

British India in time of peace, and Sir Hugh (with Hardinge, the new Governor-General, second in command under his orders) defeated the invaders by sheer hard fighting at Moodki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon. Gough, now Baron Gough of China, Maharajpore and the Sutlej, was the first Commander-in-Chief to command at Lahore, that is to say, to form military India, as we know it this day, from our rule over its most warlike province, the Punjaub. The way to understand our hold on its wild and chivalrous tribes is to see British and Native regiments in India, which is perhaps not the way politicians imagine. Controversies both on military policy and the sacrifices at which some of his battles were won, surrounded Gough—"controversy between the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governor-General is almost invariable," Mr. Rait says—and as regards the bloody victory of Moodki (with loss of seventeen guns and thirteen officers, amongst whom was the hero of the 13th Somersets, Sir Robert Sale, the distinguished Quarter-Master-General of H.M.'s forces), he shows us that Gough was hampered in his preparations to meet the first sudden irruption of the Sikhs by a policy of inactivity forced upon Lord Hardinge by circumstances. In 1845 the Punjaub revolted and the Second Sikh war was fought. Again one of the bloodiest victories ever known in India was Gough's at Chillianwalla. In his recently published memoirs Lord Wolseley alludes to it: "A disabled officer told me that on the evening of that unfortunate battle, where British courage was a more distinguishing feature than the tactical ability of the general commanding, the dead bodies of thirteen of his brother officers lay on the dining-table in their mess tent." The severe loss seems to have been due to the failure of a subordinate officer, but Gough's generous nature made him brave the newspaper attacks without a word of self-justification. Sir Charles Napier was sent out to supersede him; but before the change could take place Gough had re-established his reputation by his crushing defeat of the Sikh armies at