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India Board, March 27, 1846.

THE Secret Committee of the East India Company have received to-day, from the Governor-General of India, the General Order and the Despatches, of which the following is a copy:

General Order by the Governor General of India. Camp, Ferozepore, February 2d, 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 Mujethea.

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 fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

ing in the hands of the victors.

These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of 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 Harry 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 50th Regiment, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor 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 24th 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 Sirmoor battalions, and the Shekawattee brigade under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher, and Major Forster. These corps nobly emulated 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 honourable 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 charges the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd Light Native 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