of clever and lively; is sometimes for days in a state bordering on fatuity; and though at times she revives, chiefly when stimulated by drinking, she takes but little concern in the public business, compared with what she used to do, and then is guided chiefly by her low paramours and servants. Now, the remnant of wise men left, hitherto prevented convulsion by their influence with the Ranee, especially the Fakeers and Bhaee Ram Sing; but this influence is all but gone in the Ranee's present state; so much so, that Bhaee Ram Sing lately sent me a caution against closing any business with the existing government, as it was certain the troops, on their return after the Dussarah, would put to death Jowahir Sing and the Ranee, with her son; he added, that they would set up Peshora Sing and Rajah Gholab Sing, as King and Vizier. I never even acknowledged the receipt of such communications; but in the latest remonstrance, I have, in consequence of this, pointed out that my warnings spring from the Governor-general's friendship, and from consideration of the Maha Rajah's tender years. But to proceed; on the 1st, there was no afternoon Durbar, there being a consultation of the principal personages on the English affairs; it lasted all day, but every man of note was excluded, even Dewan Deena Nath. This council consisted of Jowahir Sing, the Ranee, and three personal attendants, domestics of Jowahir Sing, men of low origin raised by him; one an old horse-jockey, another lately a Fakeer, and a third still a palace Peon, also Jowahir Sing's private Moonshce. After much debate, it was agreed to consult next day the chiefs who were used to such matters; but it was decided that the Governor-General's letter should be answered.

Letter, dated August 6, 1845.

The evening Dawk of the 2nd is in; Jowahir Sing, the Ranee, and Maha Raja, all drunk, with Raja Lal Sing; held no Durbar on the 2d; the consultation all forgotten; they went out to the Shalimar Garden. My letter arriving, my vakeel carried it to the Shalimar, and sent word it was emergent: they refused to see him or it; and told him to come when they were at leisure.

Letter, dated August 7, 1845.

Though the effects of the forenoon debauch were not gone off, the contents of the letter produced a dead silence, and after a time an answer was returned that the letter would be deliberated on, and answered without delay. This effect was produced by the warnings given not to be misled by foolish rumours.

On the 3rd there was no very marked carousing, and much debating; so suppose a day or two will bring some answer or other.

Letter, dated August 8, 1845.

Sirdar Jowahir Sing and his party, after abstaining nearly a day from drinking, to deliberate on my letter, made an excuse of heavy rain on the 3rd, to set out with his favourites and some Generals on elephants, each supplied with a bottle of brandy; they returned drunk, held no Durbar, and listened to no business; but, sending for dancing girls, Jowahir Sing dressed himself as a dancing girl, and danced with the rest.

Letter, dated August 10, 1845.

On the 7th the deliberations were to be renewed, if deliberations they can be called. The Ranee is passive, Jowahir Singh drunk and mad, referring to his drunken companions, who recommended the conquest of India, &c., &c.; and on the other hand, the whole of the men of consideration urge on him the necessity of making matters smooth with the English.

## Imperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF PEERS.

OPERATIONS ON THE SUTLEJ.—FEBRUARY 26, 1846.—The Duke of RICHMOND begged to ask if it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that hereafter, the Governor-General of India should accept a secondary office in command of the army? He did not find fault

with Sir H. Hardinge. It was very natural that he, as an old soldier, should be anxious to go into the thick of the battle, but he objected to a divided command in the army, and thought that if such division were sanctioned it might be found to operate very much against the interests of the army of this country.

The Earl of RIPON, thought there could be no doubt that inconveniences might arise from the course referred to by the noble duke. (Hear.) As yet they were not aware of the arrangements till further intelligence arrived from India; but he could assure his noble friend that the attention of the Government would be directed to the subject. (Hear.)

### —••••— The Campaign upon the Sutlej.

MARCH 2.—The Earl of RIPON, rose to move the resolution of which he had given notice, conveying the thanks of the house to the Indian army. He said,—Your lordships will doubtless expect me, in proposing this vote, to state as briefly as the circumstances will permit me, some of the general considerations and facts connected with that brilliant affair which have we are now led to honour with our thanks. The papers which have been laid upon your lordships' table were not placed there for the purpose of calling upon you to express any opinion with respect to the political aspect of the question; they were placed there solely for the purpose of enabling you to see what the course of events has been, and, therefore, to comprehend more correctly the nature of the events themselves. These papers will exhibit to you, what every one who has read them must feel to be a singular picture of the state of affairs at the court of Lahore, which could not fail to excite in the minds of the Government much consternation and anxiety. Still, however, the policy which was pursued by the Governor-General, on which I shall not call on your lordships to express any opinion at present, rendered it not desirable to enter upon a state of hostility to the Lahore Government, in order to put an end to these horrors and scenes of bloodshed. Fears for themselves, however, were soon entertained among the ruling powers of the Government of Lahore, who experienced constant apprehensions for their own lives, and a notion became prevalent among them that the best mode of securing their own lives against the machinations of their enemies in the army, was to engage that army in hostilities with us, not for the purpose of conquest, or of anything the army might gain by such proceedings against us, but that the operations to be undertaken by it against us might end in the entire destruction of that army. My lords, I believe that is an unparalleled circumstance even in the history of India; but that circumstance, though known to him, was not considered by the Governor-General as of such a nature as that it would justify him in crossing the Sutlej and passing into the Panjaub and carrying on the war there. Jowahir Singh showed a most unfriendly disposition to British interests, but those who assassinated him were less inclined to force on a collision with the Government of India. There did, it is true, appear to be grounds for apprehending that some mad project on the part of the army was likely to take place; and in the beginning of November, intelligence was transmitted from the political agent at Lahore to the Governor-General, that it had been decided to attack the British possessions, and that the attack was to be made by the army crossing the Sutlej at two points. Ferozepore and Loodiana, were materially strengthened. The garrison of Ferozepore, at the time of these operations, consisted of 8,000 men, with 42 pieces of artillery in the fort; a force abundantly sufficient to repel any attack that could be made, on the supposition that the plan of it was that which had been announced from Lahore by the political agent. Loodiana was also garrisoned by a considerable force, and the force within reach was directed to move up, so as to be able, if necessary, to move with facility either to the front, or by the left or right. Not many days, however, after the receipt of this information, the plan of the Sikh Government dividing the forces was abandoned, at the same time no account was received that the enemy had moved the troops; none that he had moved his artillery. Still our troops were ordered to concentrate, and when the intelligence reached the Governor-General that the Sikh troops had moved over the Sutlej, it became evident that Loodiana was no longer in the same degree endangered as it had been, but that the forces from both Umballa and Loodiana might be made available in the field. These two bodies of troops were ordered to concentrate on Ghooserat, and advance to the relief of Ferozepore. On this occasion it is undoubtedly true that the troops endured great fatigue; they were obliged to make rapid marches; and they had much privation to encounter. (Hear.) But, my lords, that is the ordinary lot of war, I believe, and no troops in the world are more ready to encounter privations and hardship, or more able and willing to meet all that troops can be exposed to than ours. ("Hear, hear, from the Duke of Wellington.") They advanced rapidly in good and perfect order, and came up to Moodkee, 23 miles from Ferozepore. Now my lords, when our troops did that, it was impossible for the enemy to remain where he was.

His project had been to capture Ferozepore, but he left it on his right flank, his positions having been rendered most dangerous by the movements of our troops. It was absolutely necessary for him, therefore, to interpose between the advance of our army between Mood-kee and Ferozepore, and accordingly, when he got intelligence that our force was advancing, he determined to make the attack with 40,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon. Intelligence of the advance was brought to head-quarters; no time was to be lost; it was the wisest policy to bring the enemy to battle as soon as possible. Our troops therefore, had orders to attack and the enemy was entirely repulsed with considerable loss of men and 17 pieces of cannon. The consequence was our connection with Ferozepore was immediately established, and Sir J. Littler received orders to effect a junction with the main body of the troops. This operation, well conceived and admirably executed, was carried into effect on the morning of the 21st., and an immediate attack made. That, my lords, might be called rash by some; but in war such exploits are better called heroism. The attack, in spite of superior artillery, was determined and vigorous; and after a severe conflict, and, unhappily, after a severe loss of men, the camp of the enemy was taken, and set on fire, and all hopes of victory finally lost to him. But it was indispensably necessary to press forward, and it was immediately determined by the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General that morning as soon as day broke the attack should be renewed. It was not considered as an argument against this step that the troops were fatigued, and that the slaughter had been very great, but it was determined that our army should maintain its post, let what would be the consequence. Meanwhile an attack was made by the enemy on our line but speedily repulsed by Col. Wood, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General, with the 80th Regiment; and I believe that that was one of the most gallant actions that was ever performed. At an early hour in the morning the troops were put in motion, and they swept the whole intrenched camp of the enemy, and captured every piece of artillery within the intrenchment. That, my lords, was a great success, particularly when it is considered how much the position of these Asiatic armies depends on their intrenchments, defended as they are by artillery which is for the most part not moveable as ours is, but only capable of transport by means of 30 or 40 bullocks for each piece of artillery; so that if they are taken the loss to such an army is extremely severe. But the enemy, who to do them justice, seemed disposed not to allow us to complete the conquest we had begun, determined to attempt the recapture of the camp; yet, although they made three separate attacks for that purpose, they all failed. At last nothing remained but to leave the possession of it to us, and they accordingly retired to Sultan Khan Walla, and finally, beyond the Sutlej. I believe there never was an occasion in any part of the world in which the indomitable courage of the British soldier was more eminently displayed than in those well fought actions which I have attempted to describe. There were moments, no doubt, in which the situation of our forces might be difficult, but it is in those situations, my lords, that the skill of the Commander and the courage of the men are best displayed; and the consequence of both in this case was a glorious victory over an enormous superiority of numbers. My lords, there were one or two circumstances personal to the Governor-General that I may be allowed to refer to. I mention this in respect to him because I happen to know the circumstances in which he was concerned. In his own sphere, I have no doubt, every officer of the British army would manifest the same courage, the same sagacity, and the same untiring energy. (Hear, hear.) On the night of the 21st, the Governor-General was in a very critical position. He had ordered the troops to lie down when they were no longer wanted, and keep quiet; and in order to show them what a resolute and cool spirit can do, he went and lay down with each of four regiments to keep up their courage, and to show them how important it is for troops to be quiet in the face of a numerous enemy. We may easily conceive what were the feelings of those gallant soldiers when they saw him thus sharing with them the glory of that partial repose, and preparing to meet with them the dangers of the succeeding day. My lords, I deeply lament to say that the loss of his own personal staff was exceedingly great. Five of his Aides-de-Camp were killed and five wounded; and when, in the midst of this scene—when, there was, no doubt, great anxiety, great suspense, and probably some doubt, he was left without one Aid-de-Camp,—a boy, a son of his own, 16 years of age, being alone left with his father. That boy who had only recently joined the army—who had no idea of war, and who knew nothing of the duties he was now called on to perform, but who was animated by his father's gallant and indomitable spirit, was employed by his father to convey his orders from point to point, a duty which he performed in a manner truly worthy of that father, and which I trust may be regarded as an earnest of what that son will live to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) My gallant friend does not mention these things—he does not even speak of the boy's services; but I think it is appropriate, nevertheless, that those services should be acknowledged on this occasion. (Hear.) He had with him another son, who had been destined for the military service, but by a dreadful accident which occurred to him three or four years ago, and which was followed by amputation of a foot, he had to abandon that profession, and betake himself to another. That son struck by his father on this occasion, though there was no call of duty to do so; but his father, naturally reflecting that the youth had no duties to perform, and that his presence distracted, or, at

least, might distract him, compelled him to retire, to the great discomfiture and regret of the young man himself. (Hear, hear.) These, my lords, may appear small matters, perhaps, but still they are of importance, as indicating the mind of the individual to whom they refer. I wish I were able to do justice to all who have been engaged in these important actions; I wish it was in my power to have a more perfect knowledge of all that took place on these occasions, so that I might be able to do the same justice to others which I have endeavoured to do to the Governor-General. My lords, these advantages to which I have referred were not gained without very heavy loss,—that loss is in itself not only great, but in some of its features exceedingly painful. (Hear.) One of the most distinguished men this or any other army ever possessed fell in this battle. Who does not know the name of Sir R. Sale? (Hear.) Who can forget the services which he rendered to his Sovereign? Who did not glory in the honours that were conferred upon him? and who did not participate in the gratitude of his admiring country? (Hear, hear.) He fell in that battle, and I am sure that your lordships, should you be called on to do honour to his memory, will not be slow, that although you no longer have the benefit of the services he has hitherto rendered, you have not forgotten his name, which, as Lord Hutchinson said of the gallant Abercromby, must ever be “embalmed in the recollections of a grateful posterity.” (Hear.) Another gallant officer to whom I will refer is Sir J. McCuskill. He found the same unfortunate fate that Sir R. Sale did; and from the terms in which he is spoken of by Sir H. Gough, you must see that the army has in him sustained a great and heavy loss. (Hear.) There was another individual who fell in this action, whom I cannot avoid noticing, even if it should appear somewhat invidious to do so, because it is impossible to mention all who fell on this occasion—I mean Major Broadfoot (hear)—one who has singular demands upon our respect and gratitude, as a political servant of the Company, as well as in his military capacity. He had been two years and a half political agent of the Governor-General in those quarters, and performed his duties in a manner most creditable to his talents. He knew the country and he knew the people, and of all men was perhaps the most fitted to be employed on that delicate and difficult duty. He performed his civil duties most admirably; but I will not detract from what belonged to his military character. If he had a fault in that character, it was in being too forward. We should not be paying any great compliment to an English officer to say that he was always forward in the fray; he was so on this occasion, and here he fell. The tribute paid to him by the Governor-General is no more than is just and deserved; and though I have no right to panegyricize him as an officer, yet, knowing what he has done in his political character, I thought I was bound to notice the irreparable loss which we have sustained by the death of that individual. (Hear.) My lords, the result of these battles will best be felt by a comparison of what were the objects of the enemy, and what was the object which our army had in view, and which in part they had achieved. The object of the Sikhs was nothing less than to inundate the whole of the country from the Sutlej to the Jumna; the march they professed was a march direct to Delhi, to rescue from our away the territories of the Great Mogul. (Hear.) They crossed the river in great force, and their first intention evidently was, and must have been, to capture Ferozepore. Their next object was to disperse their numerous light cavalry over the country, to secure its resources and strengthen its forts,—for they have many forts on that side of the Sutlej,—to terrify the timid into acquiescence in their plans, and to force those who wished to remain faithful to us to leave us, and, in short, to confine us to the smallest possible limits in India. (Hear.) Our object was to force the Sikhs back to their own territory, to save Ferozepore, to compel the doubtful to adhere to their allegiance, to support and confirm those who were friendly to us, and to show that we would not be attacked, insulted, and invaded with impunity. (Hear, hear.) All the objects the enemy had in view in this campaign have utterly failed; and all the objects we had in view have entirely succeeded. With respect to the future, it would be idle and unnecessary to say much; but I do say, that in the short space of three weeks our object has been attained, and attained by the combination, by the courage, and by the exertions by which these great battles were gained, and which I think it is pretty evident the Sikhs were not prepared to witness. They are a warlike people, though I have some doubts that they are partial to personal conflicts; they are nevertheless, a warlike people, and love war; but I think they will have received a lesson that they will not easily forget, and we have a right to suppose that these victories have given that security to our frontiers which it is of so great importance to maintain. Perhaps I have been induced, from personal and affectionate regard for the Governor-General, to speak of him as I have done on this occasion; and I may have appeared to pass over the gallant deeds of others. I have no right to do that, and I therefore bear the most willing testimony to the admirable spirit and gallantry of that experienced and tried officer, the Commander-in-Chief, (hear),—a man who has served his country beneath the great man who is now next me on my right (the Duke of Wellington), who has passed all the best years of his life, and they are not less than 70, in the cause of his country, and who has served in many quarters of the

world with undoubted credit, with high renown, and in a manner which richly deserved the honours which it has pleased the Sovereign to confer upon him. (Hear.) My lords, it is the duty of the Government to endeavour by all the means that it can—now that this war has been brought upon us—forced upon us—to contribute to its successful issue. The Governor of Bombay has, with great activity and energy, forwarded a considerable reinforcement of British and Native troops, including cavalry; and he has in reserve two more regiments if their services are required. (Hear.) He has marched a regiment of Cavalry from Poonah to join the forces on the Sutlej, and every movement that he has ordered has been effected with the greatest despatch. He has moved other troops to Kurrachee, there to be under the command of as gallant a hero as ever wore the soldier's uniform, Sir C. Napier—(hear)—who, with characteristic energy, is collecting all the means at his disposal to bring them to bear on the point where they may be most efficiently applied. (Hear.) And every one who knows Sir C. Napier—his military talents, and his peculiar power of inspiring unlimited confidence among those he commands, may be sure that if it is his fate to take part in this contest, we shall have the glories of Meenac and Hyderabad revived in his person. (Hear.) Everything has been done that is possible to facilitate any ulterior operations that may be necessary in this war; but you may depend upon it, that what I now propose to you, to tender your vote of thanks to those gallant men, is not among the least efficient modes of exciting them to farther deeds of valour, and leading them to renew on other occasions those devoted actions for which they have gained such imperishable glory and renown. It is with these feelings that I have brought those services before you—though unable to bring such military questions very plainly under your lordships' notice. I know that your lordships will cordially respond to my call, and I therefore beg to move that the thanks of this house be given to those engaged in these battles, in the entire confidence that I shall have the full support of this house, and that we shall show to those gallant men that they are not called upon to serve an ungrateful country. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then moved the following resolutions;—

“That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, for the energy and ability with which he directed the military means at his disposal, to the repelling of the unprovoked invasion, by the Sikh army, of the dominions of the British Government, and of the protected states upon the left bank of the Sutlej; and also for the firmness and gallantry with which he directed the operations of that portion of the army under his immediate command, in the afternoon and night of December 21. 1845, and on the morning of the 22nd, upon which occasion the enemy's defences were carried by storm, the greater part of their artillery captured, and their subsequent attempts to regain what they had lost repeatedly defeated.

“That the thanks of this house be given to General Sir Hugh Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, for the distinguished valour with which he led the several attacks upon the enemy in the battles of the 18th 21st, and 22d of December, 1845, displaying, in conjunction with the Governor-General, a brilliant example to the troops of perseverance and courage in critical circumstances, and of irresistible ardour in the several attacks made upon the enemy.

“That this house desires to tender its thanks to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, to Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert, and to Major-General Sir John Littler, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and to the several officers under their command, for the eminent services rendered by them in the recent arduous and successful operations.

That the thanks of this house be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers (European and native) for the perseverance and fortitude maintained by them at Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, and for the daring valour with which they forced the enemy's entrenchments at Ferozeshah on the 21st and 22d of December, captured most of his guns, and finally compelled the Sikh army, of greatly superior numbers, to retire within their own frontier.

“That this resolution be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps.”

The LORD CHANCELLOR having put the resolutions—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, said—It is most gratifying to my feelings to be enabled to state, after perusing with the attention which they deserve, the documents which Her Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay before your lordships, and with that attention also which I thought due to the particular terms of the resolutions proposed by the noble Earl, as founded on those communications, that it is consistent with the most perfect sincerity of feeling on my part, as I have no doubt it is consistent with the feelings of your lordships, to give to that resolution not merely acquiescence, but the most cordial support. Those resolutions, go, as I understand them, to two objects, the expression of the grateful admiration of

this house of the valour, zeal, and devotion to the public evinced by the whole army employed in India, and also an expression of our approbation of the distinguished officer who fills the situation of Governor-General, for the energy and ability with which he has employed the means placed at his disposal. (Hear.) To both of these objects your lordships cannot but give the most decided expression of your concurrence. With respect to the conduct of the army on this occasion, without pretending to judge of the particular tactics that have been followed in the course of the conflict, there is still enough in the papers to enable even a person like myself to form an opinion, and to appreciate to the fullest extent the conduct of our troops; and I venture to say that the bravery of our soldiers on this occasion has never been exceeded. Not only Her Majesty's European forces, but the Sepoy army also, engaged in this contest, have acted in such a way as cannot fail to strengthen the connexion between Britain and India. And if with that accelerated speed with which communications travel now from one end of the globe to the other, the impression created in this house may reach the population of those countries, and more especially that part of it which is employed in their defence, I hope it may be felt that upon this day of expression of gratitude for public services abroad, their peculiar claims and services have not been forgotten by your lordships. I view with unmixed satisfaction the whole series of achievements so perseveringly executed, and performed accidentally under discouragements which increase their claim to your consideration and your gratitude. (Hear.) With respect to the other part of the vote, that which relates to the distinguished Governor-General, it is not to be doubted, after reading these papers, that in the position in which he was placed during the week or the fortnight preceding the invasion of the Sikh army, combining as he did, the duties of a civilian with those of a military man, his conduct in both capacities exhibited the most zealous devotion to the interests of his country. (Hear, hear.) His was a most difficult position,—a position, which I venture to think, from its peculiarity, may deserve, at some future time to engage the consideration of future Governments in Eastern arrangements; but I think there is no man that, seeing this distinguished military man placed in that position, on the frontier of the countries of which he was Governor-General, when those countries were invaded, will venture to say he did not do his duty in passing at once from that high civil character which he had occupied before, and drawing his sword at the moment when his sword, and that which was still more valuable, his example, would be most efficacious in exciting to deeds of valour, and insuring the success which it had the effect of obtaining. (Cheers.) I therefore think that he, in that particular situation in which he was placed, deserves the approbation and the thanks of this house, warmly as they are expressed in this resolution. (Renewed cheers.) I will not attempt, for the reason stated by the noble earl, to dwell upon the individual merits either of Sir H. Gough, much as I appreciate them—(hear, hear)—or of other Commanders, highly as they have been exhibited upon this occasion; they are before your lordships; they are all entitled to a share in your approbation, and they will, I am confident, obtain it by your unanimous vote this day. (Hear, hear.) I will as little be tempted, though I am far from complaining of my noble friend for having gone into it, into the species of political narrative with which he has not at all unnaturally accompanied this motion, but upon which I am confident he did not mean by implication to obtain anything like an opinion from your lordships (Hear, hear, from the Earl of Ripon), which opinion would indeed be valueless if it were given, founded, as it would be, upon very imperfect means of consideration. (Hear, hear.) Upon that part of the subject, therefore, I do not wish to give any opinion whatever; I will only say, that if the time should come when it shall be the duty of your lordships to review all the circumstances which have preceded this great and glorious event—when you come to consider the policy which had been adopted, and which certainly deserves to be characterised as a pacific policy (hear), your lordships will give to the authorities of that country—and I am sure it will weigh deeply in your lordships' minds—the full benefit of an anxiety, not only to avoid all unnecessary war, but to go beyond that, and to make it palpable to all the world that we had, as far as it was in our power, laid aside the part, if we ever acted the part, of aggressors in India, and that nothing but the most unprovoked invasion could induce us to draw the sword, although it became our duty to draw it; and although undoubtedly that determination did not relieve the Government in India from the duty of providing in the most efficacious and the fullest manner for that necessity, when it arose in so formidable a quarter. (Hear.) But those are considerations into which I do not wish to go. If I am not prepared to pronounce any opinion upon them in a favourable sense, I am certainly as little prepared to pronounce an opinion upon them in an unfavourable sense. All that I wish to do is to reserve my opinion upon that subject for any time when it may become matter of consideration for your lordships, and to confine it at this moment to that great transaction which stands before your eyes in all the splendour of its own success—that transaction by which the most warlike nation of the East has made an unprovoked attempt upon your dominion and your supremacy, and has, by the undi-

minished valour of your troops, European and Native, been signally, and I trust forever, defeated. (Cheers.) I give my most cordial sanction to this vote. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON.—My lords, after the speech of the noble Marquis, I should be unpardonable if I were to say one word which could occasion a difference of opinion in this house. After the speech of my noble friend near me, there really remains but little for me to say upon the military operations; but I could not bear a motion of this description discussed without adding my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, (hear, hear,) and also of the officers who commanded them (hear, hear); and particularly of my hon. and gallant friend the Governor-General, who, after having made all the arrangements appertaining to his duty as Governor-General, in order to collect all the resources of the country for the purpose of the great contest impending, having collected all the troops and made all the arrangements for the security of the country, volunteered his services in his rank in the army (cheers), in order to give his assistance to the officer commanding the army in chief in carrying on those operations which remained for him to carry on in order to secure the public interests and the possession of the country. There is no obligation on an officer placed in his situation to take that course; you can hardly point to a single instance of a man being placed in that situation; but he has given us an example which I hope will always be followed. (Hear hear.) When he found his services could be useful, he laid aside his position and even his power as Governor-General, for it should not be forgotten that he would have carried with him into the field the power over the military operations of the army; he laid that aside,—which indeed it is true according to the usual practice, could not in that way be exercised, and most particularly in his case could not, because Her Majesty, when he went to India, and the Court of Directors, gave him his commission to succeed to the command of the army after the death or coming away of the present Commander-in-Chief; but he volunteered his services and his assistance to the Commander-in-Chief in the great contest which was impending. (Hear, hear.) But the noble marquis has said truly, that all exerted themselves and did everything in their power to obtain the great result which has crowned their efforts. It is not generally known, but I know it, that the enemy's position was completely closed in by intrenchments, so closed around, that it deserved rather the name of a fort less than a fortified position; and, notwithstanding the advantage our troops in India have, of having water carriages and persons attached to each company whose duty it is to supply them with water, they laboured in this action under the singular disadvantage of being deprived even of that refreshment for nearly 24 hours, because the country happened to be so much

in action that has given me so much unqualified approbation. I have read with particular interest the account of the action of 1857, particularly the account of the action of 1857, to which the word particular. I have read with pain of one regiment, to which the word applied; and I considered it my duty, in the position in which I am placed, to examine particularly into the circumstances. I see, in the returns, that it is stated to have lost five-twelfths of its numbers, and a vast number of officers; and I have seen accounts, that in the first quarter of an hour one-third of its officers fell. (Hear, hear.) I cannot question the report of the operations made by a commanding officer, but I wish that this officer, when he sat down to write an elaborate report of the conduct of the troops under his command, had referred to the list of killed and wounded; and if he had inquired into the loss sustained by that regiment, I believe he would have found that they were absolutely mowed down by the fire under which they were advancing. (Hear, hear.) I have made inquiries respecting that regiment, and I find that it has been 16 years in the East Indies; that in the course of 40 years it has served 33 years abroad, and only seven in the United Kingdom; that in the course of the 16 years during which it has served in the East Indies it has been in all parts of India; that its numbers have been recruited twice over since it has been in that country; and that at this moment, of these men who made that attack and suffered that loss, three-fourths had not been seven years in the service. (Cheers.) I considered it my duty to examine into the state of this regiment, seeing that word "panic;" and I believe I have with me a most extraordinary report of their conduct from this very general officer; and it will convince your lordships that if the list of killed and wounded had been brought before him on this occasion it would have been impossible for him to apply that word to them. [The noble duke searched among his papers, and then said,—] I cannot find the paper now, but it contains the expression of unqualified approbation of the state of this very regiment, by this same General officer, Sir J. Littler, upon the last inspection, at Christmas last (Hear, hear.) I was anxious to read it to your lordships to show that to the accident of the dreadful fire kept up upon them, and their being mowed down, you ought to attribute what occurred, and not to a deficiency or failure on their part. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, was anxious to bear testimony to the devotion to their country displayed by the two Chiefs in command, and to the felicity with which they had planned and executed the masterly evolutions which decided the fate of the day at Ferozeshah. Before concluding, he would observe that he perceived that in these engagements in India four regiments were commanded by Majors. He did not know whether this arose from niggardly economy or not, but he thought that Lieut-Colonels should not be taken away from their regiments to command brigades. It was a great advantage to a regiment to have at its head the officer who was long known to have been in command of the regiment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, said, that there could be no niggardly economy on the part of the Government, the whole establishment in India being paid by the East India Company; and he believed also that there was no niggardly economy with respect to it on the part of that company. The fact was, that it had been the invariable practice to require—both when he was in India and ever since—Field Officers of the regiments of the army there to perform general duty—that was to say, to command brigades according to their rank, there not being a sufficient number of General Officers in the country in order to take the command of several brigades.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, said that if there were not sufficient General Officers in India, there ought to be; and if the East India Company did not pay them the Government ought.

The Duke of RICHMOND, remarked, that on the President of the Board of Control, laying certain papers on their lordships' table, he asked him whether these papers contained any order or instruction in reference to future occasions, to prevent anything like a divided command in our Army; and he took the opportunity at that time of stating that he meant no attack on the Governor General, for whom he entertained feelings of great respect and friendship. (Hear hear.) At the same time he could not allow those feelings of respect and friendship to induce him to pass over what might hereafter be drawn into a dangerous precedent. He cordially concurred in everything which had fallen from the noble President of the Board of Control, from the noble and gallant Duke, and from the noble Marquis who supported the motion, with respect to the discipline, good conduct, and heroism of those men who had achieved the late splendid triumphs. (Cheers.) He had also seen with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that Sir H. Hardinge had intimated to that army his intention to award a medal to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers. These brave men who had participated in the late splendid victories were to have a medal recording their conduct. (Hear, hear.) He did hope and trust, then, that Her Majesty might be advised to take this opportunity of ordering a favourable answer to be returned to the memorial, most numerously signed by the veteran officers in the Peninsular campaigns, who felt not the slightest jealousy at their successors in the very regiments in which they served in the Peninsula, receiving medals, but who, nevertheless, entertained the deepest feeling that there could be no reason why those who served in times past should be an exception almost to the general rule, and remain undecorated, having nothing to show for their services, except, indeed, their numerous wounds. (Hear, hear.) He now must request his noble friend at the head of the Indian Board to consider whether it might not be possible to have the names of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, who had fallen or had been wounded in these actions, published in this country. He was sure that his noble friend would agree with him in thinking that it would be most desirable to relieve the deep anxiety and agonising suspense, under which parties, the relatives of those brave men, many of them being persons in a humble station of life, were now suffering, from ignorance of the fate of those they loved best.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, thought that their lordships would forgive him for not allowing this discussion to close without taking this public opportunity of expressing the deep gratification with which he had witnessed this last and greatest achievement of the army with which he had been very recently connected, which had at all times his entire confidence, and which had on this as on all other occasions justified the confidence he had reposed in it. (Hear, hear.) Every thing that had passed that night must be most satisfactory to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and to all the officers and troops engaged; but knowing that army as he did, he assured their lordship that nothing to night had been said which, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor General, and to all the officers and troops engaged (and his remark applied as much, if not more, perhaps, to the native troops) nothing would be so satisfactory as that which had been said by the noble Duke with respect to Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment. (Cheers.) He knew the deep feeling of poignant regret with which that dispatch had been referred to, would be read in every regiment in India; and he knew that the Governor-General would have gone to the regiment in question, and told the men composing it that nothing had passed to diminish his

confidence in them; and he (Lord Ellenborough) trusted that he would add, what like a true soldier he knew would strike on their hearts and feelings—that as a proof of his confidence he reserved for them the honour of taking the breach at Lahore. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Ellenborough) knew how that announcement would be received. (Hear.) Every one expected British troops to do their duty, and those who had been in India knew that the native troops did their duty also. (Hear.) To him it was a great satisfaction to perceive that on this occasion the native soldiers had not only borne, as patiently as they ever had done, privations, severe difficulties, and long marches, during which they suffered from want of food and water, but had also braved the most severe and destructive fire of the enemy by the side of those whom they honoured, respected, and loved. Above all things, it was gratifying to him to observe their undeviating and unshaken fidelity to their colours, notwithstanding every attempt was made to seduce them from their allegiance. (Cheers.) From the time when the Sikhs passed the Sutlej, not one man deserted; all remained steady to their colours and knew that the same fidelity which had enabled them to repel the Sikhs across the Sutlej would also enable them to follow the Sikhs afterwards to Lahore. He could not avoid saying that he looked with confidence to the army in India, and that he must always follow with the deepest interest their achievements and all their movements. (Hear.) Their lordships might be assured, that in the circumstances in which he stood, the Governor-General required all the moral support which could be given by Parliament and the country, as well as all that material and effectual support which would undoubtedly be rendered him by the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of AUCKLAND, said, that though he felt that he could add nothing to that which had been already said by many of their lordships, yet as he had been personally and intimately acquainted with many of those brave officers who had fallen, and was also well acquainted with many of them who had survived again to serve their country, he was unwilling to appear to sit coldly through this debate, and not express publicly his entire concurrence in all that had been said in favour of the army in India. (Hear, hear.) Having said this, and strongly feeling that the subject had been exhausted, he would no longer detain their lordships, but he assured them that he never gave a vote with greater satisfaction than that which he was now about to give in favour of the proposed resolution. (Cheers.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR, then formally put the resolutions to the house, and declared them to be carried *Nemine Contradicente*.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1840.

#### The Late Battles on the Sutlej.

Sir R. Peel having been called on by the Speaker, Mr. BRIGHT said he had a petition to present from 560 inhabitants of the town of Reading, expressing great regret that war had broken out in India, and remonstrating against the award of thanks to the army engaged in what they believed a very impolitic and unchristian war.

Sir R. PEEL—said, I am about to propose that one of the highest rewards that can be bestowed upon successful valour shall be conferred by this house. I am about to propose that the thanks of the Commons of this great empire shall be offered to the Officers and men who recently on the banks of the Sutlej, under very trying circumstances, by their discipline, by their fortitude, by their brilliant valour, sustained the reputation of their country, and approved themselves worthy of the service to which they belong. (Cheers.) And, until I was interrupted by the hon. gentleman the member for the city of Durham, I was not prepared to believe that it could be possible that any body of Englishmen could be found, who, seeing what were the circumstances of unprovoked aggression which called forth the exertions of these men who, seeing in what a just cause was their devotion to the interests of their country, could be found to sign a petition grudging such an acknowledgment of courage and devotion as that which I propose to offer. (Loud Cheers.) The resolutions which I propose will not touch upon any matter of merely political concern. In conformity with established usage—that usage being in consonance with reason and justice,

the resolutions will be confined to the acknowledgment of military skill, ability, and valour and those who may be disposed—if any there be—to question the policy of the Government of India, will not be in the slightest degree compromised by giving a ready acquiescence to the motion which I shall propose. However convinced I may be of the justice, the moderation, the wisdom which have characterised the conduct of my gallant friend, yet I shall studiously abstain, even in the observations which I make, from any reference to public policy, except such as may be necessary in introducing to your notice the military operations. The history of the Punjab is probably known to every one. Since the death of Runjeet Singh, the Government of that country has presented a picture of licentiousness and debauchery so extravagant, that it might be calculated to provoke a smile, if it were not for the influence which such licentiousness and debauchery must exercise on the welfare of millions of human beings. The acts of that Government had been mainly directed and controlled by that powerful soldiery over which Runjeet Singh had established a great dominion. It is quite clear that the chief object of the governors, the principal landed proprietors, and chiefs in that country, has been to provoke a collision with the British army, not for the purpose of sustaining the military reputation of their own country, but of freeing themselves from their subjection to an insubordinate and licentious force, by sacrificing it in the conflict. (Cheers.) I well know what was the object of Sir H. Hardinge in undertaking the Government of India. He made great sacrifices; and, from a sense of public duty alone, undertook the Government. My gallant friend held a prominent place in the councils of Her Majesty. He was, I believe, without any reference to party divisions, held in general esteem, as well by his political opponents as by his personal friends. (Continued cheering.) He was regarded by the army of this country as its friend. (Cheers.) At a period of life when perhaps ambition offered less of stimulus than it might have done at an earlier period, he separated himself from that family which constituted the chief happiness of his life, for the purpose of performing a public duty which he thought he owed to his Sovereign and his country, and undertaking the arduous and responsible duties of Chief Governor of India, he went to that country with a high military reputation, but solicitous to establish his fame as the friend of peace, the promoter of the social interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India. (Cheers.) I believe it was in great part on account of the military character and high reputation of my gallant friend that he was enabled to control the suggestions offered to him with respect to the invasion and conquest of the Punjab. The view which my gallant friend took of the policy to be pursued with reference to the Punjab was shortly this:—he thought the dominions of the Crown in India were sufficient for every purpose, that the interests of this country could not be promoted by the addition of the Punjab to the territories already subject to our control. He was determined to resist any attempt at aggression. His desire was to see a native Government established in the Punjab capable of maintaining its independence, and of restoring discipline and subordination in the ranks of that great army of Lahore. At the same time he was determined to resist every attempt at aggression, although he positively refused the repeated proposals which were made to him to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Punjab, while nothing could have been more easy for him than by a word to have invited the Mussulman inhabitants of the Punjab to rise against the Sikh Government, which was behaving to us in a manner wholly irreconcilable with the maintenance of good faith (cheers); determined steadily to adhere to the course of abstaining from all interference in the domestic affairs of the Punjab, to observe literally every obligation of good faith towards the Government of the Punjab, and abstain from taking any part in the internal intrigues and conflicts of the inhabitants of that country,—while that was the policy of my gallant friend, he was not insensible to the extent of the danger to which we were constantly exposed from the existence of a profligate and debauched Government, controlled by an insubordinate and licentious soldiery. (Hear, hear.) My gallant friend, therefore, took these precautions.—He had to guard a frontier extending on the banks of the Sutlej for 100 miles. The frontier from Ferozepore to Roopur is at least 100 miles in extent. From Ferozepore to Ludiana the distance is 76 miles. Cautiously abstaining, therefore, from any such collection of forces as would justify either aggression or even remonstrance on the part of the Lahore Government, my gallant friend took those precautions which he thought would effectually prevent any sudden act of aggression on our frontier. At Ferozepore he stationed a force of about 8,000 men, with artillery, capable of arresting any sudden act of aggression. At Ludiana was collected a force of about 5,000 men. My gallant friend thought these forces, stationed at about 76 miles from each other, would have been sufficient to check any inroads from the Sikh territory which the caprice or temerity of its rulers might direct. At Umballa was stationed another force of 7,500 men, and the impression on my gallant friend's mind undoubtedly was that it was highly improbable that any attack would be made by the army of the Punjab upon the British dominions. He knew that no conduct on his part could justify that attack. He felt every assurance that could be felt, so far as justice and reason could sanction the inference, that the army of the Punjab would not have been mad enough to make an attack on Moodkee, with such a British force in

Loodiana and Ferozepore on the right and left. There were good reasons why my gallant friend did not collect for the last two or three years an immense Native and European army on the banks of the Sutlej. Constant efforts were being made by the Government and by the military leaders of the army of the Punjab to corrupt our forces. The pay of an infantry soldier in the army of the Punjab was about 25s. a month; and the monthly pay of a Sepoy in the infantry service of Her Majesty was about 14s or 15s.; and constant appeals were made by indirect means, through the community of language and religion, to the British Sepoy troops, for the purpose of shaking their fidelity. I rejoice to say those efforts were made without success. The loyalty of the Sepoy has been, with scarcely an exception, untainted, and all the offers of that profligate Government and licentious soldiery have failed in these instances. (Cheers.) Still I think it was prudent not to bring together an immense force of the British army, seeing within a few miles of them the example of a soldiery free from all restraints, and constantly extorting by threats of violence increased pay. There were political reasons for not keeping in immediate contact with such a force a large body of the British and Native Indian army. There were military reasons equally powerful. It was impossible to say, if aggression was intended, what was the point to which such aggression would be turned. On the left bank of the Sutlej are many states belonging to the Punjab but protected by the British Government. Some of the chiefs are men of doubtful fidelity; in those dominions are many forts of considerable size. An army impelled by its Government, impelled by the fear of losing its pay, to undertake an expedition, is not swayed by those considerations of prudence which govern regular armies. If the army of the Punjab intended an irruption, it was difficult to conjecture what course they might adopt. Between Ferozepore and Loodianah there are not less than 20 fords. It was hard to say where they would cross. My gallant friend, therefore, thought that measures should be taken to guard the banks of the Sutlej by two divisions—one stationed at Ferozepore and the other at Loodianah; and that it was more consistent with the rules of military policy and prudence to have the main body assembled at Umballah. Seeing the desperate state of the army of the Punjab, seeing that its movements were not governed by that prudence which governs a regular army, seeing, too, that it was within the bounds of possibility that a dash might be made by the army of Lahore on Delhi, or some point in that direction, my gallant friend, with the concurrence of the highest military authority in his view, kept the main body of his army at Umballah, 76 miles from Loodianah, having besides another reserve at Meerut and near Delhi. The force amounted to not less on the whole than 30 regiments of native infantry, nine of European infantry, twelve of native cavalry and three of European cavalry. Therefore, I think, it is quite clear that consistently with his policy of forbearance, consistently with his determination to be seduced into no act of aggression, the Governor-General of India did take every precaution which he could to defend the British dominions in the case of unexpected and unprovoked attack. At an early period of the year, when he was occupied with those functions of Governor-General, which it was most important he should perform in conjunction with the Council at Calcutta, he submitted his opinions to the Council, as recorded in a minute dated June 16. He thought the state of our relations with Lahore had become so critical, that great as was the inconvenience of separating the Governor-General from the Council, it would be advisable, with reference to Indian interests, that he should proceed to the left bank of the Sutlej, so as to give directions on the spot, instead of at the distance of so many thousand miles. The unanimous opinion of the Council was, that it was for the public interests that the Governor-General should proceed to join the army; and, in conformity with their advice, he proceeded in October to the left bank of the Sutlej. He cherished the expectation that no attempt to cross that river would be made by the Sikh army; and experience warranted him in drawing that conclusion. In 1843, the army of Lahore left that city, and advanced towards the British territory. On the remonstrances of the British agent it retired, and abandoned the attempt. In 1844, exactly the same course was pursued; the army, eager for pay or for booty, if pay could not be obtained, and instigated by the Government, left Lahore to make an irruption into the British territory. But in 1844, as in 1843, the army retired towards Lahore. Accounts reached the Governor-General towards the end of November that an attack was seriously meditated on the British territory. The House will find, from the papers which have been presented, that on November 20, Major Broadbent addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he says—"Since I had the honour of waiting on your Excellency to-day, I have received Lahore letters of the 18th instant (morning). During the night of the 17th, the Chiefs had agreed on, and the Durbar had ordered in writing, the following plan of operations: The army was to be divided into seven divisions; one to remain at Lahore." Of the others, four divisions were to be employed in an attack on the British territory. It was not intended that they should make a concentrated attack. So far as

regards my gallant friend's proceedings, the policy he pursued was confirmed by what actually occurred. It was agreed that four separate attacks should be made on the British territory. One division was to proceed against Roopur, another against Loodianah, a third was to cross the ford at Hurreekee, and the fourth was to make an attack on Ferozepore. Each division was to be of 8,000 to 12,000 men. It was, therefore, not a concentrated attack which was resolved upon by the Durbar on the 17th of November. The House will perceive, in reference to the letters which have been presented, how very difficult it was to speculate upon what course would be pursued at Lahore; they will observe from the accounts of the consultations at Lahore, in the letter of Major Broadfoot, dated Umballah, Nov. 21, that "The Ranees complained, that whilst the troops were urging the march, they were still going home to their villages as fast as they got their pay; and Sirdar Sham Singh Atareewallah declared his belief, that unless something was done to stop this, he would find himself on his way to Ferozepore with empty tents." Then he proceeds to state, "What the Ranees says is quite true of the Sepoys dispersing to their houses; the whole affair has so suddenly reached its present height, that many of the men themselves think it will come to nothing, and still more those who had taken their departure do not believe it serious enough to go back. On the day after this scene took place, i.e. the 19th, the usual stream of Sepoys, natives of the protected states, who had got their pay, poured across the Sutlej at Hurreekee, on the way to their homes." There is another conversation reported between the Ranees and one of the chiefs, who seems the only one in whom, from his character, wisdom, and justice, any confidence could be placed. The communication in which it appears, bears date November 24th. "Bhaee Ram Singh thus advised Rajah Lal Singh:—'The English have interfered in no affairs of the Khalsa; what is the wisdom of your making a (religious) war at the bidding of the soldiery? None of the nobles have discovered the real intentions of the English. The Governor-General's agent, who is a steady friend, and charged with the relations of friendship between the two Governments, has written in the plainest terms, that the English Government desire only friendship like that of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh; but that, if anything wrong is done by the Sikh army, the rulers of the kingdom will be held responsible, for rulers must account for the acts of their troops and subjects. Be cautious how you march to Hurreekee with the troops.' The Rajah said, 'Bhaee Sahib, what can I do? If I remain, the soldiery will call me to account, (seize me by the throat.)' The Bhaee said, 'Delay a few days; require the other Sirdars to go forward, or you will bring the whole odium and risk on yourself; and if you go to Hurreekee what will you do? If the English do not attack you, you will sit there and be ruined; who will protect you?' The council of the Durbar seemed entirely undecided; and no one could speculate with confidence on what might be their course. On the 7th and 8th of December, having heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale, and thinking it necessary to take precautions against a sudden attack, the Governor-General deemed it advisable that the troops should march from Umballah, Meerut, and other stations in the rear. Upon the 11th of December, the British and native troops were in march to the frontier from Umballah. I must say, I think the whole proceedings of the Governor-General, as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, in making these arrangements was characterized by the greatest prudence. The hon. Baronet's force in march was 7,500 men. They advanced towards a place called Bussean, on the way to Loodianah, where, by the precautions of the Governor-General, ample supplies had been laid in. They effected a junction with the troops at Loodiana, thinking it better to unite their forces, and run some risk rather than have a divided army. Then an advance was made towards Ferozepore. Intelligence was received that the army of Lahore, numbering from 50,000 to 60,000 men, had crossed the Sutlej, with a well appointed artillery. The proceedings of my gallant friend were justified by the result. With all its vast superiority in numbers and artillery, the army of Lahore shrank from an attack on Ferozepore, which, as my gallant friend had anticipated, was entirely sound. The army of Lahore, finding that the Governor-General was advancing with the Commander-in-Chief to the relief of Ferozepore, determined to confine its attention to the force under their command, and on the 18th of December made an attack upon that force, which had just arrived, after an advance of 150 miles by forced marches, which had endured much suffering from want of water, but notwithstanding all the disadvantages, such was its gallantry, that it repelled the attack of an enemy at least double its number, and succeeded in capturing 17 guns. The army of Lahore, thus repelled by that division of our army, which was advancing by Umballah, retired within a very formidable entrenchment, the opposite faces of which were one mile and a half in length. In that entrenchment their military force was concentrated, supported by 150 guns of excellent workmanship. The Commander-in-Chief and my excellent friend determined to effect a junction in the face of that army with the army of Ferozepore. They advanced within three miles of the position of the enemy; and effected a junction with Sir J. Littler on the 21st; and then

added 5,000 men to the force of 7,500 at their disposal. The Commander-in-Chief and my excellent friend, who offered his services, which were cheerfully accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, determined not to wait till next morning, but forthwith attacked the enemy in their entrenched camp—the result of which attack proved the valour of the British and native troops in an eminent degree. (Cheers.) I believe the night of the 21st of December was one of the most memorable nights in the military history of this country. The right of the British army was led by the gallant officer who commanded in chief, Sir H. Gough; the left, by my gallant friend the Governor-General, as second in command. They made a brilliant attack, but they had not time to complete their victory, which, however, dissipated the Lahore army. They occupied part of the entrenched camp and the enemy's took fire. The conflicts between the two opposite parties were suspended in consequence of that fire. When it abated the army of Lahore brought forward their artillery, and with great effect poured it on the British position. The details are given with admirable clearness by both the Commander-in-Chief and my gallant friend; but there are private letters which speak with less of formality, and give a more vivid account of the scene. Perhaps the house will excuse me if I read an extract from a private letter written by my gallant friend the Governor-General to a member of his family:—

"The night of the 21st was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English huzzas, the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper and revive their spirits." (Great cheering.) [That is to say, Sir H. Hardinge spent the night in going from regiment to regiment, lying down with them, animating their spirits, and thus insuring, as far as human effort could ensure it, the conquest of the coming day.] (Cheers.) "I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 59th, and 9th, and all in good heart. My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at day-break, beat him, or die honourably in the field. The gallant old General, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me. During the night I occasionally called upon our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke we went at it in true English style. Gough was on the right; I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the centre, about 30 yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of their camp to the other, capturing 30 or 40 guns as we went along, which fired at 20 paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten Aides-de-Camp placed *hors du combat*, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army drilled by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India."

With my affectionate regard for that gallant man, I feel proud to exhibit him during such a night as that of the 21st of Dec. (cheers); to exhibit him passing from regiment to regiment, lying down on the ground with the men, keeping up their spirits, and animating their ardour; and having had twelve Aides-de-Camp, when ten out of them were disabled, placing his young son, a boy of about 18 years of age, in front of the British regiments, in order that they might not be induced to fire, but that they might drive the enemy from their cannon by the force of the British bayonet alone. (Cheers.) There is, Sir, a characteristic trait of my gallant friend in this very letter. He says he had two sons with him, one of them having entered the army, had been present throughout the whole of the action at Moodkee, and the early part of the 21st; the other was a civilian. On the night of the 21st he sent the civilian to the rear. When the son refused to go, he said he would send him out of the field in custody, if necessary, as his presence disturbed his mind, while he says the presence of the son who was in the service, and who had a military reputation to form, only made him the more determined and resolute in the discharge of his duty. (Loud cheers.) He says also, that on the 22nd, when the danger was over, "I visit the hospital and comfort the maimed by showing them a Governor-General without a hand, and his son without a foot, and these practical illustrations are consoling to our poor fellows." I think therefore, that this House will agree with me that the Commander-in-Chief and the second in command, that the Generals of the army, and the army they led, have performed an exploit worthy of the British name. (Loud cheering.) And I think I may assume that

the gratitude of this House will be expressed to them for that exploit. (Cheers.) As I stated before, the accounts of these military operations have been given with such admirable clearness in the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir H. Hardinge, and must have been read with such attention, pride, and satisfaction by every member of this House, that I will not weaken the effect of them by any further reference to these military matters. Sir, the pride and satisfaction we must feel from witnessing this gallant exploit, are no doubt greatly counterbalanced by the regret which must be felt in reading of the loss of so many men of the highest distinction and the greatest promise (Hear, hear.) We have had the misfortune to lose that gallant officer, whom on a former occasion we so admired—Sir R. Sale. (Hear) He has closed a long career of military glory by that death which I believe he himself foresaw—a death in the field of battle—

“Felix etiam in opportunitate mortis;”

and I do hope that the house will encourage me to hope, by a unanimous expression of its regard and admiration for the services and memory of Sir R. Sale, that we may on a future occasion humbly represent to her Majesty, if she shall think fit, to record our admiration of his exploits, and regret for his loss, by a public monument (loud cheers); and that this house will make good the expense of that tribute to his memory. (Cheers.) We have also, among the superior officers, to deplore the loss of General Macanish, a loss briefly, but touchingly recorded by Sir H. Gough, in a sentence of one of his despatches. We have also to deplore the loss of one of the most eminent men in the civil and military services of England, Major Broadfoot (hear, hear), one in whom the highest confidence was placed by every man who came in contact with him, and obtained the applause of every one, either in the civil or military services, under whom he had acted. (Cheers.) He was a man whose sagacity in civil affairs was perhaps only exceeded by his valour and ardour in the field. (Cheers.) I think it has been stated that he was one of three brothers, and the last of them, who have all died in the service of their country. (Cheers.) Major Broadfoot was present with Sir R. Sale at the siege of Jellalabad; and it is mournful to think that in the same conflict we should have to deplore the loss of two men so eminent in their country's service. Sir, I will not refer to individuals of a lower rank, because it must be invidious to make any selection where all have distinguished themselves (cheers); but I think we should assure the surviving relatives of those who have fallen, that this House can do justice to valour and devotion they have shown in the service of the country. Sir, I hope the thanks of this House will be conveyed to every regiment and to every man without any exception. (Great cheering.) If there was an occasion on which some regiments might appear in some respects to have failed, yet considering their former services, and their known reputation, considering their severe loss (cheers), even in this conflict (cheers), I venture to say that the deficiency of a single moment is altogether forgotten in the recollection of their former eminent services, and in the recollection of what they performed even on this occasion. (cheers.) I am quite certain that the 62nd Regt., and the two regiments of Native Infantry which were stationed on each flank of the 62nd, will not suffer in the estimation of the country from what has taken place (cheers); and that, without any exception, to every man the willing thanks of this house will be given. (Cheers.) I trust I have said nothing that can by any possibility provoke anything like opposition; I am sure there is nothing in the resolution which any man, whatever opinions he may entertain with respect to our Indian policy, may not support. Let us keep our political differences, our opinions on questions of policy, altogether in the back ground on these occasions. (Cheers.) Let us, without divisions or differences of politics and party, all concur in bearing testimony to these brilliant services, so worthy of the name of England. (Cheers.) My own opinion is, there never was a greater or more happy instance of extreme forbearance, of greater justice, of firm resistance of all temptation. There never was a greater combination of all these high qualities with the highest degree of fortitude and the most brilliant display of military talent, in the defence of the British territory. (Cheers.) For those who who have unfortunately fallen, their lives will not have been sacrificed in vain (cheers); they will constitute one of the greatest defences of this country; when we see what can be effected by discipline and valour like that manifested on the 18th, 21st, and 22d of December last, we feel increased confidence that in a just cause this country must be victorious; the memory of the men who have now fallen through their devotion to their duty, will long survive, to animate the British army by their example—to make us proud of that name which we bear in common with them—and to animate us, if we should ever be called on for similar exertions, to equal devotion, equal perseverance, and equal courage in the cause of a great country. (The right hon. gentleman was loudly cheered, on resuming his seat, from both sides of the house.)

Lord J. RUSSELL—said, agreeing as I do in the resolutions which the right honourable gentleman proposes to move, I trust he will allow me the gratification of seconding the motion. (Cheers.) I participate in the feelings he has expressed on behalf of the House, and I trust with him that it will come to an unanimous decision (cheers), that we may offer a tribute to the valour of those who have fought for this country in India, which may be a source of pride to the survivors of these bloody engagements, and some consolation to the afflicted relatives of those who have fallen (Cheers.) With respect to the former part of the right hon. gentleman's speech, I do not intend to follow him farther than to say this; I feel assured that when Sir H. Hardinge accepted the post of Governor-General of India, when he abandoned an honourable position in the councils of his Sovereign, when he left the enjoyments of his happy home, he did so from the highest and most patriotic motives. (Cheers.) With respect to the policy which Sir H. Hardinge, as Governor-General, has pursued as to the Punjab, it is highly interesting to hear the statement of that policy which has been made by the right hon. gentleman. But as I am imperfectly informed upon that subject, the papers having been but recently delivered, and giving themselves not a full account of that policy, and as these resolutions contain besides, nothing that pledges the House upon the question, I think it will be more fitting and becoming my position not to presume to offer any opinion whatever on this subject. This I know, if the utmost forbearance has been shown, on this occasion, then we are free from the imputation of wanton aggression (cheers); more especially is this the case, when we consider the character of Sir H. Hardinge; a man whose military fame was already established; placed in command of an immense army, where his predecessor had distinguished himself by conquest, there was a wish and desire on his part to confine himself as far as possible to the territory already acquired, and to give no cause for the interruption of friendly relations with any of the neighbouring states. (Cheers.) This is a feeling and a policy highly honorable to the Governor-General (cheers), though it cannot be denied that that policy of forbearance has exposed the British army, in very disproportionate numbers, to the attack of the army of Lahore. When the action took place at Moodkee, I believe there were not more than 12,000 or 13,000 men altogether to encounter the attack of a force amounting to not less than three times that number (cheers) sent against them. (Cheers.) But the spirit of the Governor-General and the spirit of the troops he commanded, far from quailing at the sight of this superior force, only kindled into greater determination. (Loud cheering.) There was not a man amongst them, who on that day "wished for more men from England!" (Cheers.) In the subsequent battle which the right hon. gentleman has described, and with respect to which he has given so affecting an account from a letter of the Governor-General (great cheering.) I must say I follow with delight the triumph of our arms on that occasion. (Great cheering.) I see that, on this occasion, as on so many others, it is no advantage gained by our greater civilization, or by the superior number of troops brought into the field, for great indeed was our inferiority in that respect, and vast the superiority of the enemy's force; but one gained by the British army, directed with skill and determination, and by the soldiers of the Indian and Native forces, who have been most faithful and courageous. By that army was the victory achieved, and the gallant men who led it could have had no cause for hesitation or distrust, either in themselves or the companions with whom they were associated. Sir H. Gough could not but recollect the brilliant conduct of Sir H. Hardinge at the battle of Albuera, and Sir H. Hardinge could not but remember at the no less bloody battle of Barossa, the most distinguished behaviour of Sir Hugh Gough. (Loud cheers.) They must then have had the utmost confidence in each other (cheers) as well as in themselves, when they led their gallant men to victory. (Cheers.) Sir, I was glad to hear the allusion the right hon. gentleman made to the 62nd regiment. I am induced to believe that that regiment could not have retired from any cause but the great carnage that had taken place in its ranks, rendering its strength unequal to the task that had been assigned it (cheers); I feel confident that, like the other regiments of the British army, if it shall be entrusted with a task to which its power is equal, it will be seen maintaining the high character which it has in former days acquired. (Cheers.) I likewise rejoice to hear that the right hon. gentleman means to propose an address from this House to her Majesty, enabling her Majesty to cause a monument to be erected to the memory of Sir R. Salo. That gallant officer, after the distinction he had acquired, could wish for no more glorious death than a death on the field of battle. (Cheers.) But it would indeed be unworthy of us, if we did not show that we appreciate, and most deeply appreciate, the devotion he has exhibited, not only formerly at Jellalabad, but in his anxiety to return to India afterwards, to take part in the military operations there to be carried on. With these feelings, therefore, I ask for the honour of seconding the motion the right hon. gentleman has proposed, and I trust, as I already said, that

our decision will be unanimous (cheers), and that we shall show that the qualities these brave and gallant men have exhibited, the dangers they have confronted, and the victory they have achieved, have met with a response in the gratitude of an English House of Commons. (Loud cheering.)

Mr HUME—said he concurred entirely in the vote. It had been stated elsewhere that the Commander-in-Chief had been surprised, and that in consequence the victory was gained with a greater loss to the army than might have occurred. Not even those on the spot, and those to whom the most accurate information was available, had any expectation of the occurrence of events by which recently all and every one had been startled. Looking to the fact that there were no fords at Roorpur to which the British had access, that there was the chance of Loodiana being attacked, and no stations within the distance of 70 miles, he did not think it possible that there could have been a better position than that taken up at Umballah. The troops that marched from Umballah were able, in any part of the country between Loodiana and Ferozepore, to give their services. He trusted that the vote of thanks would be no less cordially than unanimously passed, and while giving it it would be well to recollect the necessity and the justice of making every consideration for the families of those who had so gloriously fallen. The humblest had, none could doubt, done their duty as well and as nobly as had the bravest, and he trusted that the Government would extend its patronage to the promoting of the welfare of those who had been bereaved by their sacrifices for the country.

Sir R. INGLIS—desired to pay his humble tribute of heartfelt gratitude towards the Indian army and its able chiefs. He called upon the House not to thank the officers and men alone, but to imitate the example of Sir H. Hardinge. He begged of England and India to remember to what that triumph was owing; that it had been gained, not by his arm, nor by the respect in which that arm was borne, but by that "other arm" and that other "right hand," and "the light of that countenance," to which all success and all adversity was alike attributable.—Mr. HOGG was inclined to consider that the contest which had made memorable the days of the 21st and 22nd of December was of an importance, both as to its character and the probable consequences exceeding all that had ever occurred in the Indian empire. The foe was among the bravest and most resolute ever encountered, the carnage more fearful, and the loss more severe, than any yet recorded. The British troops were in number but a fourth of those of the enemy—a deficiency which, it should be remembered, no skill could have supplied; and while they possessed an admirable artillery—100 guns—in an admirable and well-fortified position, our guns were few and of an inferior kind—merely six-pounders, with here and there a nine-pounder. Both sides had displayed equal valour, and no terms could express too glowingly the characteristic impetuosity and successful courage of the English and Native regiments in the Company's service. He would not enter upon a discussion of Sir H. Hardinge's policy; but the Governor-General would not have been justified in doing more than he had done in preparations. He (Mr. Hogg) believed that in a short time it would be acknowledged that the military manœuvring had been conducted with consummate skill, and that every available advantage had been seized, promptly and efficiently, by the British Commanders. So long as Runjeet Singh was on the throne, the English Government had no apprehension, though ever prepared for danger; but when, in 1842, danger did appear, the English stations were advanced, and every precautionary measure was adopted. Sir H. Hardinge had done the same; he had not blazoned it forth in the papers, but cautiously and noiselessly, to avoid observation, he had strengthened his position in every possible way. The Native had been supplanted by English regiments, and everything was done which could be called preparation for war, without actually putting an end to peace by giving umbrage to the Sikhs. It was gratifying to notice, in what had happened, the remarkable truth, that the

the British powers in India would become sensible that the blessing brought with it the blessings of British protection. (Hear, hear.)

Captain LAYARD—supported the vote.

Sir H. DOUGLAS—said, forbearance had been pushed so far as to have exposed Sir H. Hardinge and the Commander-in-Chief to a surmise that a policy so forbearing was not consonant with the rules of tactical and strategical science, but he

could show professionally that no errors had been committed. (The hon. and gallant member then entered upon a professional demonstration, but the details could not be understood without a map.) The operations had been conducted with energy, intelligence, vigour, and the highest display of every quality of a soldier. With respect to a distinguished regiment (the 62nd), he would only state that, in the operation which took place upon the flank movement to Ferozepore, to form a junction with General Littler, the British had only 21 six-pounders, which, when the force came up, commenced their fire at 1,200 yards without effect, then at 1,000, then at 800, and it was not till they got within 600 yards that their fire could be felt, and then their ammunition was almost expended. The Sikh artillery, however, rained as in a storm. Sir John Littler said that the regiment "evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms that men could be exposed to; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their effort and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment themselves, and to their country, have been for a moment conceived." It appeared that the regiment lost one-third of its officers, and half of the men were struck down within a quarter of an hour. So crippled, it was impossible for that force to effect anything with support so far in the rear; and, under these circumstances, he must say that a little more caution ought to have been used in passing so severe a sentence upon so distinguished a regiment. He regretted that these strictures should appear in a published report and in the public papers. He thought, however, with his right hon. friend, that the gallant deeds, and that the success of that day should blot out the memorial of their misfortune (cheers), and should obliterate the temporary failure which was the consequence of so tremendous a crash, and restore the regiment wholly to the confidence of the army, and the approbation of the Government. (Cheers.)

Lord EBRINGTON—concurred with great pleasure in the vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and to the officers and soldiers of the army. He asked whether any measures had been taken to acquaint the relatives of the private soldiers who had fallen in these battles with the extent of the loss?

Lord JOCELYN—said that a list would be furnished to the Horse Guards where information will readily be given.

Sir T. HOBBHOUSE and Mr. MANGLES—supported the vote.

Mr. WYNN—suggested that the names of all those killed in these actions should be published in the papers.

After a few remarks from Dr. BOWRING and Sir T. COLEBROOKE,

Sir DE LACY EVANS—recommended that the names of the officers who had fallen should be recorded in some public manner.

Sir R. PEEL—observed, that so little did he differ from the gallant General on this point that he had actually prepared a resolution to the same effect. But there was no precedent for it, so he hoped that Sir De Lacy Evans would not disturb the unanimity of the House, by pressing his proposition to a division.

The resolution, which was similar to that voted in the House of Lords, was then passed *nomine dissente*.

## THE MURDER OF JOWAHIR SINGH.

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The following important documents, extracted from the "*Punjab Blue Book*", should have followed page 76, but were not received in time:—

*Enclosure in No. 6.*

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER TO THE  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Camp, Simla, Sept. 26, 1845.

(Extract.)

The troops continued on the 18th and subsequent days to maintain the same attitude as before, perfect order among themselves and strict discipline towards the

city and its neighbourhood. They pitched their camp at the plain of Mujan Meer, on the Ferozepore side of Lahore, where the Pundayets held their nightly meetings, and in the morning issued the orders determined on, under the designation belonging to the Sikh sect before Runjeet Singh became a monarch, viz., the Khalsa Punth (Khalsajee ka Puuth). They formally assumed the government, and sent letters bearing their seal, inscribed merely with the name of God, to all local officers, military leaders, and members of the Durbar, requiring their presence and obedience. They sent similar letters to the Ranee, requiring her to join their camp with her son, and to deliver up her brother and the murderers of Peshora Singh, if he were really dead. The Ranee justified his death, which her brother had denied. The troops answered that her admission proved it, and required her to choose between giving him up or sharing his fate with her sons.

In such negotiations were passed the intermediate days. Sirdar Jowahir Singh trusted to holding the fort with new levies and the artillery, of which the superior officers were much in his favour; but he found that including the Englishman, or as he himself says, the American Colonel Gardener, the troops and their officers were ready to obey the summons of the troops, and to join their camp; he now began to think of escape, and laboured in every way to gain time and conciliate the levies, that they might at least connive at his flight.

On the 19th, he and the Ranee sent Doewan Deenanath, Faqeer Noor-ood-deen, and Sirdar Uttur Singh Kaleewala, to urge the troops to return to their obedience on account of the danger of English invasion, &c. The troops immediately made them prisoners, releasing Noor-ood-deen, whom they sent to warn the Ranee that the 20th was the latest day to which the option of surrendering her brother would be left her; that this was only given to spare the city the miseries of a siege of the fort, and that she and her son would pay with their lives the penalty of such siege, if their obstinacy made it necessary. At the same time, under the seal of the Punth, they required the troops in the fort to take care that no one escaped, and they posted guards at each gate of the city for the like purpose. Faqeer Noor-ood-deen having fulfilled his mission was honourably dismissed; the other prisoners were insulted, threatened, and derided by the soldiery.

On the night of the 20th, Sirdar Jowahir Singh made great presents and greater promises to his troops, giving one General half a lack of rupees to facilitate his escape. They allowed him to reach the gate of the fort, where the guard peremptorily forbade him to go further, saying that such were the orders of the Khalsa Punth. The Sirdar returned to his house in despair.

In the afternoon of the 21st it was announced that four battalions had left the camp to destroy all in the fort, of which the garrison, with all the artillery and generals, had marched to the camp of Mujan Meer. Immediate departure for the camp was announced to be the only chance of safety. The Sirdar, his sister, and her son, with all the members of the Durbar who had not already gone to the camp, now mounted on the state elephants, and proceeded to join the troops, their tents having been already sent on. The four battalions which they met turned back in silence and escorted them to the camp. When they arrived there it had become dark. The Ranee, the Maharajah and their immediate attendants, except the slave Mungla, were conducted to their tents by the troops, which ran tumultuously to them from every part. Sirdar Jowahir Singh was put to death in his howdah, by innumerable wounds of swords and muskets, and his body thrown out on the ground. Two of his leading associates, Bhyar Chutter, door-keeper, and Bawa Ruttun Singh Bedee, a chabook sowar (a horse-jockey), were also put to death, as well as some orderly horsemen, much consulted on state of affairs by the Sirdar. Of the rest of his attendants, most escaped in the dark. Rajah Lall Singh was made a prisoner, as also Sirdar Jewun Singh, a man of low station, a native of Majeto, but for some years a Hindoo Faqeer in Rohilkund. Mungla, the slave, was also imprisoned, as well as a few others of less note. Sirdar Lall Singh Mararaja, who was designated to command the expedition against the English, fled, and is believed to have crossed the Sutlej. He was, on Ileera Singh's death, only a risaldar of orderly horse, and raised by Jowahir Singh first to be a General and then a sirdar, with a view sometimes of going as a special ambassador to the English, and some times of commanding an army to invade them. General Mehtab Singh Majeetee, and others of that family, lately leaders of the Durbar, are in concealment, and orders were sent to bring Lal Singh Adawlaee a prisoner from the Sutlej bank, opposite to Ferozepore. Thus, the whole of the members of the late Government were either slain, imprisoned, or fugitives.

On the morning of the 22nd, the Ranee, who has still great influence with the troops, reproached them for the death of her brother, and threatened to destroy herself and her son. The Pundayet released Deewan Deena Nath and Uttur Singh Kaleewala, with orders to soothe the Ranee. After some time she, and her son, and their attendants, came out to where the body of Jowahir Singh was lying almost cut to pieces. The Ranee and her women

broke out into violent lamentations, which moved the soldiers so much that they permitted her and her son to return to the fort carrying with her the Sirdar's body. They also allowed Deewan Deenanath and Sirdar Uttur Singh Kaleewala to accompany her.

The body was carried first to the fort, and then to the burning place, where amidst a great concourse of people, four of the Sirdar's wives were burned with it. The crowd was so great on the way from the fort, that they broke the order of the procession, and two companies of Sepoys on duty with it, during the confusion, plundered the Sirdar's wives of all the jewels and ornaments with which they were decked for the occasion, and which were intended for distribution to Brahmins and others at the pile. Sutties are sacred, and receive worship; their last words are considered prophetic, their blessing eagerly sought for, and their curses dreaded. Deewan Deenanath, the Rance, the Maharajah, and others, prostrated themselves before them, and obtained their blessing. This was repeated at the pile by Deewan Deenanath, and by the Rance and her Sowaree by proxy. The Sutties blessed them, but cursed the Sikh Punth. At the pile they were asked the fate of the Punjab, and declared that, during the present year its independence would cease, that the Sikh sect would be conquered, the wives of the Sikh soldiery be widows, and the country desolate; but that the Rance and her son would live long and happily, and the Maharajah continue to reign. These prophecies made a great impression on the superstitious multitude, and I mention them on that account, and because they doubtless express the opinions of persons about the Durbar.

At noon of the 22nd my latest letters left Lahore; a company of infantry had arrived at the fort to demand Deewan Deenanath and Sirdar Uttur Singh Kaleewala, but with what intent was not known. The troops had that morning put Rajah Lal Singh in irons, as having dishonoured the Rance, "the mother of all Sikhs." They had also made Deewan Deenanath announce, in their name, to all governors and officers the death of Jowahir Singh, and had consented to do the same to the Vakeels with me; but they had forbidden any communication directly to me, saying that in future no letter to the English was to be written till the army had deliberated on its contents. They declared, however, that they desired peace, but that if troops marched from our stations to Ludianah and Ferozepore they would march too; if not, that each power should keep its own territory in peace.

They give out that Rajah Gholab Singh is to have the Wuzership, only on condition of increasing their pay and making a considerable donation; but till the party of chiefs which is moving them through the Panchayets shall decide on its next step, little reliance is to be placed on what they may say. For the present, however, there is no recognized head of the Government except the panchayets of the army, which have not for some days used the name of the Mahaharaja at all; and the voice of the troops was, on the 22nd, for remaining in this state till the Dusserah, when they propose to nominate a Government to carry on ordinary business under the Panchayets. They have named one of the minor Sirdars, Munjan Purthe Singh, a relation of the Jummoo family, who has, without appearing, been deep in the intrigues of the last few months.

#### NO. 7.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Camp, Muttra, Nov. 6, 1845.—(No. 8.)

(Extract.)

The Rance continues to carry on the Government in her own name as Regent for her son; she consults alternately Deewan Deena Nath and Bhaec Ram Singh, with Rajah Lal Singh, and endeavours to play off the one against the other, while she, with the concurrence of the army, governs in person as the army pleases.

She is said to have shown much spirit and energy on more than one occasion lately, and to have laid aside to a great extent all debaucheries with her veil; she now appears openly to her troops, and in public generally; and has been leading a more regular life, desiring that it may be thought she devotes herself to state affairs.

In the meantime dissensions are beginning to show themselves amongst the troops; Courts' brigade having divided itself into two parties, with separate interests.

The small amount of money remaining in the treasuries is becoming notorious; and many excesses have been committed by the troops on their return from leave. Two Generals have been beaten and turned out of the camp, and demands made on the Rance for Generals of the troops' own selection and nomination.

Sirdar Tej Singh has returned from Peshawur, and is intriguing on his own account, while Rajah Gholab Singh continues to strengthen himself, and to watch events. He has lately entertained a large number of Afghan troops. Confidential agents, with overtures from different parties, have been endeavouring to open communications with the agents who, as before instructed, hear what every body has to say to him, but gives no sort of encouragement to any one.

## No. 8.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Camp, Delhi, Nov. 18, 1845.—(No. 9.)

(Extract.)

No material change in the state of parties or affairs at Lahore has taken place.

The Ranee, taking with her the young Maharajah, went in person to Umritser, to endeavour to induce the Killadar at Govindghur to make over to her a part of the treasure there, to meet the demands of the troops for their pay.

After much discussion and intrigue, 20 lacs of rupees were promised, whereof 10 lacs were placed at the Ranee's disposal.

Before the remaining 10 lacs could be obtained, news arrived from Lahore that the troops there had given out that the Ranee and young Maharajah had absconded, and that preparations were in forwardness for proclaiming the infant son of the late Shere Singh Maharajah, and for appointing Rajah Gholab Singh Minister.

This caused the Ranee and her party to return forthwith to Lahore, where they are said to have arrived just in time to arrest the progress of these proceedings, and her presence and energetic behaviour appear to have restored her influence for the time.

The 10 lacs brought from Govindghur have been made over to the pay department, and the arrangements by assignments, &c., which the Ranee was making, would, it was thought, enable her to meet the present demands of the troops.

# Imperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1846.

### The Victories on the Sutlej.

The Earl of RIPON rose, and said.—I flatter myself, my lords, that you will pardon me if, in the course which I am about to take this evening, I do that which is not altogether conformable to your usual practice, by proceeding to submit a motion to you of which I have not previously given notice. I am sure that you will believe that I can have no desire improperly to deviate from those rules. Still less will you consider that, if I propose to add to the motion of which I have given notice another of which I have not given notice, I do so with any idea on my part or any acceptance on yours, that the splendour of the achievement which I shall shortly detail could, by possibility, dim the original brightness of that glorious victory to which I shall next refer. I did think that, on an occasion like this, there was that intimate connexion between the two events, between the successes and the honours that belong to them, which seemed to render it reasonable and proper that they should both be considered and judged of together. I was also equally strongly of opinion, that by the very fact of your lordships recording, on one and the same day, your sentiments in regard to two such great triumphs of war, you would show, not only to the people of India, but to the whole universe, what a value you place upon the resources, the power, and the energies of that country, and how grateful you feel towards the men who have developed these to the world. And I therefore anticipate that you will pardon me for the course I am now about to pursue. I will, in the first place, advert to that portion of the subject to which in the notice I gave I alluded, and which refers to the battle of Aliwal. I am very sensible that no words of mine are required to inspire your lordships with that feeling which arises naturally in contemplating such a display of skill and courage on the part of our army. I know, indeed, it is impossible that any description which I could attempt to give of the operations of that glorious day could in any manner be so clear, so precise, so intelligible, even to the least scientific—to the most unprofessional person, as the very account which has been given by the conqueror himself—a specimen of composition which, I think, would do honour to the most literate member of your lordships' house—a combination, unequalled, of facts and description betraying on the part of the writer no sense of his own merits, merely a modest expression of his own feeling. Possessing, therefore, as we do, this advantage, I shall not trouble you by entering on any detailed account of that which has been already so incomparably described, and which must still live vividly in the memory of all who have read the despatches; but I must, with your permission, advert shortly to some of the circumstances which preceded this action—circumstances, a thorough comprehension of which may perhaps be necessary

in order to demonstrate more particularly the admirable skill and judgment with which, from the beginning to the end, Sir Henry Smith's operations were conducted. The noble lord, having given a very lucid account of the tactics and ultimate engagement with the Sikhs at Aliwal, all of which are familiar to the Indian reader; and having paid Sir Harry Smith some graceful and well merited compliments on his judgment and valour, proceeded thus:—There seems not to have been a moment's doubt or hesitation; it was not European troops regaining what might have been lost by the Native soldiers, but the native troops vying with the European in every attack. It is one of the most gratifying circumstances of all these transactions, that the Native troops have shown themselves not inferior to our own; they deserve equally well of the country, equally merit your lordships' approbation and applause. Although, my lord, I will not enter into any details of these battles, as far as regards their particular incidents, yet I will instance one circumstance which strikes me as exhibiting strongly the spirit that animated the troops. Sir H. Smith, in his account, states that Brigadier Cureton was posted on the right flank, with a force consisting of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, the 5th and 1st Native Cavalry, and the Body Guard. Brigadier Cureton executed a charge into the middle of the enemy with two of these regiments, and left one in reserve at their post waiting for orders to act. General Cureton, after the charge, came up to them and said, "Now, my brave boys, charge that camp!" They did so. They charged the intrenchment and got over it, and forced their way through it. The first salute they received was a volley of grape shot; they had the greatest possible difficulties to encounter, because the enemy's tents were close to the intrenchments, so near that there was little or no room for cavalry to pass between them. Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties, they proceeded on; they saw before them the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and thought it their duty to attack them in spite of all obstacles. There was a young officer in the regiment which made that attack, named Ellis, the son of a right hon. gentleman very well known to some of your lordships; he headed that attack. He had not joined his regiment more than a few months, and certainly he had never seen such fighting as that in his life. But he knew he had to do his duty: he galloped on to attack those within the intrenchments; it turned out that such had been the difficulties in the way, only eight men were with him; the others had been unable to keep up. At the time he saw this, there was a body of the enemy's cavalry before him, and though he had only eight men with him he charged that cavalry. They did not stand till the force was brought to bear upon them; they opened their ranks, let the party go through, and fired on them as they passed, killing four out of the eight, there being only himself left and four men following him. The enemy was driven out of the camp, and at last into the river. I mention this incident as an example of the fiery spirit with which the troops were animated, and the thirst of glory with which they were all actuated; of this spirit this incident may be taken as a not unreasonable illustration, and it shows what effects it may produce in those of more mature years and greater experience in the knowledge of war as a science, when brought to bear on a resolute enemy. My lords, the trophies of that day were all the cannon the enemy had brought across the river, all their ammunition and stores of every kind, and the waves of the Sutlej carried down to the *tête de pont*, in front of the encampment of the rest of the Sikh army below, the bodies of those men who were drowned in attempting to escape. The consequence of this victory was, that the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief felt the time had arrived when their task was to be performed. They had received, what was so necessary at this time, a reinforcement of a division of heavy artillery. They were themselves posted in such a manner that they could not be attacked. They had a just reliance on the courage of the troops and the skill of the officers who commanded them; they felt that what they had to do was to drive the enemy across the Sutlej. Accordingly, an order was sent to Sir H. Smith to return towards the camp, from which he had originally moved. He arrived on the 8th of February, and on his arrival the attack of the 10th was determined on by the Commander-in-Chief. And then began that other glorious battle which I call on your lordships to honour with your thanks. That battle has been described by those who arranged the plan, and who have won immortal honour in it; their own words furnish an imperishable memorial of the deeds of that glorious day. I therefore abstain from weakening the force of that account, and perhaps confusing its clearness. I leave your lordships to form your own opinion of the dispositions of that attack, the skill and energy with which it was made, and the triumphant success that attended it. All who were present shared in the glory of that action, from the Commander-in-Chief who drew up the plan, to the Sepoy who was engaged in the attack, and all deserve your Lordship's thanks. But there were heavy losses sustained on that occasion. Men of great renown and distinguished service fell there; and while we glory in the success of those who survive, we must lament, and deeply lament, the fate of those who have fallen. I believe it is not generally known, at least it was not generally known till the publication of Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, that the Governor-General was suffering from the effects of an injury he had received a few days before by a fall from his horse. Some days before this action; something occurred to him which he thought required him to have a communica-

tion with the Commander-in-Chief; he set out in the night, and rode a distance of twenty-five miles, to the Commander-in-Chief's head-quarters. It was on his return thence that the accident occurred from the effects of which he was suffering at the time of the battle. Though his energies were never broken down, his body was weakened, and those who know what fighting is, and what the feelings of a General must be on such an occasion, will well understand what must have been the feelings of Sir H. Hardinge when he was obliged to proceed to the field of battle in a carriage. But, once upon the field, the carriage was not his post; he mounted his horse, although, my lords, he was obliged to be lifted upon it, and there he was, probably under bodily sufferings of an acute kind, ready to take his share in the service he might be called on to do, services so honourably recorded in the language of the Commander-in-Chief. Immediately the battle was over, Sir H. Hardinge proceeded to superintend another part of the plan. With two divisions of infantry and cannon, he moved over in the night to Kussoor,—a strong defensible position, had the enemy been in a condition to defend it. But that they were not; their losses had so diminished their army that they were deprived of all means of opposing the remainder of the march of the Commander-in-Chief and the army on Kussoor, on the other side of the Sutlej, 16 miles between the river and Lahore. From Kussoor the last despatch is dated, and, without doubt, the army has by this time reached Lahore, without the smallest obstruction, or the appearance of an enemy to oppose it. This, my lords, closes the scene up to the period of the last despatch from the Governor-General, I forbear—it is my duty to do so, from saying anything with respect to the terms that may be agreed upon between the Governor-General and the Court of Lahore; that would involve considerations we are not at present called on to discuss. I only call on your lordships to certify, which I am sure you will do unanimously, the high esteem you entertain for those gallant men who have fought so bravely in the service of their country. You will feel how much your gratitude is due to the Governor-General, burdened as he was with a weight of responsibility which those who do not know of these matters may not thoroughly appreciate. But I could show, by letters addressed to officers in every department, the energy and activity of his mind. There is nothing to be done for which he does not provide; there is no exigency which he does not contemplate. I could produce many letters which would show the comprehensive views of his mind in providing for the execution of those operations, which would be a parallel for the correspondence of Napoleon, and of that great and illustrious man with whom he once served, and which, in every line, exhibited that clear and distinct understanding which is one of his characteristics. It was in that school, too, that Sir H. Gough learned fighting. He shared in the glories of the Peninsular war,—in a humbler sphere, indeed, for I am not aware that he had then arrived at the rank of a general,—but he showed himself a worthy pupil of the greatest master of the art of war. It must, indeed, afford cause for gratulation to that great man when he finds that those who once acted under him in inferior capacities, and who have drawn lessons from his precepts and example, come, in after times, to serve their country in great and responsible commands, and, by fresh achievements of their own, add to their claims on the admiration of their countrymen as noble inheritors of the fame which he left them, but which, thank God, he yet lives to enjoy. The victories we now propose to commemorate have been achieved in that same hemisphere where the noble duke's career commenced, where he first displayed those great qualities which will rank him among his countrymen—aye, and among the enemies of this country—as one of the greatest names that have adorned the annals of history. I am sure, my lords, you concur in the feelings and sentiments I have expressed as to those to whom the motions relate, and I shall not waste your time longer than by reading the motions which I have to propose. One of them relates to the battle of Aliwal, and the other to the battle of Sobroon. I have purposely abstained from specifying the acts of those to whose victories I have called your attention. I felt that I could not have done justice to them; and I beg now simply to propose the motions, the objects of which I have explained to your lordships. They are as follows:—

“That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, for his skilful and meritorious conduct when in command of the British troops employed against a large portion of the Sikh army of greatly superior numbers; and for the signal valour and judgment displayed by him in the battle of the 28th of January, when the enemy's force was totally defeated, and new lustre added to the reputation of the British arms.

“That the thanks of this house be given to the several officers, European and Native, under the command of Sir Henry Smith, for the distinguished services rendered by them at the battle of Aliwal.

“That this house doth highly approve of and commend the intrepidity and exemplary discipline displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and Native, on the 28th of January, in their attack on the enemy's position, by which the Sikhs

were completely routed, and driven in confusion across the Sutlej, with the loss of all their artillery and military equipment: and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

"That, in requesting the Governor-General of India to communicate these resolutions to the several officers referred to therein, this house desires to acknowledge the zeal and judgment evinced by the Right Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Governor-General of India; and also by General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in supplying Major-General Sir Henry Smith with such reinforcements and military means as enabled him, under Divine Providence, to overcome all the obstacles thrown in his way by a brave and determined enemy."

"That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Governor-General of India, for the judgment, energy, and ability with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in repelling the unjust and unprovoked invasion of the British territory by the Sikh nation; and for the valour and indefatigable exertions which he displayed on the 10th of February, at the battle of Sohraon, when, by the blessing of Almighty God, which we desire most humbly to acknowledge, this hostile and treacherous invasion was successfully defeated.

"That the thanks of this house be given to General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, for the signal ability and valour with which, upon the 10th of February, he directed and led the attack, when the enemy's intrenchments were stormed, their artillery captured, their army defeated and scattered, and the Punjaub laid open to the advance of our victorious troops.

"That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert, and Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; and the other officers, European and Native, for the distinguished services rendered by them in the eminently successful operations at the battle of Sohraon.

"That this house doth highly approve of and commend the invincible intrepidity, perseverance, and steady discipline, displayed by the non commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and Native, on the 10th of February, by which the glory of the British arms has been successfully maintained against a determined and greatly superior force; and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

The Earl of AUCKLAND—I am requested by my noble friend, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to express to your lordships his regret that he is absent on this occasion, and not able to take part in this discussion. Had he been here, he would, no doubt, have been among the foremost in supporting the motion made by the noble Earl opposite, and in expressing his concurrence in the votes which have been proposed. I venture to offer myself to your lordships for the purpose of seconding the motion which has been made by my noble friend. I do so with very great reluctance. I feel how ill I can supply the place of my noble friend (the Marquis of Lansdowne) and do justice to the subject. But I feel the deepest interest in that subject, and I believe, also that no deficiency of expression on my part can take anything from that intense and universal feeling of admiration and gratitude which pervades this house and the country towards our armies in India, and in reference to the wonderful successes and victories which have been achieved by them. It cannot be necessary for me to enter on the details stated in the despatches on your table; especially after the clear and eloquent description of the operation by my noble friend opposite. From the despatch of Sir H. Smith, bringing into view the whole operations of the battle of Alwal, we see how re-inforcements were prepared by the Governor-General,—we see with what fixed determination of purpose Sir H. Smith, under circumstances of provocation and danger, persevered in his movement—we see in what orderly array of battle he entered the field. Success in these circumstances could not be doubtful. Our troops conducted themselves as they always do conduct themselves. A victory was obtained; and I have the satisfaction of knowing of one whom from long acquaintance I regarded with affection and respect, that the character of a consummate commander superadded to that fair fame which he had previously achieved in many a hard fought field. I should add, in reference to Sir H. Smith's despatch, that its conclusion points to the care taken of the wounded, and to the protection and shelter afforded them. I would beg your lordships to consider the importance of this victory, for not only was the division of the Sikh army which Sir H. Smith encountered destroyed, but the way was prepared for their final defeat. One detachment of the army of Sir H. Smith was the first to invade the territory of the Sikhs, under Brigadier Wheeler, and he himself was ready to take a part in that vast and glorious battle which concluded the operations. On that latter battle I shall not

dilate, after the description which has been given by my noble friend (the Earl of Ripon). The operations were well directed, and I rejoice that one who has already rendered so many services to his country as Sir H. Gough was ready there to direct those operations. But, before I sit down, I should be glad to point out one or two minor points which seem to merit notice. We have been in the habit of praising our European soldiers, and they showed in these battles all those high and soldierlike qualities for which they are distinguished. We are in the habit of praising our Sepoys, led as they are by European officers; and they also in these battles confirmed the character they have long sustained. It may not be in the knowledge of your lordships that in one part of the force of Sir H. Smith there were only four corps of Sepoys and a European regiment. Every other officer, as well as every other soldier in the force, was Native Indian. The Shekawattie Brigade was raised, not by an Englishman, but by a Native, the son of a European father, but not bearing even a commission in our service; it consists of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and took a chief part in the conflict. This corps was ranged in line with our European corps and the regular Sepoys. They are described as contending with these for the front; and, having taken a fair share of the trophies, and they are entitled to a fair share of the praise. They showed themselves not daunted by loss. A corps of not more than 640 men in the two battles lost upwards of 140, and to the end were forward in the onset. I am also anxious to draw attention to the services of another body. After the battle of Ferozeshah an unfavourable opinion prevailed as to the equipment of the Bengal Artillery, and various discussions have arisen as to whether it is not of lighter calibre than it ought to be. Opinions were expressed on the one hand in favour of the celerity and facility of movement which attended the use of the light gun, and other opinions were expressed in favour of a heavier gun. But assuredly, opposed as this artillery was against the artillery of the Sikhs in intrenchments, it was not in its proper place, and success could not be expected. But if your lordships ever had any doubt as to the efficiency of this branch of the Indian army, I beseech you to read the despatch of Sir H. Smith, in which you will see it stated that this artillery was at all times ready to disperse masses of the enemy wherever they were collected, and ready to cross the river when such a movement was necessary. Sir H. Smith closes his eulogium on them by saying, "Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled by any artillery in the world." I leave others to make their own observations on the great events which have lately occurred in the east; but those events might be summed up in a very few words. An attack was made on our territory by an army better equipped, more numerous, and almost better directed than any the British Government has had to oppose. This invasion was one of treachery, and made in breach of treaties. The British Government was taken in some degree by surprise. Their preparations for defence were not so far advanced as they could have wished. Yet, in little more than seven weeks, four fiercely contested battles have been fought—four victories have been gained—the strength of the Sikh army annihilated, and for the apprehension of danger security has been substituted. The British Government in India stands now in a position of security such as it has scarcely ever before enjoyed. They are, further, in the power of the Governor-General, who has imposed on them his own terms. What those terms are we know not yet precisely as regards the details. This day we are called upon, as observed by my noble friend, to express our gratitude to those who have achieved those victories. I am glad for myself and my noble friend to express our cordial concurrence in the vote which has been proposed. There is one point on which I may touch before concluding. Those great successes could not be achieved without loss. Deeply as we may lament that loss, we must bear this consolation in mind, that if the measures of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief had not been prompt, energetic, and successful, we might have been engaged in a protracted warfare—we might have had to encounter, not the enemy only, but the hot and rainy seasons, and have sustained even a heavier loss than that which we have incurred.

The Duke of WELLINGTON.—My lords, I certainly lament the absence of the noble Marquis who spoke on a similar subject about a month ago, and who on that occasion so eloquently applauded the conduct of the army; I should have been delighted to hear his eloquent applause of the operations which my noble friend has brought under your lordships' attention. But, my lords, I must say, I am consoled for the absence even of the noble Marquis by the statement of my noble friend opposite. My noble friend has stated that the vote of your lordships will be unanimous, and thus it will correspond with the universal feeling of satisfaction which prevails throughout the country. It is unnecessary for me,—and in this respect I shall follow the example of my noble friend,—it is unnecessary for me, at the same time that I pronounce my warmest applause of the actions in which the army has been engaged, to enter on any particular detail on the subject of these actions. But I wish just to remind your lordships generally of the course of these events. The campaign commenced under extraordinary circumstances. The Governor-General had purposely avoided giving

any cause of uneasiness to the Sikh Government. He was anxious, to a degree, to prevent collision with that Government. He wished to preserve it; and in conformity with the policy of the British Government, which was that it should remain in strength, he took measures for the preservation of peace by forming an additional barrier against invasion on the northwest frontier. He was aware of the irregularities of the Sikh army, of the uneasiness it gave, and of the anxiety of the Government that measures should be adopted in order to restore discipline; but he hoped, by giving no cause for uneasiness to that Government, that he would prevent the collision he was so anxious to avoid. With this view he did no more than provide for the security of the most prominent points on the frontier, Ferozepore and Ludiana. He had, besides, a reserve at Umballah, just sufficient to defend the positions which he intended to preserve in case they should be attacked. Under these circumstances this great attack was made, and your lordships have already pronounced your opinions upon the first operations which took place in consequence of the invasion. The operations which my noble friend detailed as regards Ludiana were taken in order to strengthen our position, and open communication with Ferozepore. Battles were fought on the 18th of December, and on the night of the 21st and morning of the 22nd; and the enemy was obliged to recross the Sutlej. A position was then taken on the Sutlej, and war having been commenced by the Sikhs, arrangements were made to enable the Commander-in-Chief to carry on military operations with energy, with eventual success, and with honour. Troops were ordered from the rear, and commenced arriving from an early period in January. An artillery train was ordered up from a distance of 250 miles. In the mean time the existing posts on the Sutlej, and especially Ludiana, were threatened. That place was even attacked and burnt; and then it was that Sir H. Smith was sent towards Ludiana, taking possession of various posts on his road—Dhurrumkote and others, of which the enemy had taken possession by sending small parties of troops across the Sutlej. I beg your lordships to observe that when Sir H. Smith was sent on the expedition with which he was intrusted he had three objects in view. One was to give security to the posts at Ludiana, which had been reinforced. Another object was to secure the communication in the rear by Bussean, a point of great importance to the communication between Ferozepore and Ludiana in the front line, and between Ferozepore and Delhi in the rear, the point from which the heavy train and the means of carrying on the siege and the ultimate operations of the war were to come, and which must have passed within between twenty and thirty miles of the enemy, while the main body of the army at Ferozepore was at a distance of not less than about fifty miles. This was the point to secure which Sir H. Smith had been despatched from the army. My lords, he immediately directed his attention to Ludiana. He marched on Ludiana, having first effected a communication with Brigadier Godby. I must, however, here observe to you, my lords, having myself carried on operations in that country, that one of the greatest difficulties of those operations consists in the carrying on communications between different bodies of troops, on account of the clouds of light troops that attend all the native armies. Communication under such circumstances is hardly possible by any means except with strong bodies of troops. In this instance, owing to these circumstances, the communication failed, and Sir H. Smith was under the necessity of marching within reach of the entrenched camp occupied by the enemy. He knew that he must effect the objects he had in view, and it was under these circumstances that his baggage was carried away by the enemy, who came out from his entrenched camp. My lords, I thought it necessary to make these remarks with regard to the difficulty of keeping up communications in that country, because the loss of this baggage, trifling as it is, was the only misfortune that took place. But this loss of baggage has been written up as a great misfortune, when, in point of fact, it could not be otherwise than as it was. Sir H. Smith was obliged to march within sight of that entrenched camp, which the main body of the enemy had left, their light troops remaining, which cut off Sir H. Smith's baggage. Well then, my lords, Sir H. Smith arrived at Ludiana. My noble friend has described his operations, the circumstances attending his conduct, and his seizure of the enemy's entrenched camp at the very moment they had abandoned it, it having retired in consequence of the presence of the force commanded by Brigadier Wheeler, who had been sent from the main army to reinforce him, and enable him the better to contend with the immense force to which he was opposed. Sir H. Smith, then, had not only secured his communication with Ludiana, but likewise his junction with Brigadier Wheeler, being unable alone to stand against the enemy. Having been joined by Brigadier Wheeler, he then moved on to that new position which the enemy had taken up near the river. Then, my lords, I will say with regard to the movements of Sir H. Smith, that I have read the account of many battles, but I never read an account of an affair in which more ability, and discretion was manifested than in this case, or in which any officer has ever shown himself more capable than this officer did of commanding troops in the field; or in which every description of troops has been brought to bear with its arm in the position in which it was most capable of rendering service, or in which everything was carried on more perfectly—the nicest manœ-

vres being performed under the enemy's fire with the utmost precision; nor, my lords, have I read of any battle, in any part of the world, in which at the same time energy and gallantry on the part of the troops were displayed to a degree that surpassed that exhibited in this engagement. I must say of this officer, that I never saw any case of ability manifested more clearly than in this case; it has been shown that Sir Harry Smith is an officer capable of rendering the most important services, and of ultimately being an honour to this country. My lords, before I conclude, I must advert to a particular corps, composed of Rajpoots, one of the principal castes of India, and commanded by a father and three sons. It is impossible that any corps whatever, however formed and organized, could have rendered more services, or have conducted itself better, than this corps did on this occasion. I also quite concur, my lords, with my noble friend in what he said as to the Bengal Artillery. Really we must not notice reports and observations made by a parcel of ignorant persons. Mistakes may have been made on this occasion; but see what this corps did. How did they behave on all occasions? And how in this very action? My lords, the Bengal Artillery is one of the most scientific corps in that arm which exists in any part of the world. It is composed of men, not natives, but like ourselves, Englishmen, and rely on it, whenever they are opposed to an enemy, they will conduct themselves as they have conducted themselves, as Englishmen ever do, and as becomes their country. They behaved admirably; and it is quite clear that they must have been very severely engaged against odds vastly superior in guns. My lords, I must once more refer to Sir H. Smith. After having performed the feat I have described, he set out on his return to join the army. He arrived there on the 7th (A noble lord.—“On the 8th.”) Well, on the 7th or the 8th, the battle having been fought on the 28th previously. At that time, my lords, nearly on the same day, the heavy train for siege reached the army, and then a plan was formed for the attack of the great position from which the enemy had been threatening from the 22nd of December to that time, nearly six weeks. Not only was that position strongly intrenched, armed with ordnance of the largest calibre, on the left bank of the Sutlej, but my lords, the right bank also was intrenched, so that when the intrenchment on the left bank should be carried, the assailants would become exposed to the fire from the intrenchment on the right bank; therefore the attack on this position was no small affair. Preparations were made for it, and all the arrangements adopted to secure its success that such men as Sir H. Gough and Sir H. Hardinge were able to make. First the heavy artillery, brought up to the army for the purpose I have described, was brought to the ground, and placed in such position as in some degree to get the better of the fire of the enemy's intrenchment. Under the protection of their fire and that of the field artillery attached to the army the attack was made, and, as it is so clearly stated in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, the enemy was entirely defeated. It is impossible to read these accounts without perceiving what was the gallantry of our troops, and admiring the manner in which they were directed and led by our officers. My lords, we have to lament the loss of some men highly distinguished, who, if they had lived, would have been an honor to their country; but, my lords, in considering the services that have been rendered I think it is wonderful that the loss has been so small. I can only account for it when I see the energy, activity, and gallantry with which the attack was made, the regularity and order of the plan, and the energy, activity, and precision with which it was carried into execution. My lords, the result of these operations has been to enable this army, in a very short space of time—under two months from the period of the invasion—to pass this great river, probably one of the most difficult in the world to pass, followed by a train of battering artillery which enabled them to bring this contest to a conclusion in so short a space of time. My lords, in conclusion, I must say that never was there an army which deserved more highly the approbation of your lordships, and I sincerely trust you will agree in the motion of my noble friend, and that your agreement will be unanimous.

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Lord COLCHESTER—did not rise in the slightest degree to impede the unanimity of their lordships' decision. He rose merely to express a wish and a hope that those who had fallen in these engagements—and who were now beyond the reach of their lordships' praise—would not be forgotten. He referred, among others, to Major-General Sir Robert Dick, to Brigadier Taylor, and Captain Fisher. Nor need he remind their lordships that some tribute was due to Sir Robert Sale. He only mentioned this in the hope that while thus the flag of the survivors, they would remember at the proper time and place those who had fallen, and that a tribute would be paid to their memory similar to that which was offered to those who died in the late war.

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Lord STRAFFORD,—who was inaudible in the gallery, was understood to bear testimony, from private sources, of information to the gallantry of some of those officers who had fallen.

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The Earl of RIPON, in reference to what had just been suggested by his noble friend (Lord Colchester), begged to state that the Government would feel it their duty, with the

assistance of Parliament, to testify in the usual and proper manner, every posthumous sense of regard for the memory of the deceased officers to whom his observations applied.

The several resolutions were then put and agreed to, *Nemini Contradicente*.

## Imperial Parliament.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THE VICTORIES ON THE SUTLEJ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1846.

Sir R. PEEL.—Mr. Speaker, I am enabled, I do not say by the courtesy, but by the public spirit and generous feeling of many hon. members who had motions for to-night, entitled to precedence over mine, to bring forward that of which I have given notice immediately upon the receipt of intelligence of our recent successes in India. Sir, I am about to bring forward a motion which, interposed as it is between discussions of great political importance, leading to much eager and angry controversy, and upon which there exists great difference of sentiment and opinions, will, I know from past experience, meet with the hearty and unanimous concurrence of this house. I am about to bring forward a motion which calls upon the representatives of this great empire to acknowledge the protecting hand of Almighty God, the source of all victory, but at the same time to express their congratulations and acknowledgements for an example of heroism which has not merely sustained, but has raised the military character of this country. I am about to make a motion that will enable us to pay a tribute of cordial and grateful acknowledgment to the generals, to the officers, and to the men who have been concerned in the victories lately achieved on the banks of the Sutlej; enabling us also to mingle with our congratulations to the living, an expression of sincere and deep regret for the loss those who have fallen in defence of their country's territory and in the maintenance of their country's honour. The votes which I shall move will convey the grateful acknowledgments of this house for two splendid victories achieved within a limited period, and also within a limited space; but I have felt it to be my duty not to incorporate our thanks into one vote, as if there were but one victory, but to give to each victory that separate acknowledgment which is its due. Sir, it has been my good fortune, since the month of February, 1843, including the vote of this night, on five separate occasions, to make so many separate motions in this house, that the thanks of the Commons of England should be conveyed to the army, European and Native, engaged in the service of the Crown in India. Including the vote during the Chinese war, there have been six different occasions on which, within a few years, victories, achieved in that part of the globe, have received the thanks of this house. But this repetition of victories, and this repetition of acknowledgments, do not in the least degree tend to dim the lustre of the present victories, or to disparage the merits of those who have on these last occasions maintained the national glory, but may almost be said to add a new value to the tribute of our respect. As I said, therefore, I shall propose for these victories two separate votes of thanks, one acknowledging the distinguished services of Sir H. Smith, the officers and men under his command, at the battle of Aliwal; the other conveying our acknowledgments for the glorious victory obtained by the army under the immediate command of Sir Hugh Gough, at Sobraon, at which Sir Henry Hardinge was present. Here the hon. baronet described at great length the details of the engagement at Aliwal under Sir Henry Smith, complimenting that able general on his skill and courage, and on the admirable perspicuity of his despatches:—"The hand which held the pen," said the Premier, "held it with the same success with which it held the sword." Sir Robert then proceeded thus, referring to the gallant leader at Aliwal:—"These events add a new lustre to his past history. He was at the storming and capture of Monte Video; he was at the assault on Buenos Ayres; he served in the Peninsula, from the battle of Vimiera to Corunna; he was wounded in Crawford's action on the Coa; he was at the actions of Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor; at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; at the siege of Badajoz; at Salamanca; at Vittoria; at Orthes; at the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse; at Washington; New Orleans; at Waterloo. What a series of gallant services! How rejoiced I am that there should be an opportunity, through his signal successes, of bringing before the view of a grateful country a long life of military exertion, and an unbroken series of military honours. After he had achieved that signal success for which we are about to give him special thanks, after he had thrung back the enemy across the river, he instantly returned to join his commanding officer, Sir Hugh Gough. He arrived

on the 8th, two days before the signal victory was gained by the force under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, and he took a distinguished part in the action of Sobraon. For his services, for the victory which he gained on the 28th of January, I propose that there should be a distinct and special acknowledgment, separate from that which I shall propose to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Gough, and the Governor General Sir H. Hardinge, for that, not more glorious, but perhaps more important victory gained by the British army at Sobraon. But, Sir, again, I will not weaken the effect of the recital of that victory in the despatches of the gallant officer who commanded, by any attempt to enter into details. I will do this house, I will do the fellow countrymen of the General and his gallant army, the justice to believe that they are familiar with the whole of the acts. Sir, it is right at the same time to do justice to the bravery of the enemy we had to encounter. After the successes gained over them on the 18th and 21st January, they had so far recovered that, undaunted, they met in the field the force of the British army, and Sir Henry Hardinge, when speaking of them, says, "Such was the bravery of the enemy, that having been pushed into the Sutlej, in the middle of the river, they disdained to seek for quarter." Sir, I will take for granted that the house is master of all the details of the battle fought on the 10th of February. They are aware that that gallant Sikh army suffered a complete and signal defeat; that their loss was enormous; that, after the exhibition of great valour, they were driven across the Sutlej in great confusion; and that the British army, crossing at a place lower down the Sutlej, and also at the point at which the battle was fought, united the forces which had so crossed, and marched towards the capital of the Sikh dominions. Thus, in a period not exceeding seven weeks from the day on which the incursion took place into our territory, the enemy had been signally defeated in every action in which they encountered the British troops; every gun which had been brought to bear on the British troops was surrendered, and the British army was at length placed, after a series of decisive victories, in possession of Sikh territory. Not more than one-third of the force engaged consisted of Europeans; but the example they set was worthily followed by the Native troops. Never, on any occasion, was the honour of the British arms more worthily sustained than by the commanders and men of every description during those four successive and desperate engagements. Sir, this victory, this succession of victories, has been unsullied by any stain, by any imputation on the British name. We have not been influenced by any grasping or ambitious policy; the attack was made on us in a time of profound peace; all our national engagements had been entirely fulfilled; there was not a pretence, even by preparations for defence, for the attack which was made on our territory. Those of the Sikh chiefs who had taken no part in these engagements have, since the defeat of their countrymen, frankly admitted that was the object they had in view. By their artillery, their formidable infantry and cavalry, they expected to be enabled to overthrow the two detachments of the British force which were stationed at the two extremities of the frontier, Ferozepore and Ludiana—that having overpowered them, they should be enabled to march at once to Delhi, and that their successful attack would shake the allegiance of the Indian soldiers employed under the British commanders. That was the object they had in view. They avowed that there had been no breach of treaty, and that nothing had occurred to justify the hostile attack. They admitted also that they should receive consolation even in failures for that they had to deal with a mutinous and rebellious army; and the next best consequence of encounter with the British armies, to victory, would be the defeat, dispersion, and annihilation of a mutinous army. Sir, for success so gained by the British arms, in consequence of a conflict so wholly unlooked for and unprovoked, I cannot doubt there will be one universal demonstration of gratitude on the part of this house. There is nothing to sully our success. I do hope that what has been effected will long give us peace in that country. That there will be a conviction of our powers—a conviction of the superiority of the British arms that will ensure to us the long enjoyment of tranquillity in that country, and the application of all our efforts to the improvement of its natural resources. As this may be the last time, hoping it may be so, when the house shall be called on to vote its thanks for military conquests in India, and trusting that we may now direct our attention towards the improvement of the resources of that great country—in that anticipation the house will, I am sure, permit me to refer to some events and some circumstances which may well fill the heart of every British subject with joy and exultation. The two commanders of our army, the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, have through these operations, set an example of cordial concert and co-operation, in utter forgetfulness of themselves, which has greatly contributed to the successful result of these glorious achievements. All punctilios being sacrificed, Sir H. Hardinge consented to serve as second in command. There was not a suggestion offered by Sir H. Hardinge which was not joyfully and thankfully accepted by the Commander-in-Chief. Sir, anticipating and hoping that, as I have said, this may be the last occasion on which I shall have to perform even the gratifying duty to return public acknowledgments for victory in India, and public expression of admiration for the gallantry of our illustrious commanders, I will, with the permission of the house, refer to some documents

which have not been made public, and which have much interest attached to them. Since I entered this house, I have had put into my hands a letter from Sir H. Gough to a private friend, which was never intended to meet the public eye, but which does him so much honour that I am sure the house will permit me to read it. He says:—

"It is now with pride and with pleasure I enclose you a copy of my despatch, detailing one of the most splendid and decisive victories upon record—the Waterloo of India. I have entered so fully both into detail and commendation in my despatch to the Governor General, that it would be impossible for me to enlarge upon a subject embracing the warmest feelings of my heart. Policy, however, precluded me publicly recording my sentiments on the splendid gallantry of our falling foe, or to record the acts of heroism, not only individually, but almost collectively, by the Sikh Sirdars and army; and I believe, were it not from a deep conviction that my country's good required the sacrifice, I could have wept to have witnessed the fearful slaughter of so devoted a body of men. Never, in the page of military history, has the hand of an All-wise Being been so signally manifested; to Him, therefore, be the glory; we, as his instruments, feel the pride. But I cannot pass over—I cannot too strongly record facts which, whilst they add lustre to the native army, afford to me, as its head, inexpressible pride and pleasure. For upwards of a month, when the two armies were close in front of one another, notwithstanding the numerous temptations held out to our Sepoys by men of their own colour and religion, namely, greatly increased pay, from seven to twelve rupees a month, and immediate promotion, I had but three desertions from this large force. Nor should I omit to mention, as a proof of the high state of discipline of this splendid army, that trade has been carried on unreservedly since we crossed the Sutlej in the several Sikh towns around which our divisions have been necessarily placed for the procurement of water, and the same confidence has been shown as though we were in one of our long established provinces." Sir, the example which was set by these gallant officers who thought nothing of military punctilio, but whose thoughts were exclusively directed upon their country's honour, and the safety of the army committed to their charge; that example I must say told, as naturally it might be expected to tell, on those who were placed in subordination to them. Sir H. Gough, speaking of an officer who joined on the night before the battle, pays him this tribute—and I am proud to make the British House of Commons the means of conveying so just a tribute to the devotion of a British officer. Here was an officer who had made every exertion to join the army, in the hope of being placed in that situation which his military rank entitled him to hold. He arrived on the night before the battle, and his grateful commander thus speaks of him:—

"Brigadier Smith, C. B., had made all the dispositions in the Engineering department, which were in the highest degree judicious, and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th instant, 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 I can bestow."

While we give this tribute to Brigadier Irvine, let us not forget the example which had been set by the Commander-in-Chief, who bestows that praise on his inferior officer. He had permitted the Governor-General to accept the situation of second in command—he had consulted with him on every emergency, and acted with him throughout the whole of these proceedings with the utmost cordiality; and it was, I repeat, the example set by the commanders that in some degree, no doubt, influenced the conduct of honourable men, who, seeing that example, were ready to make the same sacrifice, not of personal interest, for that they disregarded, but of that which was really dear to them—the opportunity of personal distinction in the field. Let us then name with peculiar honour, if this is to be, as I trust it may be the last conflict in India—let us never forget the example of those who, in order to promote their country's interest, and ensure victory to the British arms, set an example the most painful for a military man to set—the example of forbearance, and permitting another, inferior in command, to reap, perhaps, the immediate glories of victory. Sir, I am sure the house will permit me, on the expression of gratitude to conquerors, in moving this vote of thanks, to mingle an expression of deep regret at the losses we have sustained in some of the distinguished officers who fell in the last two battles. Sir, I had, on a former occasion to lament (and I met a generous and universal sympathy from this house) the loss of that gallant officer General Sir R. Sale, who devoted himself to all with whom he came in contact of a manly, noble mind. And now, officers of the highest eminence. The





