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A NARRATIVE

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OF THE

FIRST BURMESE WAR

1824-26

WITH THE VARIOUS OFFICIAL REPORTS AND DESPATCHES DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES EMPLOYED, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS BEARING UPON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND CONCLUSION OF THE CONTEST.

BY

G. W. DERHÉ-PHILIPE,

Formerly of the Military Department of the Government of India.

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

THE FIRST BURMESE WAR, 1824-26.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR, AND EARLIER OPERATIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

THE war of 1824-26 with the Kingdom of Ava owed its origin to causes which had been in operation for several years previously on the frontiers of the British districts of Chittagong, Sylhet and Rangpur. These districts bordered, the first on the then Burmese province of Arakan, and the others on the petty states of Manipur, Kachar and Assam, which were in a large degree subject to Burmese influence. To indicate clearly what those causes were and how the mutual irritation arose which resulted eventually in hostilities, it will be necessary to enter in some detail into the history of the transactions which occurred on the frontiers from the time when the British and the Burmese territories first came into contact.

This was about the year 1784. In that year the Burmese effected the conquest of Arakan. The severity with which they exercised the government of that province, and the exactions which were levied on the people, frequently drove the latter into rebellion, the repression of which was usually followed by the flight

of the defeated insurgents into the neighbouring British province of Chittagong. Here, in accordance with the invariable custom of the British Government in the treatment of purely political refugees, shelter and protection were extended to the fugitives, who were encouraged to settle down peaceably. Some did so; others were averse to becoming peaceable neighbours of those who had driven them from their homes, and these made use of their place of refuge merely as a base from which to harass and annoy their enemies. Burning with feelings of revenge, they hung about the borders in predatory bands, biding their opportunity, and, in spite of all precautions by the British authorities, they frequently crossed the boundary line in large bodies to plunder and destroy in Arakan, retiring into Chittagong leisurely with their booty when successful, or again seeking refuge there in headlong flight when reverses overtook them. Seeing the direction whence these attacks came and whither the marauders retired, the Burmese concluded (and the conclusion was not unnatural) that these raids, if not absolutely instigated, were at any rate connived at by the British authorities. Hence much irritation was engendered against us; and though it was demonstrated, in reply to the remonstrances of the Burmese officials, that it was impossible always to prevent incursions of this sort, the feeling continued to grow and increase, while all attempts at conciliation were regarded as the result of fear, and served but to increase the insolence and presumption of the Court of Ava. For, it may be here remarked, the career of conquest begun under Alompra* and continued under his successors, had given the Burmese an inordinate idea of their prowess in war, and of their power generally, and shortly before the outbreak of the

* Alompra (properly Aloung-bhoora) was a man of humble origin, who, about the year 1754, began an insurrection against the Talaing King of Pegu, to whom Ava was then subject. The revolt proved successful; Ava was freed, and Pegu itself was subjugated, and the Talaing dynasty extinguished. Alompra did not reign long over the empire he had created; he died in 1760. Under his successors the Tenasserim provinces were wrested from Siam, and Arakan conquered, while an invasion from the Chinese Empire on the north-east was signally defeated.

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war it was an openly expressed opinion amongst them that five thousand of their warriors could easily effect the conquest of the whole of the British dominions in India.

Our first serious difficulty with this people occurred in 1793, when a Burmese force pursued some fugitive insurgents across the frontier, and demanded, amongst other things, that three chiefs, against whom certain non-political offences were alleged, should be secured and surrendered to them. A small force of sepoys, under the command of Major-General Erskine, was thereupon moved into the Chittagong district, on whose approach the Burmese retired, but without withdrawing their demand for the surrender of the three chiefs, who were subsequently delivered up to them, the charges against them having been proved. This concession to justice was, as before remarked, unfortunately attributed to fear, and Burmese vanity was proportionately inflated.

In 1797-98, a body of some forty thousand people, unable to endure longer the oppressive government that existed in Arakan, emigrated to Chittagong. The Burmese Governor sent a force in pursuit of them, and some skirmishing took place with our troops on the frontier. Eventually, the Governor withdrew his troops, and the Burmese Government sent an envoy to Calcutta to demand the return of the fugitives. This was refused, but in the year 1800 the demand was reiterated in terms of menace. No notice was taken of this beyond strengthening the forces on the frontier, but subsequently Major Symes, of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, who had previously been sent on a mission to Ava, after the invasion of 1793, was again sent thither to explain the policy of the British Government, and to assure the Burmese monarch that it was not dictated by unfriendly feelings. The mission was treated with contempt, and the Burmese were still more convinced that dread of their prowess in war was the foundation of this and all other attempts at conciliation.

For some years after this no serious disturbances took place; but in 1811 an insurrection, headed by one Khayeng-byan (commonly styled King-Berring), broke out in Arakan, and this speedily produced a fresh crop of troubles. This outbreak was, as usual, attributed to British machinations, and the Viceroy of Pegu, in anticipation of war, actually went to the length of laying an embargo on all British vessels in the Rangoon river. Captain Canning, of the Bengal Army, who had been previously (in 1803 and 1809) employed on missions to Ava, was sent thither again to disavow all connection with the outbreak on the part of the British Government. He met with but scant courtesy, and was soon after recalled, it being at last perceived that the despatch of missions, which were looked upon as apologetic, was not the best method of dealing with a semi-barbarous people like the Burmese. Khayeng-byan was at first successful, actually reconquering the whole of Arakan; but eventually he was defeated and fled, as a matter of course, into British territory. His surrender was demanded by the Burmese Governor of Arakan, with a menace of invasion with fire and sword if the demand were not complied with; but the assembly of a British force on the frontier had the effect of preventing any violation of our territory. There was, however, much disturbance on the frontiers until 1815, when the death of Khayeng-byan permitted the restoration of order. This affair had the effect of inflaming the resentment of the Burmese Government against us to a higher pitch than it had ever attained before.

Two years later there was a fresh outbreak, with the usual result of some of the people of Arakan fleeing into Chittagong, followed by the usual demand for their surrender and the usual refusal. The demand was repeated, and followed by one (such was the extravagant pitch to which Burmese arrogance had attained) for the immediate surrender of Chittagong, Moorshedabad and Dacca, as being ancient appendages of the Kingdom of Arakan, which was now a Burmese province.

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For several years after this there was nothing on the Chittagong frontier to afford ground of complaint to the Burmese. But the latter now on their part began a series of aggressions against British territory, which soon shewed that they were intent on provoking hostilities, for which, as it afterwards transpired, the Burmese people had become hotly eager. In the year 1821, and again in 1822, they seized and carried off the elephant hunters in the Company's employ, while these men were employed within the Company's territory in the Ramoo hills, and ill-used the unfortunate men to such an extent that some of them died. They also claimed the right of levying tolls at the mouth of the Náf river (the boundary between Chittagong and Arakan), and on one occasion, in January 1823, they killed a boatman, a British subject, who refused to pay a toll at a place where no tolls had ever been levied before, and where the Burmese had no right to levy tolls at all. This was followed by the assemblage of troops on the Burmese side of the stream, and threats of attack on villages within our frontier.

To prevent further aggression, the sepoy guard at the mouth of the Náf was reinforced, and a small party was posted on Shahpuri, an island on the British side of the main channel, which had been acknowledged to be British territory for the preceding forty years or more. The Burmese Governor of Arakan, however, affected to regard Shahpuri as being part of that province, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the party, and on a refusal he, on the night of the 24th September 1823, landed a body of a thousand men on the island, attacked the sepoys, killed and wounded several, and drove off the rest.

The circumstances attending this affair are described in the following papers :—

Extract from a letter from Mr. Warner, Magistrate of Chittagong, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 28th September 1823.

The enclosed report from the *darogah* of Tek Náf will inform you of the Burmese having attacked and taken possession of the island of Shahpuri. Three sepoys have been killed, and

three wounded; the rest have escaped to the *thana* of Tek Náf. The action took place on the night of the 24th September. The Burmese were in force about one thousand. I shall address you to-morrow, and give immediate notice to Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C.B.

Translation of a report from the Darogah at Tek Náf, dated the 24th September.

This morning Ram Jeuren, Jemadar of the guard stationed at Shahpuri, came to me and the Subadar of the guard at Tek Náf, and stated that at midnight, whilst the *sipahis* were under arms at their post, the Burmahs, in number about one thousand, surrounded the Shahpuri stockade on all sides, and began to fire on the party. The guard, finding themselves attacked, returned the fire, and several rounds were discharged on both sides for the space of nearly an hour, when three of the men, named Koorbanee, Sanchee and Gholam Khan, having been killed, and the Burmahs having, by the fire of their great guns,* set in flames a part of the stockade, the Jemadar was obliged to abandon the spot and retreat to the banks of the river Khor. At this time Akbar, the interpreter of the guard, according to the orders of the Jemadar, called out "*Dooahee Company Bahadoor*," but the Burmahs paid no attention to the remonstrance. The *ghat* of the river was taken possession of by crowds of Burmese boats. The Jemadar, finding his ammunition nearly expended, got with his party into two boats, which the boatmen of the place had contrived to get ready for them, and retreated, the Burmese all the time firing at them, and they returning the fire. During the passage, four of the party were wounded, as per margin. On arriving near Tek Náf they were joined by a party sent by the Subadar to reinforce them, but finding they could not pass back to the island in consequence of the Shahpuri *ghat* being in the possession of the Burmese, they returned to Tek Náf. The Jemadar further states that many of the Burmahs were killed in the action; also a *manjhee* and a boatman are missing, and one fisherman was killed and another wounded by the fire of the Burmahs.

Jye Singh.
Bukshoo.
Lal Mahomed.
Akbar.

Extract from a letter from Captain Hay, Commanding the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, dated Chittagong,——October 1823.

I beg to inform you that on the evening of the 23rd September the Jemadar's party of this corps† stationed on the island of

* Probably swivels.

† The Chittagong Provincial Battalion was disbanded in 1830. (G. G. O. No. 192, dated 1st October 1830.)

Shahpuri was attacked by a body of Burmese, of about a thousand, from Arakan, and after some struggle, driven off the island, with the loss of three sepoys killed and three more wounded, two of whom are since dead.

As soon as intelligence of the outrage at Shahpuri reached the seat of government at Calcutta,* a detachment of two companies of the 2nd Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry,† was sent down to re-occupy the island, which was done in November 1823 without resistance, the Burmese forces having previously retired. At the same time a remonstrance was addressed to the King of Ava; but of this no notice was taken, the Burmese Government having already determined on war. Hostilities had, in fact, begun on the frontiers of Sylhet. How this came about is now to be related, and in doing this the course of events for some years previous in Assam, Kachar and Manipur must be described.

Assam, then an independent state, had long been a prey to intestine disorders. In the midst of these, about the year 1810, the Rajah, Chandra Kanta, invited the aid of the Burmese to free him from the thraldom of a powerful hereditary minister known as the Boora-Gohain. The aid asked for was given, but the minister having died before the arrival of the Burmese force, the latter was dismissed. Chandra Kanta having, however, been dethroned by a son of the deceased minister, the Burmese returned and reinstated him, and, glad to have secured a footing in the country, they left, when they retired, a detachment behind under Maha Thilawa, a general who afterwards commanded against us in some of the engagements in Ava. It was not long, however, before Chandra Kanta and his allies fell out, and in 1821 he was expelled from his kingdom

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* It was announced to the Government of Bengal by the Burmese Governor of Arakan himself, with an intimation that Dacca and Moorshedabad would be seized in the same way.

† The late 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

by the celebrated Burmese general Maha Bandula, who subdued the whole of Assam and declared it permanently a part of the dominions of Ava. During the disorders attendant on these affairs frequent raids were made across the frontier into the British province of Rangpur; remonstrances were addressed to the Burmese officials, but without producing any effect beyond an insolent warning that the British authorities were on no account to afford refuge to fugitives from Assam, and an intimation that, if it were considered necessary, such fugitives would be followed up and arrested in the Company's territories. Here also, therefore, much irritation grew up.

Similarly, on the Sylhet frontier, Burmese aggression in the petty independent States of Kachar and Manipur laid the foundation of fresh grounds of complaint. Manipur, like Assam, had long been the scene of domestic disorder. Rajah Jai Sing, who died about the end of the last century, left three sons, not at all too well disposed towards one another. The eldest of these, Chorjit, made himself master of the state soon after his father's death, but in 1812 he was expelled by his brother Marjit, aided by a Burmese force. He took refuge in Kachar, where he was kindly received by the Rajah, Govind Chandra. With rare ingratitude, however, Chorjit, aided by his other brother, Gambhir Sing, subsequently raised a rebellion in Kachar, expelled his host, and possessed himself of the state. Here he was soon after joined by Marjit, who had been turned out of Manipur by the Burmese. Marjit and Gambhir Sing then combined and drove Chorjit out of Kachar, compelling him to take refuge in the British province of Sylhet, where the victim of his treachery, Govind Chandra, had already found an asylum. The latter had endeavoured to interest the Bengal Government in his behalf; being unsuccessful, he appealed to the King of Ava to aid him in recovering Kachar; this was promptly acceded to by the Burmese monarch, but the Bengal Government, becoming alive to the fact that the encroachments of the Burmese were daily assuming

a more audacious character, abandoned their policy of non-interference, and entered into negociations with Marjit and Gambhir Sing, as *de facto* rulers of the country, in view to the establishment of a British protectorate over Kachar. Their overtures not being immediately accepted, they opened communication with Govind Chandra, who thereupon abandoned his alliance with the Burmese and entered into one with the British. Under the agreement thus concluded, Govind Chandra was shortly afterwards restored to Kachar, Marjit and Gambhir Sing having been induced to accept pensions and the command of some irregular forces (chiefly Manipuris) on the frontier. When, therefore, the Burmese troops invited by Govind Chandra arrived, they found themselves forestalled, Kachar being now under British protection. Though greatly exasperated at this check, the Burmese leaders, pending the arrival of reinforcements, outwardly accepted the situation with composure, but not long after they demanded the surrender of the three Manipuri chiefs and an acknowledgment that the Jainthia district was part of the dominions of Ava. Both demands were promptly rejected, and the refusal was coupled with an intimation that, if any Burmese troops attempted to advance into Kachar, they would be opposed by force. This threat produced no effect; reinforcements from Ava joined, and the Burmese commander proceeded to take the initiatory step in a war on which the Burmese king and the Burmese people were resolved. Towards the close of 1823, a body of four thousand Burmese entered Kachar from Assam by way of the Bhartika Pass, and stockaded themselves at Bikrampur, about forty-five miles from Sylhet on the east, while a still stronger force advanced from Manipur and defeated the irregular troops under Gambhir Sing, who had ventured to oppose their march. To prevent these forces uniting, the British troops on the frontier were set in motion, and the war which had been so long impending at last began.

The troops in Sylhet at this time consisted of the left wing of the 1st Battalion 10th Bengal Native

Infantry,* three companies of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Bengal Native Infantry,† and four companies of the Rangpur Light Infantry,‡ the whole under the command of Major Newton of the first mentioned corps. These troops had been disposed at Bhadrapur, Jatrapur and Talain, posts somewhat in advance of the Sylhet frontier; but on receiving intelligence of Gambhir Sing's defeat, Major Newton concentrated them at Jatrapur, whence he marched on the morning of the 17th January 1824, for the purpose of expelling the Burmese from the stockade at Bikrampur. The events which followed are described in the following reports:—

Despatch from Major Thomas Newton, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Bhadrapur, the 18th January 1824.

In consequence of intelligence which I received on the evening of the 16th instant, that a body of about four thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains at the foot of the Bhartika Pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Bikrampur,—also, that a force to the eastward had defeated Rajah Gambhir Sing's troops, and that a third division were crossing the Mootagool Pass into Jynthia to the north-west, I resolved, under circumstances so threatening to my force, to concentrate my detachment at Jatrapur, and move from thence with the whole due northward, and attack the enemy before they could have time to strengthen their position. I accordingly ordered Captain Johnston to join me from Talain, leaving his camp standing, and at 2 A.M. of the 17th we moved off. At 6 A.M., just beyond an almost impervious grass and reed jungle, which we with considerable difficulty passed through, we came into a comparatively plain country, where the situation of the enemy was discovered by the discharge of two shots at the advanced guard. Their position extended along the villages at the foot of the hills: they were covered by the huts, bushes, &c., in a close and difficult country, and on their right they had a stockade, on the banks of a steep *nullah*, occupied by about two hundred men. The attack was made in two divisions; the southern face of the stockade being assaulted by Captain Johnston with part of the 23rd

* The late 14th Bengal Native Infantry.

† The late 46th Bengal Native Infantry.

‡ Afterwards the 1st Assam Light Infantry,—now the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Native Infantry and Rangpur Light Infantry, and the enemy's line in the villages being attacked by Captain Bowe with part of the 10th Native Infantry, the whole under my direction. This last was immediately successful, the greater part of the enemy, supposed to be Assamese, flying to the hills at the first fire. Captain Bowe then wheeled his force to the attack of the stockade, which was making a brave resistance against Captain Johnston, and in a short time it was carried by assault by the united exertions of both parties.

I cannot in too strong terms bring to your notice, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the exertions of the troops on this occasion; the officers and men were equally conspicuous in their zealous endeavours. I cannot therefore particularise individuals, when all who were engaged claim an equal share of praise; but in justice to the merit of the European officers and staff, General and Medical, I do myself the honour to annex a list of their names, and an account of the killed and wounded on both sides—

General Staff.—Lieutenant T. Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry.—Captain W. Bowe, Acting Adjutant; Ensigns J. Buncombe and H. M. Graves; Surgeon J. Grierson.

2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry.—Captain J. Johnston; Lieutenant F. T. Richardson, Acting Adjutant; Lieutenant W. Ellis; Assistant Surgeon T. Forrest.

Rangpur Light Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Fuller.

Statement of the probable loss of the Burmese in the action of the 17th January 1824.

Killed in and about the stockade	34
Killed in the pursuit and adjacent country,—by estimation	150
Prisoner wounded	1
	185

There were taken one standard, several muskets and *kukris* A quantity of grain, ammunition, &c., was destroyed by the stockade taking fire at the close of the engagement.

(Signed) T. FISHER, *Lieut.*,
Depy. Asst. Quartermaster-General.

Return of killed and wounded in a detachment under the command of Major Newton during operations against the Burmese near Bikrampur on the 17th January 1824.

Corps, &c.	Killed.			Wounded.			Total.	Remarks.
	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
1st Battalion 10th Bengal Native Infantry.	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	
2nd Battalion 23rd Bengal Native Infantry.	...	...	3	...	...	7	10	
Rangpur Light Infantry ...	...	...	1	...	1	5*	7	* One sepoy since dead.
Total ...	...	...	5	...	1	13	19	
Grand Total ...	5			14				

NOTE.—One elephant wounded.

Extract from a letter from D. Scott, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Camp Bhadrapur, the 31st January 1824.

I have now the honour to submit a report of occurrences on this frontier since the date of my last despatch from the station of Sylhet, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

2. Subsequently to the action which took place on the 17th instant, Major Newton returned with the force under his command to this place, withdrawing the whole of the troops from Kachar. The Burmese then advanced to Jatrapur, about five miles east of the frontier and eight from hence, and the two armies from Assam and Manipur formed a junction near that place, and threw a bridge over the Surmah river, on both sides of which they erected stockades.

3. This day the *vakeel* formerly deputed by the Magistrate of Sylhet to meet the army from Assam, and several messengers who had been despatched with letters and detained in the Burmese camp, returned with a letter to my address, written in

Bengali characters, but in a dialect which no person in camp understands, so that I have not yet been able to ascertain the contents.

4. From the information brought by the *vakeel* and messengers, it appears that the Burmese force at Jatrapur is about six thousand strong, of whom four thousand are Assamese and Kacharis. They have also a force of about two thousand men in Hailakandi, of whom one-half are supposed to be Burmahs, so that the number of the latter who arrived by the way of Manipur must have been more considerable than might have been supposed from the effect of the opposition made to them by Gambhir Sing, who himself computed them at one thousand or one thousand and five hundred men carrying muskets.

5. In a letter from the Burmese commander to the address of Govind Chandra and the British authorities jointly, received some days ago, as well as from the information now brought by the *vakeel*, who was confined in the Assamese camp for eighteen days, it appears that the Burmese have entered Kachar upon an invitation formerly given by Govind Chandra. They profess to have no desire of retaining the country themselves, but said they mean to return to Assam *via* Jynthia, after revisiting Govind Chandra and securing the persons of their enemies Gambhir Sing, Marjit and Chorjit, whom they declare they have orders to follow and seize wherever they may have retired. In the commander's letter he also complains of the attack made upon him at Bikrampur.

6. In reply to this letter, and in a communication previously made, I have acquainted the commander-in-chief that I had already in three different letters informed him, by the way of Assam, that the country of Kachar was under the protection of the British Government, and that the occupation of it would therefore be resisted; and that while I regretted the occurrence at Bikrampur, he could not but be sensible that it was entirely attributable to his own conduct in persevering in this unwarrantable encroachment after repeated intimations that it would not be permitted.

7. I further called upon him, now that he was convinced that we were in earnest, to evacuate the country without delay, and prevent worse consequences; and I acquainted him that in case of refusal I should be compelled, however unwillingly, to order the advance of our troops, not only into Kachar itself, but also into Assam, whence the chief part of the invading army had proceeded. In respect to Govind Chandra, I stated that we had no objection to his re-establishment under the protection and as

the act of the British Government, and that, although we could not with honour deliver up the Manipurian chiefs, much less suffer them to be arrested in our territory, we would willingly concur so far in his master's views as to engage that they should not again be permitted to disturb the peace of Kachar.

8. The reply to this communication will be submitted to His Lordship in Council when received; but with reference to the considerable time that has elapsed since my arrival here, and which has hitherto been spent in vain attempts to establish a correspondence with the Burmese, interrupted, until yesterday, by their invariably detaining my messengers, I have considered it proper to make His Lordship in Council acquainted with our past proceedings, and to state that, although I am satisfied that the Burmese commander has no intention of committing hostilities in our territories at present, yet I have little expectation of his being induced to retire from Kachar without recourse being had to coercive measures, the necessity for which appears now more urgent than ever, with reference to the tenor of Mr. Robertson's despatches, copies of which were conveyed to me in your letter of the 24th instant, and the consequent probability that the Court of Ava will avail itself of the presence of the army now in Kachar to annoy us in this quarter, which, from the want of cavalry on our part and the number of their forces, there is no doubt they could do to a very great extent, by merely plundering the country in small parties without ever risking an engagement.

9. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th and 24th instant, with their enclosure, to which I shall hereafter reply. In the meantime, I beg to state that I shall consider myself authorised to prevent the entrance of a Burmese force into the territories of the Jynthia Rajah, by which route they threaten to return to Assam.

10. Having just received the translation of a document in the Burmese character that accompanied the Bengali letter alluded to in the fifth paragraph of this address, I find that it differs very considerably from the latter, of which it was supposed to be a counterpart. I have the honour to enclose a translation, and to save time, I have sent the rough copy, which I request may be returned. I also enclose the original Burmese letter, the Persian version being obviously defective in several places, and in particular where it is stated that Gopi (Govind) Chund went to Ava, and is now with the Governor of Assam, that person being still in our territories, and, whatever he may formerly have done, at present disclaiming the connection. I am informed that after the action on the 17th, messengers were despatched for instructions to Ava,

so that unless previous orders to that effect may, in the interim, be received, I do not anticipate any hostile movement on the part of the Burmese until the receipt of an answer.

The British forces in the vicinity having taken no notice of the Burmese force assembled at Jatrapur and on the Surmah river, the latter were emboldened on the 13th February to push their posts nearer to Bhadrapur, where Captain Johnston was posted with a portion of his own battalion (the 2nd of the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry), a wing of the 1st Battalion 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and some of the Rangpur Light Infantry.

What followed is related in the subjoined report from Captain Johnston to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army:

Letter from Captain Joseph Johnston, Commanding a detachment of the 23rd Native Infantry, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Bhadrapur, the 14th February 1824.

The command of this post having devolved upon me, in the absence of Major Newton, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Burmese advanced yesterday morning in very great force to within one thousand yards of this post, on the north bank of the Surmah river, and commenced upon the construction of five separate stockades on most advantageous ground.

2. Having obtained the sanction of Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's Agent, for dislodging them from positions which, if permitted to be finished, would form a serious hindrance to our future plans, and inevitably cause the sacrifice of many lives in their reduction, I was determined, if possible, to drive the enemy from them in their unfinished state, and with this view directed Captain Bowe, with part of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment Native Infantry and a party of the Rangpur Light Infantry, to cross the Surmah, whilst I proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Scott's interpreter, up the river, in order to induce them to desist from throwing up these fortifications; but seeing no probability of their acquiescence, and that they were rather waiting for reinforcements, I thought proper to direct the advance of the column.

3. On reaching the first stockade, the enemy fired upon the leading sections, who ascended the height and instantly drove the enemy with the bayonet from the stockade, and rapidly followed

them up without giving them time to rally, till every stockade was carried in the same gallant manner, and left in our possession. My instructions from Mr. Scott being not to commence firing unless much resistance was made, prevented the enemy's loss from being so great as they otherwise must have sustained. With the stockades the enemy abandoned a number of *jinjals* and muskets and the whole of their ammunition.

4. I am sorry to add that this success on our part was not obtained without the loss of a jemadar of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, and a number of men wounded, principally by spikes and bows set in the ground to impede the advance of the detachment.

5. I cannot close this despatch without bringing to His Excellency's notice the gallant conduct of Captain Bowe, who commanded the column of attack and that of Lieutenant Ellis, who commanded the detachment of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry, and of whom Captain Bowe makes particular mention; indeed, the whole of the detachment behaved with the utmost steadiness and bravery throughout.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of Captain J. Johnston, in an action with the Burmese at Bhadrapur, on the 13th of February 1824.

Corps &c.	Killed.					Wounded.					Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
1st Battn. 10th Bl. N. I.	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	1*	1	33	37	* The European Quartermaster Sergeant.
2nd Battn. 23rd Bl. N.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	35	39	
Grand Total ...	1					38						

Native Officer killed.

Jemadar Pán Sing, 1-10th Bengal Native Infantry.

A day or two after this affair, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, commanding the 1st Battalion 10th Bengal Native Infantry, arrived at Bhadrapur with the remaining wing of that battalion, and immediately, on the requisition of Mr. Scott, Governor-General's Agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, took measures to expel the Burmese forces from the vicinity of the British territories. After their defeat at Bhadrapur on the 13th February, those forces had divided themselves into two bodies, the portion which had advanced from Assam retreating to the Bhartika Pass, while that from Manipur fell back to a place called Dudhpatli, where it strongly entrenched itself. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen's operations against these two divisions are described in the following despatches :

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowen, Commanding in Sylhet, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, Dacca, dated Camp near Talain, the 19th February 1824.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, commanding the Eastern Frontier, that at the requisition of Mr. Scott, Governor-General's Agent, the whole of the detachment at Bhadrapur embarked on board the boats in which the right wing of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry arrived, under my command, from Dacca, and proceeded up the Surmah river towards Jatrapur on the 16th instant. The same morning I detached Major Newton to the latter place by land with two hundred men, for the purpose of occupying the stockades at that place, should it be found that the enemy had quitted them, as was supposed to be the case. About half-way towards Jatrapur, four stockades, which had been deserted by the enemy, were destroyed, and I had the satisfaction of learning here that Major Newton had taken possession of Jatrapur, where we arrived on the 17th. It appears that the enemy had abandoned these very strong and extensive stockades on the evening of the 13th, after having been driven from those opposite Bhadrapur by the detachment at that place, and that a considerable number of them had retired to the foot of the Bhartika Pass in the range of hills to the north-east of Jatrapur.

2. Having left Major Newton with a detachment of about two hundred men at Jatrapur, to protect the stockades and to

prevent the enemy from returning in that direction and occupying them, and it being ascertained that several of the Burmese chiefs had concentrated their forces and taken up their position under the Bhartika Pass, the detachment continued its route in the boats to the mouth of the Jellinghi river, where it disembarked at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and moved in the best order towards the enemy's position, where we arrived about 11 A.M., and found them strongly posted in two stockades on the left bank of the river, the passage of which, at the only place where it was supposed to be fordable, was completely commanded by one of them. Their position was naturally very strong, and had been made by the enemy and the late heavy falls of rain so difficult, as to appear almost impracticable to human means.

3. Having reconnoitred the river both above and below and all my endeavours to discover a more eligible passage having failed, in consequence of the depth and rapidity of the stream, and no boats being procurable, the only expedient left was to endeavour to get the men across on the backs of the elephants which accompanied me, under the cover of the fire of the light company of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment and a party of the Rangpur Light Infantry.

4. Having in this manner succeeded, after some little delay and much difficulty, in crossing nearly the whole of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment and the detachment of the 2nd Battalion 23rd, I directed an attack upon the stockades along the bank of the river, but having ascertained that there was a rivulet in that direction that was impassable, I was compelled to order the attack through the jungle higher up the bank. In this attempt, the difficulties opposed to us by the jungle and muddy rivulet were almost of an insuperable nature; but the detachment having at length arrived at the north-east corner of the stockade, immediately formed and carried it with the bayonet, the enemy dispersing and flying in all directions, pursued by our detachment towards another strong and extensive stockade under the hills, where it was imagined they were prepared to offer a determined resistance. They, however, merely passed through it on their way to the hills, and the detachment advanced and took possession of and passed the night in it.

5. From all the accounts which have reached me, and from the number and extent of the stockades they had constructed, I cannot estimate the number of the enemy in this affair at less than five thousand, of whom at least two thousand

are supposed to be Burmahs, and the remainder Assamese. Their dispersion and flight in the greatest disorder and confusion towards the passes into Assam, the capture of all their standards, *jinjals* and eight gilt *chattahs*, are the fruits of this affair.

6. It is impossible for me to close this report without endeavouring to do justice to the good conduct of Captains Johnston and Bowen, who led the attack at the head of the grenadiers of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment; Lieutenant McLaren, detachment staff; and Lieutenant Ellis, 23rd Regiment. This young officer set a most noble example in dashing into the *nullah* and fording it neck high, followed by such of the troops as had not passed on elephants, which mainly contributed to our success.

7. I am happy to say that this service has been performed with little or no loss, only two men being wounded.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowen, Commanding in Sylhet, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, Dacca, dated Jatrapur, 22nd February 1824.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, commanding the Frontier, that, agreeably to the requisition of D. Scott, Esq., Political Agent, the detachment under my command again disembarked yesterday morning at eight o'clock, and after a march of two hours fell in with enemy's stockades at Dudhpatli.

2. Several spirited attacks were made upon their position under cover of a heavy fire from three 6-pounders, all of which, I am sorry to say, failed, and after a most severe action, which lasted from ten o'clock until evening, I was compelled to draw off the detachment and return to the strong stockades which had been evacuated by the enemy at Jatrapur on the 16th instant, leaving two European officers and one hundred and fifty men (between the enemy and our present position) at the strong post of Talain as a measure of observation and safety.

3. I regret to say that our loss has been severe,—one European officer killed, one lieutenant-colonel wounded slightly, one captain and one ensign wounded dangerously, and about one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded.

4. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the exact extent of our loss, but as soon as I collect the returns, I shall have the honour to forward them.

5. The enemy's force may be fairly computed at two thousand Burmahs, including cavalry, and they fought with a bravery and obstinacy which I have never witnessed in any troops. It is impossible to estimate their loss, but it must be very severe.

6. Our troops behaved with their usual steadiness and gallantry, and retired with the heavy guns in the best order.

P.S.—The returns having been received, they are herewith enclosed.

Return of killed and wounded in action with the Burmese forces at Dudhpatli, on the 21st February 1824.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.						Total.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File	Lascars.	
1st Battalion, 10th Bengal Native Infantry.	1	...	...	...	14	3	5	6	..	90	1	120
Detachment, 2-23rd Bengal Native Infantry.	..	...	...	...	2	1	.	1	...	22	...	26
Detachment, Rangpur Light Infantry.	...	...	...	..	4	...	.	...	...	6	..	10
Total .	1	...	...	...	20	4	5	7	...	118	1	156
Grand Total .	21					135						156

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

1-10th Bengal Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, *killed.* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowen (*slightly*), Ensign H. M. Graves (*slightly*), and Ensign C. S. Barberie *(dangerously) wounded.*

2-23rd Native Infantry.—Captain J. Johnston, *dangerously wounded.*

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowen, Commanding the detachment at Kachar, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated Camp near Jatrapur, the 25th February 1824.

I regret to have to report to you that Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, was killed in action with the Burmese on the 21st instant at Dudhpatli. This valuable officer was shot at the head of the grenadiers, among the stakes and spring guns which were planted all round the enemy's stockades outside for a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, concealed for the most part in long grass.

2. It is my painful duty to mention, by this opportunity, that Captain Johnston, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign Barberie, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, are in a very dangerous state; the former was shot through the thigh bone, and the latter had his leg shattered to pieces, and it has since been amputated. I trust it will not be considered presumption in me to express my hope that something may be done for these two officers in the event of their recovery, and in consideration of their brave and gallant conduct in the actions of the 13th, 18th, and 21st instant.

3. Captain Johnston has been twenty years in the army, has seen much actual service, has never been absent from his corps during all that time (except on sick certificate for four months), and has rendered me the greatest assistance throughout.

4. I cannot close this letter without deeply lamenting our failure at Dudhpatli, and the loss we have sustained, and I sincerely hope His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will concur in opinion with Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's Agent, and myself, that we were justified in following up our former rapid successes in our attack at Dudhpatli, in order to prevent the junction of the Assamese and Burmese armies, and the invasion of our own territories, which they had repeatedly threatened by letter, since (notwithstanding our failure) it has caused the enemy to evacuate their strong stockades at and around Dudhpatli, and to proceed in disorder in the direction of Manipur and Assam, of which authentic accounts reached me yesterday.

5. It has now been ascertained by people sent to examine the evacuated stockades at Dudhpatli, that the enemy had between four and five hundred men killed and wounded. They were wholly composed of Burmese, and they fought desperately, reserving their fire to the last moment, and seldom missing their object.

6. I beg leave to supply an omission in my report of this affair, under date the 22nd instant, and to state that Major Newton, with one hundred and fifty men of the detachment left to protect the stockades at Jatrapur, joined me by order on the evening of the 20th near Dudhpatli.

After his repulse at Dudhpatli, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen fell back to Jatrapur, at which place Lieutenant-Colonel Innes arrived on the 27th February with a reinforcement, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 19th Bengal Native Infantry* and four guns. A renewed attack on

*The late 39th Bengal Native Infantry.

the stockade at Dudhpatli was organized, but the Burmese, contented apparently with the triumph they had achieved, and unwilling to try conclusions with a stronger force, abandoned the post and retreated into Manipur. Kachar was thus relieved of the presence of the enemy and difficulties in the way of supplies rendering it impossible to maintain the British troops in that state, the whole, with the exception of a small detachment of the Rangpur Light Infantry, were withdrawn to Sylhet. Nothing more of importance occurred on the Sylhet frontier for some months.

We must now return for a time to the Chittagong frontier. The detachment left on the island of Shahpuri was withdrawn in January 1824, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of the post, and at the same time communication was opened with the Governor of Arakan in view to all matters in dispute being settled. This effort at negociation proved fruitless; the Burmese governor demanded the immediate surrender of Shahpuri and a specific acknowledgment that it belonged to Ava, and on the demand being rejected, he assembled a large force on the frontier, in view to taking forcible possession of the island. This force was soon after placed under the command of Maha Bandula, the most successful of the Burmese generals, of whom mention has already been made in treating of the affairs of Assam. While affairs were in this threatening state, though negociations were still pending, the Burmese treacherously seized and carried off the commander and a boat's crew of the Company's pilot vessel *Sophia*, which had been stationed off Shahpuri after the troops had been withdrawn, in order to prevent, as far as possible, its re-occupation by a Burmese force. This wanton outrage tended much to precipitate a war that was rapidly becoming unavoidable. Such an insult could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and when the Burmese followed up the proceeding by sending over a small detachment and re-hoisting their flag on Shahpuri, it became evident that negociation was powerless to place matters on a proper footing, and it was accordingly decided, after due deliberation, to let the Kingdom of Ava

have experience of the war which it had so hotly desired and so wantonly provoked.

To a semi-barbarous people like the Burmese, a formal declaration of war possesses little meaning. In accordance, however, with the practice of civilised nations, the Governor-General in Council published a declaration (addressed to the Government of Ava and to the princes and people of India) setting forth the ground on which the British Government felt itself compelled to resort to hostilities, and this was followed up by a public proclamation declaring war against the Sovereign of Ava. These documents are given below.

Declaration on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 24th February 1824.

During a long course of years, the relations of peace and friendship have been established between the Honourable East India Company and the State of Ava, by public engagements and by the mutually beneficial intercourse of trade and commerce. The Supreme Government of India, scrupulously adhering to the obligation of public faith, and cordially solicitous to cultivate a good understanding with all surrounding States, has never ceased to manifest, in a special degree, its desire to cement and improve the relations of amity subsisting with the Court of Ava. It is notorious however, that, notwithstanding the uniformly pacific and conciliatory demeanour of the British Government, the Sovereign of Ava has, in repeated instances, committed or sanctioned acts of provocation and aggression which have more than once placed the two countries on the brink of hostilities, and the natural consequences of which have been averted only by the moderation and forbearance of the British power, conscious of its superior strength and resources, and naturally disposed to make the largest allowances for the peculiar character of the people and the government.

Of late, the Burman monarch, emboldened by a career of successful encroachment against the petty States intervening between the two empires, and more especially elated by the conquest of Assam, has dared to offer injury to the British power, under circumstances of studied insult, menace and defiance, such as no government, alive to a sense of honour, and duly mindful of its safety and best interests, can suffer to pass unavenged.

In the prosecution of a singularly wanton and unfounded claim to the island of Shahpuri, situated at the southern extremity of the Chittagong district, the Burman chief styled the Rajah of Arakan

addressed a letter to the Governor-General in August last, demanding, under the implied alternative of a rupture with the State of Ava, the removal of a small guard which had been stationed on that island as an arrangement purely of police. No time was lost in replying to this letter by a temperate exposition of the undeniable title of the British Government to the place, as established, no less by its position on the British side of the main channel of the Náf, than by the indisputable evidence of the public records. The Governor-General on the same occasion expressed his persuasion that the tone assumed in the Rajah's letter had been adopted without due reflection, and that neither that nor the abrupt and unwarrantable demand for the evacuation of Shahpuri could have been authorised by the Government of Ava. An offer was further made, should the arguments contained in the letter fail to satisfy the Rajah's mind as to the justice of our title, to depute an officer during the approaching cold season to afford additional explanation on the spot, and to adjust all disputed boundary questions appertaining to the Chittagong frontier in concert with the commissioners from Arakan.

Some of the subordinate Arakanese authorities having previously declared in writing to the local officers of the Chittagong district that the British guard, if not speedily withdrawn from the island of Shahpuri, would be attacked and forcibly expelled, they were, in reply, distinctly warned, under orders from the Governor-General in Council, that any such procedure must be resented by the British Government as an act of positive hostility, and be punished accordingly.

The language of the Burmahs, in their official communications with the British officers, had been ever of a singularly boastful, assuming, and even insolent strain, and adverting to this habitual extravagance of tone, and to the fact that the Government of Ava itself had never raised a claim, nor addressed any representation to the Supreme Government on the subject of this paltry object of contention, it was not imagined that the Arakanese rulers seriously meditated the execution of their threat.

It was therefore with equal astonishment and indignation that the Governor-General in Council learnt early in October last that the Burmese chiefs of Arakan called the four Rajahs, after suddenly assembling an unusual force at their frontier posts on the Náf, had, under cover of the night, deliberately attacked our guard on the island, consisting of a Jamadar and twelve privates of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, whom they forced to retire, after killing or wounding six of our men. The Rajahs at the same time sedulously promulgated, both verbally and in writing, that

they had acted under the authority of a mandate from the Sultan of Ava, and that any attempt of the British Government to recover possession of what that government had solemnly declared to be its unquestionable right, would be followed by an invasion of the eastern districts of Bengal, for which purpose the forces of the Burman empire were advancing to the frontier. In a letter, also, addressed shortly afterwards by the Rajah of Arakan to the Governor-General, that chief had the unparalleled audacity to declare that the party on the island of Shahpuri had been destroyed in pursuance of the commands of the great Lord of the Seas and Earth; that if the British Government wanted tranquillity, it would allow the matter to pass; but if it should rebuild a stockade on the island, the cities of Dacca and Moorshedabad, which originally belonged to the great Arakan Rajah, would be taken from it by force of arms.

No comments can be needed to illustrate the character of proceedings thus pushed to the extreme of insult and defiance by a people who, notwithstanding their barbarous character and extravagance of national pride, are by no means ignorant of the principles and observances which ordinarily regulate the intercourse between independent states, and who, as their whole conduct and language have shewn, can feel keenly enough, in their own case, any supposed infraction of national rights or honour. If any additional circumstance were wanting to demonstrate to the conviction of the whole world the utterly wanton as well as gross nature of the injury thus offered to a friendly power in a time of profound peace, and when no question or discussion had arisen between the two governments, it will be found in the fact that recently these very officers have professed their perfect willingness that Shahpuri should be considered neutral ground, thus acknowledging the dubious nature of the Burman title, and insidiously tendering a proposition at this late period of the season, which, if advanced in proper language by their government on the first commencement of the discussion, would probably have been assented to by the British authorities as an admissible compromise, where the object in dispute was so utterly worthless and unimportant.

The first impulse of the British Government on learning the outrage at Shahpuri was naturally to take into its own hands the instant chastisement of its authors by fitting out an expedition to attack any assailable points in Arakan. But various considerations induced the Governor-General subsequently to pause in the adoption of this course. On further reflection, it appeared possible that the King of Ava might have been misled by false and interested reports, or that the name of their sovereign might have been

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used without authority by the Rajahs of Arakan and Ramree, whose intemperate and even insolent language had, on former occasions, excited the serious displeasure of the British Government. It was deemed, at all events, a step worthy the magnanimity of a powerful nation, and consistent with our uniform policy towards the State of Ava, to afford to the Burman monarch an opportunity of disavowing and making atonement for what we were willing to consider, in the first instance, as the unauthorised act of a subordinate authority. Under this view, a letter was addressed to the Ministers of the King of Ava, in the form of a declaration on the part of the Governor-General, explaining in decided, but moderate, language the sentiments to which the occurrence at Shahpuri had given rise on our part; demanding reparation for that outrage by the disgrace and punishment of its immediate authors; and solemnly warning the Burman Government of the consequences which must inevitably attend a refusal to comply with this just demand, and to repress, in future, the insolence and hostility of tone which its local officers had invariably assumed at every point where they had come in contact with the British power, whether in Chittagong or Assam. Copies of this letter were forwarded to the capital of Amarapura by two separate channels about the middle of November last.

Conformably with the intention avowed in the letter to the Court of Ava, the Governor-General in Council at the same time despatched reinforcements to Chittagong, in order to ensure the safety and restore the tranquillity of that district, which had been so seriously disturbed by the conduct of the Burmese, and likewise to overpower any opposition that might be made to the re-occupation of the island of Shahpuri. On the arrival of the force in the Náf river, the limited objects with which it had been deputed, and the pacific intentions of the British Government pending the reference to the Court of Ava, were distinctly explained to the Arakanese authorities, both by the Magistrate of the district and the officer commanding the troops, and so perfectly disposed were the Burmese to credit our assurances, that an intercourse was speedily re-established between the officers and functionaries of both states on the most friendly and confident footing.

For a time hopes were entertained that the differences with the Burmese might be amicably adjusted on terms consistent with the national honour, and that the Burman Government would consent to the definition of such a boundary between the two countries as would obviate the future occurrence of disputes and misunderstanding on the south-east frontier.

About the middle of January, this pacific aspect of affairs was suddenly changed, and all friendly intercourse suspended by the arrival of a military officer of the highest rank, at the head of large reinforcements, accompanied by two commissioners from the capital, vested with extensive powers, and bringing positive orders to dislodge the English, at whatever hazard, from the island of Shahpuri. The purport of these orders was ostentatiously proclaimed, with a distinct intimation that any attempt on our part to interrupt their execution would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war between the two states. The first act of the commissioners was to cross over in state to the disputed island, obviously for the purpose of recovering a nominal possession, the British detachment having been previously withdrawn, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the spot. The following day they succeeded in decoying to the shore two of the officers of the Honourable Company's armed vessel in the Náf, whom, with their boat's crew, they treacherously seized, in defiance of the laws of good faith and hospitality, and imprisoned and detained them for nearly a month, expressly on the ground of their having anchored their ship off the island of Shahpuri. Shortly afterwards, the standard of the Burman empire was hoisted by stealth during the night on the disputed ground, an act which, however contemptible in itself, must necessarily be regarded as a farther pledge of the obstinate determination of the Burman Government to carry its point, even at the known hazard of involving the two nations in war.

During all this period the King of Ava has maintained a haughty and contemptuous silence on the subject of the remonstrance addressed to the Burmese Court more than three months back. The above document must have reached the capital some time previous to the deputation of the commissioners, and the Governor-General in Council is hence compelled to interpret the acts and declaration of those ministers as the only answer which the Government of Ava deigns to return.

Whilst the British territories on the southern frontier have been thus actually violated under circumstances of peculiar and aggravated insult, the language and proceedings of the Burmese on the north-east frontier of Bengal have evinced more extensive and mischievous designs of aggression, and leave no rational ground to doubt that the King of Ava has deliberately resolved to pursue the schemes avowed by his officers, in contempt of the rights and dignity, and in open defiance, of the British Government.

For many years past, the parties dividing authority and struggling for ascendancy in the Raj of Kachar had incessantly applied to the British Government, soliciting it to interfere, as the paramount State, to settle the affairs of that country. Its internal dissensions had frequently disturbed the tranquillity of the adjoining district of Sylhet, and the Governor-General in Council, having satisfied himself that Kachar was altogether independent of the Burmese, and that the measure could afford no just ground of umbrage to that Government, adopted a resolution on the 19th June last to take the country avowedly under protection, on the usual conditions of political dependence. Whilst arrangements and negotiations were in train for defining the terms of our connection with the chief whom it was determined to reinstate in possession, and who was residing under British protection within the Honourable Company's territory, intelligence arrived from Assam that the Burmese were preparing an army to invade and conquer Kachar. The Governor-General's Agent on the North-East Frontier lost no time in addressing letters to the Burmese Governor of Assam, briefly apprising him of the nature of our views and measures in regard to the Raj of Kachar, and calling upon him to desist from any project of molesting that country. The outrage at Shahpuri having in the interval occurred, the Agent subsequently warned the Burman authorities, under the express instructions of Government, that their occupation of Kachar would not be permitted, as, independently of the resolution recently taken by the British Government to protect that territory, it could not, without a culpable dereliction of duty and a disregard of the plainest maxims of prudence, allow the Burmese to advance unopposed to a position, the command of which would so greatly facilitate the execution of the threat of invasion repeatedly pronounced by their countrymen in other quarters. The only answer returned to these communications was, that orders had arrived from the King of Ava to follow up and apprehend certain Manipurian chiefs (peaceably residing within the British territory) wherever they might be found; that these orders would be executed without any respect to territory or jurisdiction; and that the Burmahs were not to be hindered from carrying into effect the mandates of their sovereign by any opposition which the British authorities might offer.

It soon appeared that an army had been assembled in the Burman dependency of Manipur, as well as in Assam, for the execution of the fresh purpose of aggression now distinctly threatened.

On the advance of the invading force from the eastward, the Acting Magistrate of Sylhet addressed letters of remonstrance, under the orders of Government, to the military chiefs in command, of a purport and tendency similar to those which had been previously transmitted to the commander of the forces in Assam.

Totally disregarding, however, the intimation thus explicitly given by the British Government, of its determination to resist their occupation of Kachar, on grounds the justice of which cannot be questioned, and anxious only to effect their object of concentrating a large army on the immediate frontier of the Company's possessions, the parties from the northward and eastward hurried on, by forced marches, in avowed defiance of our remonstrances, and effected a junction at Jatrapur, only five miles from the frontier of Sylhet, where they entrenched themselves in extensive and formidable stockades. Happily, a party of observation had been advanced to the frontier on the first intelligence of the near approach of the forces of the King of Ava, of sufficient strength to keep them in check and prevent any actual violation of the British territory in that quarter. But the injury already sustained by their advance has been serious, no less to the suffering country of Kachar, than to the district of Sylhet, throughout which a general alarm has been spread, causing many of our *ryots* to abandon their homes, and materially impeding the collection of the public revenues.

The conduct and declarations of the Burman commander on the Sylhet frontier have unequivocally disclosed, if indeed any further proofs were wanting, the ambitious designs and insufferable arrogance of the Court of Ava.

After long detaining and grossly insulting the *vakeel* and successive messengers deputed to their camp by the Governor-General's Agent, they notified in a letter to Mr. Scott that they had entered the country of Kachar to restore the Rajah, and to follow up and seize the Manipurian chiefs wherever they might be found, knowing well at the time that the whole of those chiefs had obtained an asylum within the British provinces. "Should (they observed) Chorjit, Marjit and Gambhir Sing, and the Cassayers,* enter the English territories, apprehend and deliver them, to save any breach of friendship. So doing, no rupture will take place, and the commercial intercourse now in existence will continue. If the Cassayers enter the English territories, and their surrender is refused, and if they receive protection, be it known that the orders of the most fortunate sovereign are, that without reference to any country, they must be pursued and apprehended."

* Natives of Cassay (properly Kassé or Kathé), as Manipur is called by the Burmese.

Whilst occupying their threatening position in Kachar, the generals of the King of Ava had, moreover, planned the conquest of Jynthia, another petty chiefship situated similarly with Kachar in regard to the British frontier, but which, having formerly been restored as a gift to the Rajah's family by the British Government, after a temporary convulsion, was more distinctly recognised as a dependency of Bengal. The Rajah of Jynthia, in a letter addressed to him by the Burmese commanders, was called upon to acknowledge submission and allegiance to the King of Ava, and to repair forthwith to the Burman camp. A demonstration was further actually made against Jynthia, to enforce the above requisition, when the British troops frustrated the execution of this hostile and menacing encroachment.

Two successive checks sustained by the armies of his Burmese majesty on the Sylhet frontier at length induced their partial retreat from the threatening position which they had taken up in that quarter. One party, however, still maintains its position in Kachar, and the retirement of the Assamese force, which had taken post more immediately on the British frontier, has been made under circumstances indicating no retraction of the hostile designs of the government. The officers and men also of the Honourable Company's armed vessel *Sophia* have been released, but no kind of apology or explanation of their detention has been offered by the chiefs who committed that outrage.

From the foregoing detail it will be evident that in a season of profound peace, and wholly without provocation, the Court of Amarapura has grossly and wantonly violated the relations of friendship so long established between the two States, and by the hostile conduct and language of its officers, and the actual advance of its forces to several and widely distant points of our frontier, has compelled the British Government to take up arms not less in self-defence than for the assertion of its rights and the vindication of its insulted dignity and honour.

The scornful silence maintained by the Sovereign of Ava, after the lapse of so many months, and the commission of renewed outrages and insults in that interval, obviously by his sanction and command, evince that all prospect of an honourable and satisfactory adjustment of our differences by correspondence or negotiation is at an end. At the same time, the season for military operations is rapidly passing away, and it hence becomes indispensable, whilst an effort may yet be made, to adopt measures without delay for repelling the dangers which menace the eastern districts, and for placing the safety of our frontier beyond the reach of the caprice and violence of the Burman monarch.

The Governor-General in Council has therefore ordered the advance of the force assembled at Goalpara into the territory of Assam, to dislodge the enemy from the commanding position which they occupy at the head of the Brahmaputra, and is prepared to pursue such other measures of offensive warfare as the honour, the interests, and the safety of the British Government demand recourse to at the present crisis.

Anxious, however, to avert the calamities of war, and retaining an unfeigned desire to avail itself of any proper opening which may arise for an accommodation of differences with the King of Ava before hostilities shall have been pushed to an extreme length, the British Government will be prepared even yet to listen to pacific overtures on the part of his Burmese majesty, provided that they are accompanied with the tender of adequate apology, and involve the concession of such terms as are indispensable to the future security and tranquillity of the eastern frontier of Bengal.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1824.

The conduct of the Burmese having compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms in support of its rights and honour, the Governor-General in Council hereby notifies that the Government of Ava is placed in the condition of a public enemy, and that all British subjects, whether European or Native, are prohibited from holding any communication with the people of that State until the differences now unhappily existing shall be terminated.

The Governor-General in Council deems it proper to take this opportunity of publicly declaring the causes that have led to hostilities with a State between which and the Honourable East India Company a friendly intercourse has long subsisted, to the great advantage of both parties, and with which the British Government has invariably sought to cultivate and maintain the relations of amity.

During many years past, the Burmese officers governing the country contiguous to our south-east frontier have, from time to time, been guilty of acts of encroachment and aggression which the British Government would have been fully justified in repelling by force.

Solicitous, however, to preserve with all nations the relations of peace, the British Government has considered it to be in an especial manner its duty to make large allowances for the peculiar circumstances and character of the Burmese Government and people. The consciousness of its power to repel and punish aggression has strengthened the motives of forbearance towards a nation removed, by their geographical situation, from the immediate circle of our political relations, and with whom (as we have no opposing interests) the Supreme Government sought only to maintain a commercial intercourse on terms of equality and freedom, conducive to the welfare and prosperity of both countries.

So long, therefore, as the aggressions of which the British Government had to complain could be treated as the unauthorised acts of the subordinate officers of the Burmese Government, and could be tolerated consistently with the national honour and the security of the British territories, the Supreme Government sedulously endeavoured to preserve unimpaired the existing relations of peace and friendship, notwithstanding provocations which would have fully justified, and from a state more formidable in position and resources would have imperiously demanded, a resort to arms.

Trusting that the motives of its conciliatory demeanour could not have been misunderstood, the British Government persuaded itself that the Government of Ava, however extravagant in its pretensions, must have been no less desirous than ourselves to maintain a friendly intercourse so profitable to that country, and could not but be sensible that as our moderation was founded on a consciousness of our strength, and on a general desire to preserve the blessing of peace, so our forbearance would not be carried beyond the limits where it ceased to be compatible with the safety of our subjects, the integrity of our dominions, and the honour of our country.

Unhappily these expectations have been disappointed. The Burmese Government, actuated by an extravagant spirit of pride and ambition, and elated by its conquests over the petty tribes by which it is surrounded, has ventured to violate the British territories, to attack and slay a party of British sepoys, to seize and imprison British subjects, to avow extensive schemes of mischievous aggressions, and to make hostile preparations on our frontier, that leave no doubt of its intention to execute its insolent and unjustifiable threats.

In prosecution of a groundless claim to the island of Shahpuri, the Burmese chiefs of Arakan, in a time of profound

peace, and without any previous attempt at negotiation on the part of their government, attacked, under cover of night, a small guard of British troops stationed on that island for purposes of police, and drove them from their post with the loss of several lives. No answer has been returned by the Court of Amarapura to the demand of explanation and atonement which it was of course the duty of the British Government instantly to prefer, but which was made in the same spirit of conciliation which had always characterised our communications with the Court of Ava. On the contrary, the Burmese local authorities have distinctly declared the determination of their sovereign to invade the British dominions unless their groundless claim to Shahpuri is unequivocally admitted.

Subsequently to the attack on the island of Shahpuri, the commanding officer and several of the crew of the Honourable Company's schooner *Sophia* were insidiously enticed on shore, and carried into the interior by the order of commissioners specially deputed to Arakan by the Burmese Court, and although subsequently released, they have been sent back without any explanation or apology for the insulting outrage.

The Burmese generals on the north-east have, at the same moment, advanced their troops into the country of Kachar, and occupied a post within only five miles of the frontier of Sylhet, notwithstanding that they were distinctly warned by the British authorities in that quarter that the petty State of Kachar was under the protection of the British Government, and that the movement of their troops must be regarded as an act of hostility to be repelled by force. In both quarters the Burmese chiefs have publicly declared their determination to enter the British territories in pursuit of alleged offenders against the Government of Ava, and have avowed intentions of open hostility as the alternative of our refusing to comply with their unjust and utterly inadmissible pretensions.

Whilst occupying their threatening position on the British frontier, the Burmese Government planned, moreover, the conquest of Jynthia, another chiefship situated similarly with Kachar in regard to the district of Sylhet, and which, having formerly been restored by the British authorities to the family of the reigning Rajah, after a temporary convulsion, had been more distinctly recognised as a dependency of Bengal. They called on the Rajah to acknowledge submission and allegiance to the King of Ava, and a demonstration was actually made to enter his territory, when the advance of the British troops frustrated the execution of their hostile design.

The deliberate silence of the Court of Amarapura, as well as the combination and extent of the operations undertaken by its officers, leave it no longer doubtful that the acts and declarations of the subordinate authorities are fully sanctioned by their sovereign, and that that haughty and barbarous Court is not only determined to withhold all explanation and atonement for past injuries, but meditates projects of the most extravagant and unjustifiable aggression against the British Government.

The Governor-General in Council, therefore, for the safety of our subjects and the security of our districts, already seriously alarmed and injured by the approach of the Burmese armies, has felt himself imperatively called on to anticipate the threatened invasion. The national honour no less obviously requires that atonement should be had for wrongs so wantonly inflicted and so insolently maintained, and the national interests equally demand that we should seek by an appeal to arms that security against future insult and aggression which the arrogance and grasping spirit of the Burmese Government have denied to friendly expostulation and remonstrance.

With these views and purposes, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it an act of indispensable duty to adopt such measures as are necessary to vindicate the honour of the British Government, to bring the Burmese to a just sense of its character and rights, to obtain an advantageous adjustment of our eastern boundary, and to preclude the recurrence of similar insult and aggression in future.

Still animated by a sincere desire for peace, and utterly averse from all purposes of aggrandizement, the Governor-General in Council will rejoice if the objects above mentioned can be accomplished without carrying the war to extremities. But to whatever length the conduct of the Burmese Government may render it necessary to prosecute hostilities, His Lordship in Council relies with confidence on the justice of our cause, on the resources of the Government, and on the approved valour of our troops, for the early and successful termination of the contest.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

The reply of Ava to this declaration was contained in a communication from the Viceroy of Pegu, reasserting the claim to Shahpuri, Chittagong and Dacca,

and advising the Governor-General, if he desired peace, to address a petition to Maha Bandula, who had been invested with authority to settle the matters in dispute.

The measures which, under the advice of the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.), the British Government in India decided on adopting for the prosecution of the war were as follows :—

I.—The expulsion of the Burmese from the territory they had recently annexed in Assam.

II.—To despatch an expedition by sea to subdue the maritime provinces of Ava, and, if possible, penetrate to the capital by the line of the Irrawadi river.

III.—To maintain a defensive attitude for the present on the Sylhet and Chittagong frontiers, merely strengthening the forces there so as to prevent any further incursions from the Burmese forces in Manipur and Arakan.

In conveying the Commander-in-Chief's opinion on this defensive policy, the Adjutant-General wrote as follows :—

"Any military attempt beyond this upon the internal dominions of the King of Ava His Excellency is inclined to deprecate, as, instead of armies, fortresses and cities, he is led to believe we should find nothing but jungle, pestilence and famine."

How the proposed measures were carried out is now to be related.

Chapter II.

Operations in Assam, Chittagong and Kachar.

Within a short time after the declaration of war, the force destined for the expulsion of the Burmese from Assam was assembled at Goalpara. It consisted of the following troops :—

A detachment of artillery (six 6-pounders.)

A detachment of irregular horse.*

Seven companies of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Bengal Native Infantry.

Six companies of the Rangpur Light Infantry.

The Dinajpur Local Infantry.†

A wing of the Champaran Light Infantry.†

The command was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, 2nd Battalion 21st Native Infantry,‡ then commanding the troops on the Eastern Frontier, and Captain Bayldon, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry,§ was appointed Brigade-Major.

The force moved forward from Goalpara on the 13th March 1824, taking the route along the banks of the Brahmaputra, and advancing on Gauhati, where the Burmese had stockaded themselves. On arriving there, however, on the 28th, Colonel Macmorine found that the enemy had abandoned their position and fled. After a pause, on account of want of information regarding the roads and the position of the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, with a wing of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Native

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* This detachment appears to have been made up partly of men belonging to the *ressallah* attached to the Rangpur Light Infantry, and partly of men belonging to that attached to the Ramgarh Battalion.

† Both disbanded in 1826 (G. G. O. No. 231, dated 5th October 1826).

‡ Afterwards the 42nd, now the 5th Bengal Native Light Infantry.

§ The late 3rd Native Infantry.

Infantry, was sent forward to Naugaon (Nowgong) Thence he advanced to Kaliabar, a post near the junction of the Kallang and Brahmaputra rivers, and to Hautbar, where the Burmese had entrenched themselves; but on the approach of Colonel Richards, they abandoned their stockades and retreated to Rangligarh, another of their posts some twenty miles further on. They returned, however, a few days later to re-occupy the deserted stockade, when they were met by a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Richardson, 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry, who defeated them with considerable loss.

The main body under Colonel Richards remained at Kaliabar, a small party only being detached to hold the stockade at Hautbar. This party the enemy attempted to cut off, but Captain Horsburgh, 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry, who commanded at Hautbar, inflicted on them so severe a defeat that they abandoned Rangligarh and retreated in great haste to Maura Mukh, where the Governor of Assam now concentrated the whole of his forces. Soon after this, the setting in of the rainy season brought the operations to a close, and, for reasons of supply, Colonel Richards (now in command of the whole force in Assam, in consquence of the death of Colonel Macmorine from cholera) found it necessary to fall back on Gauhati. With the exception of the capture of a stockade on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra by Captain Wallace at the head of some of the Rangpur Light Infantry, nothing further noteworthy occurred in Assam for some months.

The despatches and reports describing these operations are subjoined:—

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, Commanding the Eastern Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Gauhati, the 22nd May 1824.

You have been already apprised that Lieutenant-Colonel Richards had been detached to the eastward with the flotilla and 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry (not having at the time tonnage for the conveyance of more troops), to take up a position at Kaliabar for the purpose of giving protection to the country,

confidence to the inhabitants, and prevent (if possible) the Burmese returning to that quarter, when he found on his arrival that a part of the enemy had very unexpectedly made their appearance in the vicinity of that place. I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, by intelligence received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Kaliabar the 18th instant, it appears the enemy had evacuated the stockade at Hautbar, and had retired to a place called Rangligarh, about eight hours' march from the furthest post. Lieutenant-Colonel Richards accordingly countermanded the order that had been issued for the movement to Hautbar, and proceeded himself to Captain Horsburgh's camp to make another arrangement for the advance to Rangligarh.

On Lieutenant-Colonel Richards advancing with a havildar's guard and a few sowars to examine and give orders for demolishing the stockade which the enemy had evacuated, he was informed, on his arrival there, by a villager, that about sixty of them had returned to it. On this he immediately directed a party from Captain Horsburgh's detachment, of one *resalla* of cavalry and a company of infantry, under Lieutenant Richardson, of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry, up to the place, to endeavour to surprise them; and as the Lieutenant-Colonel had previously made his observations of the ground, he was enabled to direct Lieutenant Richardson, on his approach to the stockade, to lead the cavalry in a gallop round the edge of a jungle to the first open spot in the rear and across the road, and to send the infantry direct on the enemy's position (an unfinished stockade), with the view of forcing them upon the cavalry. This measure, I am happy to say, had the desired effect; the enemy fired a few shots on the advancing party without doing any injury, and then retired, in great confusion, in the direction where the cavalry were posted, who instantly charged and killed twenty of them and a *Phokun* (all real Burmese) without our sustaining any loss; but three horses are reported to have been wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Richardson in this affair, and my thanks are justly due to both of them, as well as to the officers and privates engaged on the occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards reports that he reinforced Captain Horsburgh's detachment, and instructed that officer to advance slowly upon Rangligarh (where there is a stockade), whilst he himself with the flotilla and the remainder of the force intended to make a corresponding movement by water and get to the rear of it, and endeavour to place the enemy between two fires, and prevent their escape.

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding the advanced force in Assam, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade at Gauhati, dated on the Kallang river, near Rangligarh, the 26th May 1824.

I have the pleasure to report, for the information of Brigadier Macmorine, that the enemy got a good drubbing from Captain Horsburgh's detachment on the evening of the 23rd instant. The Brigadier is aware that I posted Captain Horsburgh, with four companies and the *resalla*, in the stockade at Hautbar from which the enemy were driven by Lieutenant Richardson on the 17th instant. This position the enemy had the temerity to advance upon, with the view, it is supposed, of attacking it, for they were within three hundred yards before they were discovered by some of the camp followers, who were driven in. The enclosed is Captain Horsburgh's report to me. By his account it appears the enemy suffered a good deal, and about two hundred men were deprived of their arms. This defeat induced them to evacuate their stockade at Rangligarh yesterday morning, which Captain Horsbugh has destroyed.

Letter from Captain Horsburgh, Commanding a detachment of the 23rd Native Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding the advance in Assam, dated Kaliabar, the 24th May 1824.

The enemy have had the hardihood to come out of their stockade and attack our party, for which I am happy to say that some of them have paid dearly.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon there was an alarm given that the enemy were cutting up our grass-cutters. The picket marched out, and I got the rest of the men quickly under arms,—cavalry as well as infantry. When I came out to the picket I found them carrying on a brisk fire (Lieutenant Jones at its head) with the enemy, who were in the jungle to the right of the road, where they had planted a number of *jinjals*. I sent Lieutenant Jones to the right with the cavalry, with directions to endeavour (if possible) to get into their rear and intercept their retreat to their stockade at Rangligarh.

I ordered the picket to proceed along the banks of the river, and went myself with two companies into the jungle on the right of the road, advancing down in as good a line as the thick jungle would admit. The enemy only fired their *jinjals* once, and fled through the jungle, leaving their *jinjals* behind. In the meantime Lieutenant Jones, by dashing across with the horsemen to the river, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of about two hundred. Some escaped by swimming, about forty were killed by the sowars, a number were drowned, and several sabred or shot in the water. The picket which had marched along the banks of the river got up in time to kill several in the water. Several of

the enemy on horseback attempted to escape by swimming their horses, but were thrown from their saddles in the middle of the river; their horses or tattoos, swimming back, fell into our hands. We captured about seven tattoos, about eighteen *jinjals*, two very good brass drums, and a number of old muskets, &c., and several of the *jinjals* were loaded and contained seven balls.

I am happy to say we have suffered no loss among the sepoys, either killed or wounded.

I am, however, sorry to say that a daffadar of Gilbert's Horse* was shot through the body, and is since dead; three horses only were wounded.

Lieutenant Jones on this occasion acted with a great deal of credit to himself, and but for his exertions, the enemy would have got back to their stockade with a trifling loss indeed. I fear, however, about three hundred of the enemy regained their stockade.

ON the Chittagong frontier our affairs at this, the opening, stage of the war assumed an aspect the reverse of favorable. The force in that province, under the command of Colonel Shapland, consisted of the left wing of the 2nd Battalion 13th†, five companies of the 2nd Battalion 20th‡, and the whole of the 1st Battalion 23rd Bengal Native Infantry,§ together with the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, a newly raised Magh Levy, and a detachment of artillery, the whole amounting to about 3,000 men. These troops were concentrated at Chittagong, with the exception of a detachment under the command of Captain Noton, 1st Battalion 23rd, consisting of five companies of that battalion, and portions of the Provincial Battalion and Magh Levy, with two guns, which was in advance at Ramú, to check any attempt the enemy might make from Arakan.

In that province the Burmese had concentrated a force of upwards of ten thousand men, under the command of Maha Bandúla, and early in May 1824 a portion of this army crossed the Náf and took up a position at Ratnapallang, about fourteen miles to the south of Ramú. Captain Noton attempted to dislodge them, but was unsuccessful, and returned to Ramú, where he was joined by three companies of the 2nd Battalion

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* This was the cavalry attached to the Ramgarh Battalion, then commanded by Major Gilbert (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B.)

† The late 27th Bengal Native Infantry.

‡ The late 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

§ The late 45th Bengal Native Infantry.

20th Bengal Native Infantry, a reinforcement which brought his force up to a strength of about one thousand men. Encouraged by Captain Noton's want of success, the Burmese pushed on to Ramú, where, after some severe fighting, they, on the 17th May 1824, succeeded in defeating and almost annihilating the British force opposed to them. The officer in command having been killed, no formal despatch describing the disaster at Ramú was ever written, but full particulars of these affairs will be found in the following documents:

Report from Captain T. Noton, to the Major of Brigade at Chittagong, dated Camp Ramú, the 12th May 1824.

On the 11th instant, a *naik* from the Ratnapallang stockade came in with a Bengali villager, stating that the latter had seen the enemy advancing upon Ratnapallang with four chiefs and about one hundred and fifty men, wishing to negotiate, which the *naik* also stated to be the case.

2. Conceiving this to be some design of the enemy to put the jemadar off his guard and thereby more easily gain possession of the stockade, I determined upon moving with the whole of my disposable force to ascertain what their intentions were, leaving the convalescents of the 23rd, the whole of the Provincials, and one hundred Maghs to protect the cantonments and sick, in case the enemy might detach a party to outflank me.

3. I moved off about 5 P.M., the detachment of the 23rd Native Infantry leading. On our arriving near to the stockade (about half a mile), a heavy fire was opened upon us from the hills on the left of the road, which the enemy had taken possession of in numbers and fortified. Their larger guns were fired from the further hill, and the smaller ones from the lower, thereby completely commanding the road. The *naik* of the Provincial Battalion, who had come to give the report with the Bengali in the first instance, told me that we were very near the plain where the stockade was; I consequently pushed on with the detachment of the 23rd, and reached the plain. I then returned with a few men to bring on the guns, directing Ensign Campbell to follow, should I not join him in a short time. It was then, to my disappointment, that I found that two of the elephants had thrown their loads and blocked up the road. This, Captain Pringle reported to me, was the fault of the *mahouts*.

4. To extricate the gun, which, together with the gear, was hanging to the elephant, we were obliged to cut the ropes; but from the inexperience of Lieutenant Scott (having never seen guns carried on elephants before), and none of the *golandaz* being present, after many trials, and failing in all, I was obliged to leave it, and take steps for carrying away the ammunition, which the other elephant had thrown off, and also that which had been left on the road by some coolies, who had run off. Previous to this I had been joined by Ensign Campbell. We with difficulty succeeded in getting it away, chiefly by the exertions of the sepoys, the Maghs having hid themselves in the jungles,—with the exception of a very few, who assisted the sepoys. After this was effected, I proceeded quietly with a small party of sepoys and an elephant, and brought in the gun with as many things as I could find, though several articles are missing.

5. To give the men some rest and an opportunity of procuring water, I took up a position on the plain, and there remained on the alert during the night. One of the Maghs fancied he saw some Burmahs creeping towards us, and commenced a running fire, which was with difficulty stopped, otherwise we remained quiet. The enemy were firing and shouting the whole time. From the circumstance of the ammunition coolies having deserted, and the guns being rendered perfectly useless by the great deficiency in the detail of artillery, and not placing any confidence in the Maghs for support should we again have experienced a fire from the hills, even by taking a circuitous route, and there being no possibility of procuring supplies for the men, I deemed it most prudent to return again to Ramú, there to await the arrival of Captain Trueman's detachment*, as well as to obtain further information as to the strength of the enemy's force.

6. On my return to Ramú, I was surprised to hear that the jemadar, with his party from Ratnapallang, had arrived about two hours before.

7. I regret to say our loss has been severe; in all seven missing and eleven wounded. I am sorry to say that Ensign Bennett is among the latter, being severely wounded in the left arm, though I trust not of any very serious consequence. Ensign Campbell likewise received a hurt in the right ankle from a spent ball, and also some shots in his legs. The whole of the wounded are doing well.

8. I beg leave to state that there were a few of the Magh Levy that were under the immediate eye of Captain Pringle (to whom every credit is due for his exertions) who behaved with

* A detachment of the 2nd Battalion 20th (the late 40th) Native Infantry.

great coolness, and much to my satisfaction, as well in firing upon the enemy as in assisting our troops in carrying off the ammunition. The men of the detachment of the 23rd Native Infantry advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the suddenness of the attack upon them and the very heavy fire that was kept up for upwards of three hours from a hidden foe; and I deem it but justice to Ensigns Campbell and Bennett on the occasion to report that they both deserved the greatest credit for their coolness and exertions throughout.

9. I beg to add that Lieutenant Scott shewed every anxiety to bring the guns forward, but was prevented by the circumstances above mentioned.

Extract from a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C.B., Commanding the Chittagong Frontier, dated the 18th May 1824.

It is with the utmost concern that I have to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that as I was making preparations for advancing from this place towards the frontier, I received the melancholy intelligence of Captain Noton's detachment having been completely destroyed by the Burmese force on the 17th instant.

2. I received this information from Captain Brandon, commanding the left wing of the 23rd Regiment, who is, of course, retiring to join me. Under the present circumstances, I intend to recross the Sankar river, which is immediately behind me, and retire to Chittagong to provide for the defence of that station.

Extract from a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Povoleri, Commanding at Chittagong, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 19th May 1824.

With deep regret I acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the reports which reached me last night that Captain Noton's detachment of the chief part of the right wing of the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment, are cut off, after hard fighting the whole of the 16th. I fear all the officers have fallen but Lieutenant Scott, of the Artillery, who escaped, wounded. Captain Brandon, with the left wing, learning the disaster, is returning; he will retreat on Brigadier Shapland's division. The officers who will have fallen are Captain Noton, Lieutenant Grigg, Ensigns Campbell and Bennett, 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment; Captain Trueman and Lieutenant Codrington 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment; Doctor Maysmor, Artillery; Captain Pringle, Magh Levy.

Extract from a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C.B., Commanding the Chittagong Frontier, dated the 20th May 1824.

I have the honour to report, for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, being joined by the detachment of the 1st Battalion 23rd Native Infantry Regiment, I returned to Chittagong this morning with the detachment which was advancing towards Ramú when the disastrous event occurred at that place.

I enclose a report of the officers who have escaped after the action.

Report of the action at Ramú, received from Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant Codrington and Ensign Campbell, dated Chittagong, the 20th May 1824.

Information having been required relative to the retreat of Captain Noton's detachment from Ramú on the 17th instant, we, being the only surviving officers, beg leave to forward a condensed statement of the circumstances which have fallen under our observation, for the information of Brigadier Shapland, C.B., commanding the district.

2. The Burmese, amounting, it is supposed, to ten thousand men, advanced on Ramú from the Ratnapallang road, and encamped on the south side of the river on the 13th instant. On the following evening, being within gunshot, and advancing apparently with the intention of fording the river, a party, with two six-pounders, under the command of Captain Trueman, was detached for the purpose of annoying the enemy and frustrating any attempt to cross. This our troops effected.

3. On the 15th, however, the enemy, at 8 A.M., advanced, and commenced entrenching themselves about three hundred yards in front of our position, the right flank of which was protected by the river and by a tank about sixty paces in advance. This being surrounded by a high embankment, serving as a breast-work, was occupied by the picket, who opened and kept up without intermission a fire on the enemy during the whole day and following night. Our position was strengthened in the rear by a similar tank to that in front, for the defence of which a strong detachment from the Provincial Battalion and Magh Levy was allotted.

4. On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, opened trenches on our left flank, and had considerably advanced those in front. A desultory fire was continued during the next twenty-four hours from each tank, but with little effect on either side. By daybreak on the 17th,

the enemy had carried on their trenches to within twelve paces of the picket, and had also approached to within a short distance of the tank in our rear. They gained possession of the latter about 10 A.M., the troops defending it having quitted their post and fled with precipitation. The consternation caused by this quickly spread, and they were almost immediately followed by the remainder of the Magh Levy. The elephants (on one of which Lieutenant Scott, who had been severely wounded, was tied) were alarmed at the tumult, and fled.

5. Shortly after this (our rear being now undefended), Captain Noton ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order for about half a mile, the two six-pounders being from necessity abandoned. The enemy's cavalry, however, pressing hard upon the rear of the column, a square was ordered to be formed, but, in consequence of the excessive fatigue and privation which the troops had previously undergone, rendering them absolutely incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the overwhelming masses of the enemy pouring in on them on every side, the utmost exertions of the officers to preserve discipline were unavailing, and on our arrival at the river, the sepoys dispersed in every direction, and individual safety became the primary object of each. Under these lamentable circumstances, Ensigns Codrington and Campbell, having seen the other officers cut to pieces by the enemy, together with the greater part of the detachment, and deeming all further chance of resistance hopeless, escaped, the former, closely pursued, to Cox's Bazar, and thence by water to Chittagong, and the latter, who was slightly wounded, by a circuitous route through the hills to the same place.*

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* The following officers were killed in the Ramú disaster, 17th May 1824:—

Captain Thomas Noton, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, Commanding the detachment.

Captain William Louis Trueman, 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain Robert Pringle, 18th Bengal Native Infantry, Commanding the Magh Levy.

Lieutenant Mark Grigg, 46th Native Infantry, serving with the 45th Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Bennett, 45th Bengal Native Infantry.

Assistant-Surgeon Humphry Maysmor.

Subadar Harak Sing, 40th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaik Manúllah, 40th Native Infantry.

Subadar Bachú Ram, 45th Native Infantry.

The only officers who survived were —

Lieutenant James W. Scott
Ensign Kenneth Campbell, 45th Native Infantry } Wounded.
,, Robert Codrington.

The number of men killed, wounded, and taken prisoner was about 250.

Extracts from the "Government Gazette."

July 8th, Ramú.—As the details hitherto published of the affair at Ramú convey but an imperfect notion of the whole circumstances which occurred on that disastrous occasion, we avail ourselves of * * * a narrative drawn up by one of the surviving officers * * *

The narrative is nearly as follows:—

On the morning of the 13th, the enemy appeared, advancing from Ramkot and the Ratnapallang road, and occupied, as they arrived, the hills east of Ramú. The picket under the officer on duty was detached to reconnoitre and oppose any attempt of the enemy to ford the river, with orders also to fire on them if they approached within musket-shot on the opposite bank. The enemy remained stationary till about 3 P.M., when a large body (probably half their force) took up a position under the hills to the southward, which led us to expect that they would attack us in the course of the night, and the troops accordingly remained under arms. The enemy, however, engaged themselves in strengthening their position with breast-works, and about noon, on the following day, abandoned it, and rejoined the other body. On their way they halted, and Captain Noton communicated with two horsemen, who approached the opposite bank of the river, who disavowed any hostile intention of the Burmese towards us, but desired only that some rebellious subjects under our protection should be delivered up to them, offering at the same time to explain further the views of the Burmese, provided Captain Noton would allow them to cross the river with a guard of one hundred horsemen, and guarantee the safety of that party. Captain Noton, however, placing little confidence in these assertions, rejected their proposal, and the enemy again moved off. The horsemen appeared to be Mussulmen of Hindoostan, and one of them mentioned his having been formerly in Skinner's Horse,* and repeated, as a proof of it, the names of several officers in the Honourable Company's service. We had no means of ascertaining correctly the numbers of the enemy's force, but from their occupying, when encamped, an extent of ground upwards of a mile in length, it was generally considered that they could not have amounted to less than ten thousand fighting men (including about two hundred cavalry), besides at least an equal number of coolies and camp followers. Captain Noton's force consisted of the right wing of the 1st Battalion 23rd Native Infantry, which had been

* The present 1st Bengal Cavalry.

reduced by sickness to about two hundred and fifty men fit for duty, three companies of the 2nd Battalion 20th Native Infantry, not exceeding one hundred men, about two hundred and fifty of the Provincial Battalion, and four hundred of the Magh Levy,—amounting altogether to 1,000 men. Although Captain Noton placed little confidence on the Provincials, from their conduct on a former occasion, or on the Magh Levy, from the little military instruction they had received, and the short period they had been in the service, yet so confidently did he depend on being joined in a day or two by reinforcements from Chittagong, that he determined, with the concurrent opinion of every officer present, to defend, against such superior numbers, the post which he commanded.

On the evening of the 14th (the enemy's whole force being concentrated on the opposite bank of the river, apparently with an intention of crossing at a favourable opportunity), the two six-pounders, with Captain Trueman's detachment and the picket, were detached for the purpose of annoying the enemy in their encampment, and preventing their fording the river, should they attempt it. Several rounds of grape and shrapnel were fired from the six-pounders with effect, and appeared to create much confusion. On our return to camp, a party of the enemy came round to the river, and the picket was engaged in a sharp skirmish with them, the two six-pounders returning the fire of their *jinjals*, which were quickly silenced. The enemy had, in the meantime, set fire to most of the surrounding villages and huts, and our troops remained on the alert the whole night in expectation of an attack.

On the following morning (15th), the enemy crossed the river unobserved, and advanced in great numbers, but without any regularity, towards a tank, of which they took possession. Captain Noton, directing the picket to occupy the second tank, (which, as well as all the other tanks, was surrounded by a high embankment, serving as a breast-work), took up his position behind an embankment about three feet high, which completely surrounded our camp, of which the 20th and 23rd Native Infantry, with the two six-pounders, occupied the front or eastern face, the right flank being protected by the river and the tank, and the Provincials and Magh Levy (with the exception of a strong party of the former and two hundred and fifty of the latter, allotted for the defence of a third tank) were posted on the north face. The two six-pounders opened a destructive fire on the enemy at a distance of about two hundred and thirty yards, as they ran across

the plain to reach the tank, and the picket also commenced a fire on them when within musket-shot, but they so cautiously concealed themselves in the neighbouring huts and behind trees, and so expeditiously entrenched themselves, that our fire could not have been very effectual. About 10 A.M., the enemy appearing to meditate an attack on the picket, it was reinforced by the detachment of the 2-20th, under Captain Trueman, who shortly afterwards was slightly wounded. A party of the Magh Levy had been in the meantime detached to a small spot of rising ground, on our left, within musket shot of the tank occupied by the enemy, on whom they kept up a constant fire the greater part of the day. Captain Trueman's detachment, after remaining with the picket till sunset, and keeping up a desultory fire on the enemy, who exposed themselves as little as possible, was withdrawn, leaving the usual picket of eighty men for the defence of the tank.

Information was this day received from Chittagong that the left wing of the 1-23rd Native Infantry, under Captain Brandon, would leave that place on the 13th and join us with all practicable expedition, and Captain Noton, having now every reason to expect with certainty the arrival of this reinforcement on the evening of the 16th, persevered in his former determination to defend his post till that time.

Captain Pringle, commanding the Magh Levy, and Ensign Bennett, 23rd Native Infantry, were slightly wounded in the course of the day, the former whilst trying to restore order amongst a party of Provincials, who were quitting their post in confusion, and the latter in reinforcing with his company the tank defended by the Provincials, who also betrayed symptoms of alarm. The picket continued the fire on the enemy throughout the night, and on the morning of the 16th it was found that they had considerably advanced their trenches, but were still at such a distance from our main body that the picket only was engaged with them. We were not, however, out of the reach of the enemy's musket balls, which appeared to range much further than ours, and Lieutenant Scott, in directing the guns to another position, was severely wounded, and was obliged to quit the field instantly. The enemy took an opportunity, about noon, of setting fire to the Magh barracks in our rear, but no advantage of any importance was gained on either side. About 9 P.M., Captain Noton received information that the Provincials had betrayed an intention of deserting us and going over to the enemy, and on repairing to the spot, the elephants were found loaded with their baggage, and appeared on the very point of starting. Captain Noton instantly secured the ringleaders, and took measures to prevent the remainder from carrying their intention into effect.

Under such unlooked-for and unfortunate circumstances, Captain Noton at first determined instantly to commence a retreat, which, from the darkness of the night, would have been undertaken at the most favourable opportunity, and with that intention directed Lieutenant Scott (severely wounded) to be fastened on an elephant, to enable him to accompany the detachment. Reluctant, however, to quit the post, which he had so long and so successfully defended, without allowing the enemy to gain a single advantage over him, and anxiously, but confidently, expecting to be joined in a few hours by Captain Brandon's detachment, he at length (depending solely on the courage and good discipline of the regular troops in the event of an attack) once more resolved, with the concurrence of the officers, to hold out till the arrival of the wished-for reinforcement, which it was considered could not be delayed beyond the following morning.

The enemy were very active during the night in carrying on their trenches, keeping up, at the same time, a constant fire, which was returned by the picket. On the morning of the 17th, Ensign Campbell, on being relieved from picket duty, was slightly wounded, in passing between the tanks to our position, where the enemy's fire was so severe and dangerous, that Captain Noton had directed the picket to be relieved before daybreak. The enemy's nearest trench appeared, at daybreak, to be within thirty yards of the picket, and shortly afterwards a single man advanced, and being protected from our musketry in a recumbent posture by the raised site of a Bengali hut, which had been burnt on the preceding day, commenced entrenching himself within twelve paces of the picket, and was quickly joined by numbers from the enemy's main force. The tank in our possession was also similarly invested, and the fire on both sides was now incessant, and at so short a distance proportionably formidable and effectual. At about 9 A.M. the Provincials became so alarmed at the near approach of the enemy that they quitted their post and fled with precipitation; the two hundred and fifty of the Magh Levy followed their example, and the tank was instantly taken possession of by the enemy; the remaining body of the Magh Levy almost immediately followed, and the elephants (on one of which Lieutenant Scott was fastened) took fright also, and ran off with the fugitives at full speed.

It will be clearly seen that our position became untenable (or at least comparatively so) the instant that either of the two tanks which we defended fell into the hands of the enemy; and very nearly surrounded as we now were by an enemy, whose numbers were from the first overwhelming, and had been daily increasing since the 15th, and left to oppose them with a body of men not

exceeding four hundred, fatigued and exhausted from having constantly remained under arms, day and night, since the morning of the 13th, without any interval of rest or any other sustenance but that which a handful of rice occasionally afforded them, we had no other alternative but to attempt a retreat instantly. The bugle was sounded repeatedly for the recall of the picket, but from the heavy fire which was kept up at the time, it was not heard, and as there was no time to lose, the detachment commenced its retreat. The officer on picket, in the meantime, totally ignorant of Captain Noton's intention, and anxiously looking out for Captain Brandon's detachment, which was erroneously reported to be in sight, perceived by chance the retrograde movement of the detachment after it had proceeded a considerable distance. The picket was then instantly withdrawn, and joined the main body, which (having from necessity abandoned the two six-pounders) proceeded in tolerable order for about half a mile, keeping up a desultory fire on the enemy, who poured in on us on every side in immense numbers. On the arrival of the enemy's cavalry, who fell upon our rear and cut to pieces numbers of sepoys, the detachment quickened its pace, and the utmost combined exertions of the officers to preserve the ranks and effect the formation of a square were unavailing, and each corps and company presently became so intermingled with each other that all order and discipline became at an end. The exertions of the officers, both European and Native, to restore order were nevertheless persevered in till our arrival at the river, when the detachment dispersed, and each sepoy hastily divesting himself of his arms, accoutrements, and clothes, plunged into the river and endeavoured to gain the opposite bank. Captain Noton, who was on foot, having been left in the rear by the rapid pace of the detachment, was overtaken by the enemy, who having brought him to the ground by a musket ball, barbarously cut him to pieces. Captain Trueman was overtaken under similar circumstances by the enemy's horse, who dismounted and cut him down in cold blood. Captain Pringle and Ensign Bennett were killed in attempting to cross the river (which was not fordable), but Ensign Campbell succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety, and escaped to the hills, whence he afterwards proceeded towards Chittagong, and reached that place with much difficulty on the 20th. Lieutenant Codrington made repeated attempts to cross the river on horseback, but at length, finding himself followed by some of the enemy's horse, escaped (closely pursued by them a great part of the way) to Cox's Bazar, and thence by water to Chittagong. Lieutenant Scott also escaped on the elephant before alluded to, but the concurrent account of the sepoys who have escaped leave no room to hope

that either of the remaining officers (Lieutenant Grigg and Dr. Maysmor) could have been equally fortunate.

It is but justice to the regular troops engaged to state that they behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery throughout, and it was not until the enemy's horse had cut to pieces numbers in our rear that any confusion or alarm was betrayed. The Magh Levy also conducted themselves equally well till the Provincials set them a disgraceful example, which, considering all circumstances, it is not perhaps surprising that they followed.

Extracts from the "Government Gazette."

May 31st, Chittagong.—Accounts received from Chittagong between the 22nd and 25th instant represent that tranquility is greatly restored, and that large bodies of the Maghs had arrived in the neighbourhood, whom the Magistrate was endeavouring to settle in some convenient situation, their services being considered of the greatest use in the event of offensive operations, as little reliance could be placed on any other class of the inhabitants.

The following particulars respecting the fate of the officers engaged in the affair at Ramú, had been collected from various accounts given by the sepoys and others who had been present in the action and found their way back to Chittagong. Captain Noton, it is said, was cut down by the enemy after the complete dispersion of his detachment. A subadar of the Provincials declares that he saw him spike the two six-pounders with his own hand immediately before he fell. Captain Trueman appears to have been destroyed by some of the enemy's horse, when unarmed and defenceless, after the close of the action. Lieutenant Grigg is supposed to have fallen by a musket shot during the engagement. Captain Pringle is said to have been attacked and killed by two of the enemy's cavalry when endeavouring to make his escape on horseback. Ensign Bennett is believed to have been killed while attempting to swim across the Ramú river. Of Mr. Maysmor's fall no particular information had transpired, but there was not the slightest reason to hope that he had escaped.

On the 22nd instant, a sepoy of the 23rd Regiment, who had been taken prisoner at Ramú, arrived in company with a Bengali Zemindar, bringing a letter from the Burmese commanders, a translation of which will be found below:—

Translation of a letter from the Rajah of Arakan and other Burmese authorities.

Our master, the lord of the white elephant, the great chief, the protector of the poor and oppressed, wishes that the people of both countries should remain in peace and quiet.

2. The Bengalis of Chittagong excited a dispute about the *deep* of Shahpuri, which belongs to Arakan. To prevent all dissension, by orders of Ezumaba Sunadwuddee, the general, a letter was sent by Hussain Ullee Dubashi, to the Judge of Chittagong, who wisely relinquished the *deep* of Shahpuri as belonging to Arakan. After this, some mischievous persons misled the English gentlemen, and caused a dispute and an encounter between the English soldiers and our people, whereon the general advanced from Pegu with a large force into Arakan, and with a view to the tranquility of the two great countries, came to Ratnapallang and sent a message calculated to benefit both parties, through Hussain Ullee Dubashi, to the Bengali captain and commandant of the stockade.

3. While this conference was going on, a number of Bengali and Magh sepoys arrived from Ramú, and began to fire with musket and cannon at the Burmese, among whom Hussain Ullee was wounded.

4. On this, the Burmese also commenced the combat, and putting the Bengali and Magh troops to flight, shewed forbearance and refrained from killing them. The *sardars* forbade them killing any one. Still no letter came from the Judge of Chittagong, and therefore we remained at Ramú.

5. Our soldiers injured none of the poor inhabitants, and committed no oppressions, and destroyed no inhabitants, yet the English gentlemen, with the Bengali sepoys, began firing upon us from muskets and cannons. At last the Burmese *sardars* advanced with a *dabashi* to say what would have contributed to pacify both States. On this, the Bengali sepoys began a fire, which the Burmese were obliged to return; a battle ensued, many were killed, many wounded, and many put to flight. The people of Ramú set fire to their own village and burned it. The Judge and Colonel of Chittagong, the generals and chieftains of Calcutta, are all men of wisdom and intelligence. From their keeping and protecting the traitor Hynja, all of these calamities arise. We send this letter by a Bengali whom we took at Ramú. 8th Jeth 1186, Magh Era.

Extract from a despatch from Colonel Shapland, C.B., Commanding the Chittagong Frontier, dated the 21st May 1824.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the account received by Mr. Robertson from Chuckeriah mentions that the enemy had arrived at that place. I am making every preparation for them in my power by strengthening the hills which I have selected as a position for the troops. I have as yet received no report of the

actual march of the wing of the 15th Native Infantry,* though I trust it must be now on its way, as I repeated the urgency of my receiving every reinforcement which could be spared from Dacca.

2. I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday that Ensign Campbell, of the 23rd, had arrived here slightly wounded, having escaped with a few of the men of his company. The enemy, by every account, in the affair at Ramú, gave no quarter whatever.

3. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the Ramú detachment escaped, as some men belonging to it daily arrive. As soon as I can collect an accurate statement of them, I shall have the honour of forwarding it.

Shortly after the defeat of Captain Noton at Ramú, a smart action took place off Mangdú Creek, on the coast of Arakan, between the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Vestal*, aided by two small gunboats, and a fleet of Burmese war boats. This is described in the following report by Lieutenant Guy, the Commander of the *Vestal*:—

Letter from Lieutenant J. W. Guy, Commanding the East India Company's cruiser "Vestal," to Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C.B., dated Chittagong river, the 6th June 1824.

I have the honour to report the arrival of the Honourable Company's cruiser *Vestal* in Chittagong river, having on board the undermentioned passengers *viz.*, the subadar of the Chittagong Provincial Detachment, the *darogah*, the Magh jemadar and thirty-one of his sepoys, with a number of Mussulmen, who placed themselves under my protection.

On Thursday, the 3rd June, at 7 A. M., the subadar in charge of the stockade at Tek Náf came on board, accompanied by one sepoy, and informed me that the troops under his command had mutinied the preceding evening by refusing to fire on the Burmese, who had surrounded the stockade with a force amounting to about one hundred and fifty horse with a numerous body of foot; that he had spiked the great gun and thrown its ammunition into the well, and would also have destroyed the magazine, containing twenty-one boxes of musket cartridges, had not the sepoys threatened to kill him should he attempt it; he then fled the fort, and escaped to the ship. On hearing this, I weighed anchor, and stood down the river. I shortly after saw about one hundred war

* 1st Battalion (the late 30th Bengal Native Infantry.)

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boats drawn out in a line off Mangdú creek. On our nearer approach, a canoe was despatched, with five hands in her, ordering me to surrender the vessel, or they would take her by force and kill every man on board. This message I answered with a broadside from my great guns. They kept up a smart fire for about ten minutes, then retreated into Mangdú creek. The two gunboats, under Messrs. Laughton and Boyé, chased them upon this, and poured in several well-directed showers of grape and cannister, which did great execution. They then returned, after having taken four prisoners from the abovementioned canoe.

I then tacked, and stood towards Shahpúri island, under which several boats lay. They endeavoured to escape, but finding themselves cut off by the gunboats, they ran their boats on shore and fled into the jungle, but not before numbers were destroyed by the volleys of grape poured into them from the gunboat. The rest of the boats having escaped, I stood for the new stockade, fired a broadside into it whilst passing, and then ran down, and anchored off the south-eastern point of Shahpúri island for the night. I should imagine about twelve or fourteen boats were destroyed, as I observed them floating out of Mangdú creek after the attack, completely shattered by the great guns. I also beg leave to report the great zeal and activity evinced by the officers on board the vessel, as also the high-spirited conduct of Messrs. Laughton and Boyé, each commanding a gunboat. Finding the means of obtaining water and provisions thus cut off, and deeming my stay in the Náf to be of no further utility, I weighed anchor the next morning at daylight for this place, where I now have the honour to report myself.

THE defeat at Ramú created the greatest consternation throughout Bengal. It was expected that the enemy, flushed with triumph, would advance immediately on Chittagong and Dacca, and Calcutta itself was not considered safe. Reinforcements were rapidly poured into Chittagong,—the 44th Foot from Calcutta, and the 30th Native Infantry*, from Dacca; and the 10th and 16th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, which had been intended for the reinforcement of the army under Sir Archibald Campbell in Ava, were brought to the same place. The troops in Sylhet, under Colonel Innes, were also moved southwards, but were countermanded before they reached Chittagong. The Burmese, however, made no attempt to improve their

* Late the 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry.

victory, which was consequently barren of results, and before the end of July they had actually abandoned their position in British territory and retired into Arakan, whence, soon after, Maha Bandúla and the best of the force under his command were recalled into Ava to oppose the advance of the British forces under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, the proceedings of which will be related hereafter.

But backward as were the Burmese leaders in taking advantage of the success they had achieved, they were not more so than were the British in trying to recover the *prestige* they had lost. No attempt was made to avenge the defeat at Ramú: the defensive policy previously determined on was strictly adhered to, and soon the advent of the rainy season put an end to all operations.

As already related, the Burmese forces had withdrawn entirely from Kachar after the action at Dudhpatli. The retirement of the British troops from that province, and their subsequent march to the south after the Ramú disaster, tempted the enemy to return, and by the beginning of June they had advanced from Manipur and re-occupied their former positions at Talain, Dudhpatli and Jatrapur, with a force of about eight thousand men, which, it was given out, was only the advanced guard of an army intended for the invasion of the British provinces.

The alarm caused by the Ramú affair having subsided, Colonel Innes retraced his steps, and reached Sylhet on the 12th June 1824, and, after a few days' rest, marched into Kachar in view to driving the Burmese out, his force consisting of about one thousand two hundred men, composed of the 14th* and 39th† Bengal Native Infantry, part of the Sylhet Local Battalion,‡ and a detachment of artillery. He arrived at Bhadrapur on the 20th June, and, proceeding by water up the Barak river, reached Jatrapur on the 27th, but the enemy had evacuated that place before his arrival.

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* Late the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry.

† Late the 2nd Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

‡ The present 44th Bengal Native Infantry.

He next proceeded to dislodge the enemy from Talain, but the attempt proved unsuccessful, and eventually the force, worn out by the fatigues of the service and by exposure during almost incessant rain, was compelled to fall back to Jatrapur and thence to retire to Bhadrapur. Further movements on this side were suspended until the conclusion of the rainy season; and in October the Burmese evacuated Talain and retreated into Manipur.

The particulars of these operations are given in detail in the following despatches:

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, dated the 27th June 1824.

His Excellency is already in possession of what has transpired on this frontier up to the 22nd instant, and I now beg to state that, owing to the rapidity of the current of the Barak river the banks of which are so overgrown with an impenetrable grass jungle, and, in many parts, under water, as to render tracking impossible, I have been obliged to warp up, and did not reach the mouth of the Gogra Nullah till the evening of the 25th instant.

2. Having heard that from this *nullah* a passage across the *jheels* to the hill of Talain might possibly be effected, a movement which would have enabled me to turn the enemy's advanced position at that place, I resolved on making the attempt, but had not proceeded far before I discovered the channel to be too narrow to admit the passage of the large boats on which the ordnance is embarked, and I therefore returned into the Barak river this morning, and am now in progress to Jatrapur.

3. My operations after reaching that place will be guided entirely by circumstances, and of which no time shall be lost in making His Excellency fully acquainted.

4. I deemed it advisable to take advantage of my proximity to the enemy, whilst on the Gogra Nullah, to reconnoitre their position, and accordingly detached Lieutenant Fisher, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Lieutenant Craigie, staff to my detachment, for that purpose. From the report of these officers, as well as from my own observations, I learnt that the hill of Talain is strongly stockaded, and that the enemy are there in considerable number.

P. S.—It has rained with little intermission since we left Sylhet, and the country is consequently inundated.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated on the Barak, before Talain, the 5th July, 1824.

I have the honour herewith to forward a present state of the detachment under my command, and in continuation of my weekly reports, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I beg to acquaint you that I arrived before the enemy's stockaded position of Talain this morning. A reconnaissance was immediately made, the result of which Lieutenant Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has reported through the Quartermaster-General of the Army for His Excellency's information, since which I have myself closely viewed the enemy's position. It appears a place of very considerable strength, and the garrison seem numerous and determined. In addition to the natural difficulties of the place, and which must be allowed to be great, the enemy have stockaded themselves with care, and are provided with numerous heavy trunks of trees to hurl down on the assailants. The position, however, which I have fixed on for the battery I am in hopes will enable me to enfilade the works, and as there are many grass huts on the summit and sides of the hill, I trust that by firing them I may be able to drive the garrison out of this strong position.

When last I had the honour to address you, I mentioned my intention of not acting offensively against the Burmese till joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen. Having however taken into consideration the small reinforcement which Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen brings with him (350 muskets), I have determined to open batteries against Talain to-morrow morning.

In order that His Excellency may be made aware of my situation, and how little I risk by commencing operations at present, I beg to explain that the post of Jatrapur, where Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, I expect, will be to-morrow, is not in a direct line upwards of one mile and three quarters from my present position, and although from the rapidity of the current and the want of tracking ground it has taken me four days to reach Talain, a party unencumbered with guns from Jatrapur might march over to support me, if necessary, in as many hours.

His Excellency will no doubt observe by the enclosed present state that sickness both amongst men and officers is increasing, and it is with reference to the unhealthiness of the climate that I am anxious if possible to drive the enemy from their strongholds in the vicinity of our frontier, and thus put an end to the campaign.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C. B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated on the river before Talain, the 6th July 1824.

In continuation of my despatch of yesterday, I have the honour to report that a battery was opened on the stockaded position of Talain this morning at 6 o'clock.

The shells from both howitzers and six-pounders were thrown with the greatest precision, but the round shot from the latter, I regret to say, had scarcely any effect on the strong palisades surrounding the work; the palisades in question being heavy trunks of trees. I regret also to add that the carcasses when thrown from the howitzers went wide of the mark, and consequently the firing of the huts on the sides and summit of the hill which I expected has not been accomplished.

The guns are now posted on a rising ground about 600 yards to the south-west of the stockade, but I purpose to-morrow carrying the four six-pounders to a small hill directly south of the enemy's position.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated before Talain, the 7th July 1824.

In continuation of my last despatch, I have the honour, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to report that on the afternoon of yesterday, about five o'clock, the enemy made an attempt to turn the right of my position by occupying a high hill in the rear of a rising ground, where a working party was employed in clearing the jungle for the purpose of enabling me to place my guns in battery on it this morning. I directed the Rajah Gambhir Sing, whose local knowledge is excellent, with a body of his infantry, to take the enemy in rear, and at the same time threw forward a strong detachment to support the working party. After a short skirmish, the enemy were driven from their position, and I succeeded in retaining the spot I had fixed on for the guns. During the night a breast-work was thrown up, and this morning at daybreak the guns opened from it at the distance of 400 yards.

Three natives of Kachar, who this morning made their escape from the enemy, state their loss from the effects of yesterday's shells to be very considerable, though they screen themselves in a measure from the severity of the fire by burrowing in the ground.

The only casualties consequent to the skirmish of yesterday were one man killed and three wounded of the Rajah Gambhir

Sing's infantry, and one recruit of the 16th (or Sylhet) Local Battalion* wounded.

Although the artillery has been playing on the enemy's works with the greatest steadiness during the day, the fire has not had the desired effect, and the enemy still continue in possession of the place. Many of them have been killed and many more wounded, but till further reinforcements join me to enable me to extend my operations, I am not sanguine in my hopes of carrying the position, being well aware how much depends upon the success of the present campaign, and how hurtful to the interests of the State any reverse or check would be at the present moment.

The carcasses from which I expected so much, I regret to say, have entirely failed, and although many were thrown into the stockade with great precision, not one of them ignited. This is most probably attributable to the last five months of damp weather.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, with the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, was at Jatrapur yesterday, and I have sent elephants for the conveyance of his detachment to this place, where I hope he will be to-morrow; by coming over land he will save at least three days.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated on the Barak, off Jatrapur, the 8th July 1824.

Since I had the honour to address you yesterday, circumstances have transpired under which I have deemed it advisable to raise the siege of Talain.

I shall have the honour to report particulars tomorrow; in the meantime I beg to state that my principal reasons for retiring were the exhausted state of my detachment and the howitzers becoming unserviceable.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, dated on the Barak, off Jatrapur, the 9th July 1824.

In continuation of my despatch of last night, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the morning of yesterday, a little after daylight, the enemy in great numbers made a sudden and unexpected attack on the height immediately in rear of the battery, which had been occupied by Gambhir Sing's followers, and succeeded in driving them from it.

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* The present 44th Bengal Native Infantry.

I immediately sent off a party to endeavour to get on the hills on their flank, but I regret to say this attempt failed, as it was discovered on approaching that the enemy had occupied the whole line of hills in immense numbers, and that there was no prospect of attacking them with any chance of success; the party was therefore recalled, and the battery being no longer tenable, it being so entirely commanded by the heights now in the occupation of the enemy, I was under the necessity of drawing off the guns. I have, however, to observe that this measure was determined on before, in consequence of the howitzers having become unserviceable and the exhausted state both of the artillery and infantry of my detachment, the former having been in the batteries from the morning of the 6th till the 8th instant. I think it my duty to bring to the notice of His Excellency the very zealous exertions of this arm of the service; the practice was beyond praise, and the shot and shells were thrown with a precision which could not be surpassed, but the six-pounder shot were found to have no effect on the enemy's works, although the shells must have done considerable execution.

The carcasses, from being damp, did not, as I before reported, ignite, and consequently were useless.

I feel myself much indebted to Captain Smith for his great exertions during the three days the battery was open, and to Lieutenant Huthwaite, who, though labouring under a severe fever, rendered me the most essential service.

I regret to say that from the commanding position of the heights the guns were not withdrawn from the battery without some slight loss on our part, and which from the advantage possessed by the enemy might have been much greater had they not been kept in check by the steadiness of the troops in the battery under the command of Captain Cowslade, of the 39th Regiment, whose conduct was particularly conspicuous.

I deemed it advisable to re-embark my detachment yesterday, afternoon, and to fall back on Jatrapur, where I have taken up an eligible position on both sides of the Barak river, and within two miles of the enemy's works, where I shall remain till reinforced, and then act as circumstances may require.

It may perhaps occur to His Excellency that heights of such importance as those commanding the batteries ought not to have been entrusted to the protection of irregular troops, but I beg to observe that the strength of my detachment did not admit of such an extended line of operations, and from the gallant manner in which Gambhir Sing's followers behaved the night before I had the fullest confidence in them.

I have been induced to fix upon Jatrapur for a halting place, from the advantages it offers of an easy communication with Bhadrapur and the other parts of the Sylhet frontier.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the unfavourableness of the country for offensive and protracted operations at this season of the year, and the total impracticability of dislodging the enemy from their very strong positions, except by surrounding them and cutting off their supplies. During the operations before Talain the officers and men of my detachment were exposed waist high in water, and were completely exhausted from the severity of the duty and the excessive heat of the sun.

It is matter of much regret to me that I left Bhadrapur before I was joined by a large reinforcement, but at the time I did so Talain was reported merely a picket or post of observation, and its occupation I considered of very great moment to the success of any operations which might hereafter be intended. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, with six companies of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, joined me by marching over land from Jatrapur yesterday morning.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under my command in the affair of yesterday.

Return of killed and wounded in action with the Burmese near Talain, on the 8th July 1824.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Grand Total.
	British Officers.	Native Officers	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
14th Bengal Native Infy.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
39th ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9	12
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	15	
Grand Total ...	2					17					19

(Sd.) P. CRAIGIE, *Lieut.*, *Detachment Staff.*

(Sd.) W. INNES, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Comdg. the Sylhet Frontier.*

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the river near Bhadrapur, the 25th October 1824.

I have the honour, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to report that intimation having been received from some of the *harkaras* of the Intelligence Department that the Burmese army in Kachar were retiring towards Manipur, I directed a reconnaissance this morning to be made. Accordingly, a party under the command of Captain Hawes, accompanied by Lieutenant Fisher, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, proceeded up the Barak river at daybreak, attended by the flotilla, to Jatrapur, where a disembarkation was effected, and the party marched across to Talain, which place was found evacuated, and the works partly destroyed. From the intelligence collected from the natives of Kachar, who had been captives with the Burmese, it appears that the main body of the army, which occupied a large cantonment at Dudhpatli, left, in progress to Manipur, early yesterday morning, and the rear-guard vacated Talain early last night. The same body is said to be now at Banskandi, on the route to Manipur, and distant from my present position four days' march in the dry season; but at present, I regret to say, the country remains so much under water that it would be impossible to march regular troops across, consequently the enemy are now beyond pursuit.

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the river near Panchgaon, the 30th October 1824.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I proceeded up the Barak river on the morning of the 26th, towards the posts lately occupied by the Burmese force at Talain and Dudhpatli. The first-named place is occupied by a detachment of the 52nd Regiment* under Captain Lister, and I have instructed that officer to have the outward defences destroyed, the palisades on the summit renewed, and the hill itself rendered tenable by a small body of men. The stockades on the heights to the south of Talain have been directed to be destroyed also.

The Burmese position at Dudhpatli consisted of seven stockades of a most formidable nature; from their extent and the number of huts, I should not imagine the strength of the enemy to have been less than ten thousand men. The whole of the

* Late the 1st Battalion 26th Bengal Native Infantry. This corps had been moved to the Eastern Frontier in the autumn of 1824, to reinforce Colonel Innes.

stockades, with the exception of a principal one erected round a *pucka* house, I have directed to be destroyed; in it I have posted Rajah Gambhir Sing with his levy, he having returned with a great proportion of his men, not being able to come up with any part of the enemy's rear guard.

Kachar may now be esteemed entirely vacated by the enemy, for as far to the eastward as Banskandi they are said to have passed six days ago in full retreat for Manipur.

Chapter III.

Expedition to Rangoon, and operations in Ava to the end of August, 1824.

As has been already stated, amongst the measures resolved upon for the prosecution of the war forced upon the British Government was included the direction of an attack on the maritime provinces of Ava from the southward, which design also embraced an attempt on the Burman capital, to be undertaken by the line of the Irrawadi. In view to this being carried out effectually, a powerful force, drawn partly from Madras and partly from Bengal, and to the command of which Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., of the 38th Foot, an officer of experience and ability, was nominated, was organized in April 1824, and Port Cornwallis, in the Andaman Islands, was named as the point at which the contingents from the two presidencies were to rendezvous preparatory to a descent on Rangoon. From this place it was anticipated (such was the ignorance of the features and climate of the country that then prevailed) that access to the capital of the Burman Empire would be a task of the most easy description. It was not long before this hope was dissipated.

Owing to the repugnance of the Bengal sepoys to travelling by sea, a repugnance possibly attributable not, as is generally supposed, solely to prejudices of caste, but to the still-remembered circumstance as well that many years before a portion of a Bengal native regiment had been lost at sea,* it became necessary to draw the greater

* During the first war with Hyder Ali, 1767-69, three Bengal battalions were despatched on service to the Northern Circars. On the termination of the war in 1769, these troops were sent back to Bengal by sea, and it was on this occasion that the circumstance above referred to occurred, the vessel on which the flank companies of "Gowan's Battalion" (the late 6th Native Infantry) were embarked having never again been heard of after leaving port. "This unfortunate occurrence," says Williams, in his *History of the Bengal Native Infantry*, "made a fatal impression on the minds of the native troops with regard to sea voyages." It is noticeable that prior to 1857 a very large proportion of the mutinies in the Bengal army arose directly or indirectly from attempts to take the sepoys beyond sea against their will.

portion of the native forces for this expedition from the Southern Presidency, the sepoys of which not only entertained no such prejudices, but had, in fact, on more than one occasion eagerly volunteered for service beyond sea. Thus it happened that on the principal theatre of the war the Bengal native army furnished only a very small portion of the force.

The following officers formed the original staff of the expeditionary force* :—

Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., 38th Foot, Commander of the Forces.

Lieutenant J. J. Snodgrass, 38th Foot, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Ensign J. Campbell, 38th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL STAFF.

Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. H. Tidy, C.B., 14th Foot, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major J. N. Jackson, 1-23rd Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant H. Havelock, 13th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain H. Waterman, 13th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant T. A. Trant, 38th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant Surveyor.

Captain W. Burlton, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain W. J. Gairdner, 2-10th Bengal Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain H. Nichelson, 1-11th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Paymaster.

Captain J. P. Perry, 38th Foot, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

* In the course of the war considerable changes took place in the staff. Many officers died from the effects of the climate of Ava, while others were invalided or transferred to other duties. It is unnecessary to specify all the alterations caused by the vicissitudes of service.

Captain J. Cheape, Bengal Engineers, Field Engineer.

Ensign J. Tindal, Bengal Engineers, Adjutant and Quartermaster of Engineers, and Assistant Field Engineer.

Ensign W. Dickson, Bengal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Ensign F. Abbott, Bengal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Surgeon John Browne, Bengal Medical Service, Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Jackson, Bengal Medical Service, Medical Store-keeper.

Captain J. Canning, 1-27th Bengal Native Infantry, Political Agent.

Lieutenant H. J. White, 2-25th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Political Agent.

Madras.

Brigadier-General W. Macbean, C.B., 54th Foot, Commanding the Madras Division.

Captain B. R. Hitchins, 1-7th Madras Native Infantry, Military Secretary.

Captain J. Campbell, 49th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Snow, 2-17th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Captain S. W. Steele, 2-12th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain A. E. Spicer, 2-8th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain A. Cumming, 1-2nd Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain C. Wilson, 1-12th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant T. R. Manners, 1-13th Madras Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain W. F. Lewis, Madras Artillery, Commissary of Stores.

Captain A. Stock, 2-4th Madras Native Infantry, Paymaster.

Captain J. Tod, 2-17th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Paymaster.

Captain W. Williamson, 1-3rd Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Captain J. Mackintosh, Madras Engineers, Commanding Engineer.

Lieutenant E. Lake, Madras Engineers, Adjutant, Engineer Park.

Lieutenant G. A. Underwood, Madras Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Lieutenant A. T. Cotton, Madras Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Surgeon S. Heward, Madras Medical Service, Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon R. Davidson, Madras Medical Service, Deputy Medical Store-keeper.

The troops were organised in brigades as follows :—

Bengal Artillery.

——————————Commanding. *

Lieutenant G. H. Rawlinson, Bengal Artillery, Adjutant and Quartermaster.

3rd Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.†

4th " " " ‡

Madras Artillery.

Major W. M. Burton, Madras Artillery, Commanding.

Captain P. Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant R. S. Seton, Madras Artillery, Quartermaster and Interpreter.

"B" Company, 2nd Battalion, Madras Artillery §

" " "

——————————¶

One company of Golandaz.

Detachment of gun lascars.

* No commandant of the Bengal Artillery was nominated until towards the end of the year, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Pollock was appointed.

† Late No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery. Disbanded in 1871.

‡ Now D Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

§ Now Q Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

¶ Two companies of Madras Artillery formed part of the Expeditionary Force, but the identity of the second cannot be traced.

Bengal Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. M'Creagh, C.B., 13th Foot, Brigadier Commanding.

Lieutenant G. W. Malim, 13th Foot, Brigade-Major.

His Majesty's 13th Foot, Light Infantry.
His Majesty's 38th Foot.
2nd Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry.*

1st Madras Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Smelt, 41st Foot, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain R. L. Evans, 2-11th Madras Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

His Majesty's 41st Foot.
2nd Battalion 8th Madras Native Infantry.†
2nd „ 10th „ „ ‡

2nd Madras Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hodgson, 1-9th Madras Native Infantry, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain J. A. Macleod, 41st Foot, Brigade-Major.

1st Madras European Regiment.§
1st Battalion 9th Madras Native Infantry.¶

3rd Madras Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Smith, C.B., 2-10th Madras Native Infantry, Brigadier Commanding.

Lieutenant J. Ker, 2-17th Madras Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

1st Battalion 3rd Madras Native (Light) Infantry.‖
2nd „ 17th „ „ „ **

The 1st Battalion of Madras Pioneers†† was also included in the force under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell.

* The late 40th Bengal Native Infantry, which designation it obtained on the re-organisation of the Indian Armies in May 1824.

† The present 12th Madras Native Infantry.

‡ The late 18th Madras Native Infantry. Disbanded in 1864.

§ This regiment became the 102nd Foot in 1862, and the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1881.

¶ Now the 9th Madras Native Infantry.

‖ Now the 3rd Madras Native Light Infantry.

** The late 34th Madras (Chicacole) Native Light Infantry. Disbanded in 1882.

†† The two battalions of Madras Pioneers are now represented by the "Queen's Own Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners."

These troops were followed shortly by the—

4th Madras Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Miles, C.B., 89th Foot, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain P. Young, 89th Foot, Brigade-Major.

His Majesty's 89th Foot
1st Battalion 7th Madras Native Infantry.*
1st „ 22nd „ „ „ †

The strength of these troops was—

Artillery	...	...	916
Pioneers	...	...	552
European Infantry	...	...	3,969
Native „	...	...	5,218
	Total	...	10,655

The ordnance consisted of—

8 Eighteen-pounders.
6 Twelve-pounders.
10 Six-pounders.
10 Howitzers.
8 Mortars.

It will be observed that the force ordered on this expedition was totally destitute of cavalry. Towards the end of the year, however, a portion of the Governor-General's Body-Guard (about 300 men), under the command of Captain R. H. Sneyd, was sent to join the forces under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, and, as will be seen hereafter, rendered excellent service. And here it may be proper to observe that before the end of the war the following reinforcements had, from time to time, joined our forces in Ava:—

1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.‡
2nd „ 2nd „ „ „ „ (the Rocket Troop).§
Two companies of Madras Artillery.
One company of Bombay Artillery.

* The present 7th Madras Native Infantry.
† The late 43rd Madras Native Infantry. Disbanded in 1864.
‡ Now "A" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
§ Now "M" Battery, "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

The Governor-General's Body-Guard.
1st Madras Light Cavalry (two squadrons).
2nd Battalion 1st Foot (Royal Scots).
His Majesty's 45th Foot.
" " 47th "
" " 87th "
1st Madras Native Infantry.
22nd " "
26th " "
28th " "
30th " "
32nd " "
36th " " *
38th " " *

The naval part of the expedition was composed of the following vessels:—

H.M.S. *Liffey*, 50 guns, Commodore C. Grant, C.B.
" *Slaney*, 20 " Commander C. Mitchell.
" *Larne*, 20 " Commander F. Marryat.
" *Sophie*, 18 " Commander G. F. Ryves.
H.C.S. *Hastings*, 32 " Captain G. Barnes.
" *Teignmouth*, 16 " Captain H. Hardy.
" *Mercury*, 14 " Captain R. E. Goodridge.
" *Prince of Wales*, 14 guns, Lieutenant W. S. Collinson.
" *Thetis*, 10 guns, Commander G. Middleton.
Penang Government cruiser *Jessy*, Captain Poynton.

To these were added the following armed brigs and schooners of the Bombay Marine:—

Ernaad.
Robert Spankie.
Goldfinch.
Eliza.
Emma.
Phœnix.
Sophia.
Kitty.
Phaeton.
Narcissa.
Hebe.
Mary.
Sulkea Packet.
Active.
Tyger.
Swift.
Gunga Saugor.
Tom Tough.
Powerful.

* Disbanded in 1882.

And a flotilla of twenty row-boats, each armed with an 18-pounder carronade carried in the bow.

Nor must the *Diana* be omitted, the first steam vessel seen in the East.

The greater portion of the two contingents was at the rendezvous, Port Cornwallis, by the 4th May, and, on the following day, after despatching detachments under the command of Brigadier M'Creagh and Major Wahab, 2nd Battalion 17th Madras Native Infantry, for the reduction of the islands of Cheduba and Negrais, Sir Archibald Campbell, with the rest of the armament, bent his course to the mouth of the Irrawadi. His arrival there, his progress up the river, the capture of Rangoon, and the subsequent events at and in the neighbourhood of that place up to the end of the month of May 1824, will be found detailed in the following despatches:—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding the British Forces in Ava, to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 13th May 1824.

You are already apprised of the different periods of sailing of the transports with the troops from Bengal and Madras, composing the expedition which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council did me the honour of placing under my command. Owing to calms and very light winds, the Bengal division did not reach the place of rendezvous, at Port Cornwallis, before the end of last month, and the Madras division not until the 2nd instant, at which period several ships from both Presidencies were still absent. I had, however, determined to sail with the force assembled, and would have done so that very day, had I not been prevented by a general report of the scarcity of fresh water on board the Madras transports, some of them not having more than enough for four days' consumption. This difficulty was very speedily removed by Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose indefatigable exertions in collecting and appropriating the scanty supply which the land springs afforded, and distributing a proportion from such vessels as were well supplied to those most in need, enabled him, on the following day, to report the fleet ready to proceed to sea. As we were accordingly getting under weigh, His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, Commodore Grant, C.B., appeared in the offing, as also several of the absent transports. Judging that some

of them might also be in want of water, and being desirous of making the necessary arrangements with the Commodore relative to our future operations, I determined upon remaining in harbour one day longer. On the following day (the 5th), we finally put to sea, detaching a part of my force, under Brigadier M'Creagh, against the island of Cheduba, and sending another detachment under Major Wahab, of the Madras establishment, against the island of Negrais (each of the force in ships and troops stated in the margin), proceeding myself with the main body for the Rangoon river, which we reached on the 10th, and anchored within the bar. On the following morning, every arrangement having been previously made, the fleet, led by the *Liffey*, sailed up the river, followed by the transports, in the order I wished to employ the troops in the attack upon Rangoon, and in the course of a few hours arrived off the town, receiving in our passage up, some insignificant discharges of artillery from one or two of the *chaukis* on the banks of the river.

CHEDUBA.

His Majesty's ship *Slaney*.
Hon'ble Company's ship *Ernaad*.
TRANSPORTS.
Anna Robertson.
Francis Warden.
Detachment of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and seven Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

NEGRAIS.

Hon'ble Company's ship *Mercury*.
TRANSPORTS.
Hermione.
Carron.
2nd Battalion 17th Madras Native Infantry.
Detachment of Madras Artillery.

2. Commodore Grant anchored the *Liffey* immediately opposite the King's wharf, where we had observed a battery of apparently from twelve to sixteen guns, manned and ready to open its fire. Still, from motives of humanity, the Commodore and myself were unwilling to commence so unequal a contest, thinking the immense superiority on our side, within full view of the shore, would have induced the authorities in the town to make an offer of negotiating. Their presumption and folly, however, led them to pursue a different course: a feeble, ill-supported, and worse-directed fire was opened upon us, which the first few guns from the *Liffey* effectually silenced and then cleared the battery. The Commodore, consequently, directed his fire to cease. I had previously ordered the plan of attack, and now gave directions for two brigades to be in readiness in their boats for landing:—His Majesty's 38th Regiment, commanded by Major Evans, above the town; Major Sale, with His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, at the centre, to make a lodgment in the main battery, should he be unable to force the gate of the stockade; and a brigade of the Madras division below the town, under the direction of Brigadier-General Macbean,—the 38th, and this brigade being ordered to push round by the rear and enter the town, should they find an opportunity of so doing.

3. These measures in progress, the Burmese again returned to their battery and commenced firing, which was again silenced by a broadside from the *Liffey*, and the signal being made for the troops to land in the order already stated, which they did in the most regular and soldier-like style, in less than twenty minutes I had the satisfaction of seeing the British flag flying in the town, without the troops having had occasion to discharge a single musket, and without my having occasion to regret the loss of one individual, killed or wounded, on our side; nor do I believe that of the enemy, from their rapid flight, could have been great. Of the latter, killed, only eight or ten were left behind.

4. The news of our arrival in the river having reached Rangoon the preceding night, and our rapid progress up in the morning being marked by an occasional shot, in answer to the fire from the *chaukis*, together with the preparations of the Burmese authorities for defence, threw the inhabitants into such a state of consternation as to cause a general flight in every direction towards the jungles; so much so, that out of a large population, I do not think one hundred men were found in the town on our taking possession of it.

5. The members of Government fled at the first shot, carrying with them seven out of eleven Europeans, whom they had ordered to be imprisoned and put in irons. On our arrival, in their hurry, three were left in the King's godown, whose irons were filed off by the troops on entering the town.

6. When we were actually in possession of the town, Mr. Hough, an American missionary, released from irons for the purpose, accompanied by a Burmese, came on board the *Liffey*, delegated by the *Raywoon* and other members of Government (then some miles off in the jungle) to entreat that the firing might cease, and to ask what terms would be given to them, hinting that they had seven Englishmen out with them in irons, whose fate would probably depend upon the answers they received. The Commodore and myself told them that it was too late to ask for terms, as the place was then in our possession; protection to person and property was all they had to expect, and even that promise would not be confirmed to them until the prisoners were released and given up to us, warning them, that if they dared to injure them, or put one of them to death, fire and sword should revenge the atrocious deed over the whole face of their country. The messengers left us, promising to return as soon as possible, but neither the *Raywoon* or his adherents could again be found, fear having driven them still further into the country.

7. We remained in great anxiety for the fate of our countrymen during the night, but early next morning, in pushing forward some reconnoitring parties, the whole seven were found safe in

different places of confinement, strongly fettered, their guards having fled at our approach. A nominal list of these gentlemen I beg herewith to transmit.

8. I am sure it will afford the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council much satisfaction to know (and I believe my information to be correct) that there is not another Englishman, with the exception of a Mr. Gouger, now at Ava, in the power of the Burmese Government.

9. Although I am not yet enabled officially to communicate to you the subjection to the British arms of the islands of Cheduba and Negrais, together with Bassein, yet I have not the least doubt, from the calculation of time and the fineness of the weather, that the attack in these quarters has been so simultaneously made as to render their fall about the same time with that of Rangoon almost certain.

10. The captured ordnance far exceeds in number anything we supposed the country to possess, although, generally speaking, of a bad description. The guns are now collecting from the different batteries, and as soon as a correct statement can be made out I will have the honour of forwarding it.

11. It would be presumption in me to speak in terms of an officer so well known as Commodore Grant; but it is my duty to inform you that the cordial co-operation I have received, and continue to receive, from him, calls for my warmest acknowledgment.

P. S.—I am happy to say I have been able to put the troops under cover,—one brigade in the town of Rangoon, and the other three in the houses in the vicinity of the Great Pagoda.

List of persons imprisoned and placed in irons by the Burmese Government at Rangoon, on the approach of the British arms, for the purpose of being put to death.

Mr. J. Snowball	British.
„ J. Turner	
„ Wm. Roy	
„ Alex. Tench	
„ H. W. Thompson	
„ R. J. Trill	
„ R. Wyatt	
„ G. H. Roy	Country-born.
„ Arratoon	Armenian.
„ P. Aide	Greek

Rev. J. Wade, American Missionary.

Rev. Mr. Hough, American Missionary, taken out of irons and sent by the Burmese on board the *Liffey*, to beg the firing, &c., might cease.

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., Fort William, dated Rangoon, the 1st June 1824.

Herewith I have the honour of transmitting you a return of the ordnance captured at this place on the 11th ultimo, including ten small pieces brought from Negrais.* The strength of the enemy in this arm, so far exceeding anything reported, is now I conceive very much crippled, as in the different encounters we have since had, nothing larger than *jinjals* or wall-pieces have been brought forward with them.

Return of ordnance captured at and near Rangoon.

May, 1824.

		24-Pounders.	20-Pounders.	18-Pounders.	12-Pounders.	10-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	8-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	5½-Pounders.	4½-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3½-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	2½-Pounders.	2-Pounders.	1½-Pounders.	1-Pounder.	¾-Pounder.	½-Pounder.	Swivels.	Jingals.	Total.
Iron long guns, serviceable.	Mounted ..	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	7	5	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Dismounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Iron long guns, unserviceable.	Mounted ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Dismounted ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	..	26
Carronades, serviceable.	Mounted ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Dismounted ..	3	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Carronades, unserviceable.	Dismounted ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iron swivel, serviceable.	Mounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brass swivels, serviceable.	Dismounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Guns, brass, serviceable.	Dismounted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Iron *jinjals*, unserviceable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total	..	5	1	8	9	3	11	1	12	14	6	1	1	4	3	3	1	4	3	8	3	9	110

Of the above guns, 5 brass and 5 iron were captured at Negrais.

Shot	..	.. 12-pr.	..	133
Do.	..	.. 9 ,,	..	30
Do.	..	.. 6 ,,	..	276
Do.	..	.. 3 ,,	..	475
Do.	..	.. 3 ,, Bar		44
Do.	..	Irregular and Foreign	..	299
		Total	..	1,257

Gunpowder computed at .. Cwts. 2,400

(Signed) W. M. BURTON, *Major,*
Comdg. Division Artillery.

* See pages 88 93, *post.*

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, Fort William, dated Rangoon, the 19th May 1824.

My despatch of the 13th instant brought down the operations of the expedition under my command to the taking of Rangoon. Since then I have ordered the British flag to be raised in the district of Dalla, and in the course of a few days intend displaying it in that of Syriam and in the ancient capital of Pegu. Not that either of these places can be to us of any particular importance, but solely on account of the consequence attached to them by the natives of the country.

2. In my last I mentioned the general flight of the inhabitants from Rangoon and its vicinity, and I did expect that when the first impulse of terror had subsided, and the kindness and protection offered to all, and accepted by some, had been made known, the Burmese authorities would have been induced to allow the wretched people to return to their homes, instead of which they have been pursued with unrelenting cruelty; collected in a mass, men, women and children, driven still further into the jungle and surrounded by Burmese troops, who, without regard to age or sex, mercilessly inflict death on all who even express a wish to return to their houses.

3. I have sent out several strong detachments in the hope of falling in with this cordon of inhumanity, but their superior means of information, together with the peculiar features of the country and the local advantages they possess, have hitherto enabled them to evade our search, changing their ground as often as any movement on our part rendered it necessary.

4. Information having been received that fire-rafts were constructing and war-boats collecting at no great distance up the river, Commodore Grant, some days ago, sent the boats of his ship, under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinson of the *Liffey*, for the purpose of reconnoitring; they fell in with and destroyed one boat (the men escaping), having seen several others which effected their escape. Our boats had two seamen wounded by musketry from the shore.

5. On the evening of the 13th, it was thought further advisable that the river should be explored considerably higher up, and for this purpose, Lieutenant Wilkinson, with the boats of the *Liffey*, accompanied by forty rank and file of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, under Lieutenant Maclean, went about eighteen miles up, receiving a smart fire of musketry from the villages on either bank, both in going and returning. At one place in particular the enemy assembled in considerable force, but were speedily dispersed

by the fire from the boats, on which occasion Lieutenant Wilkinson expressed himself in terms of high admiration of the determined gallantry and coolness of the party of His Majesty's 41st Regiment. They had three rank and file wounded.

6. A work having been observed in preparation at Kemendine, only four miles distant from the shipping, which, if allowed to be completed, might prove a very serious annoyance, the Commodore and I determined upon destroying it, for which purpose a sufficient number of boats were ordered from the fleet under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinson, and I ordered the grenadier company of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, under Captain Birch, to be embarked on board of them. The whole were in readiness and sailed a little before daylight on the morning of the 16th. Herewith I beg leave to enclose Captain Birch's report of the result, which leaves me to regret the loss of a valuable officer, Lieutenant Kerr, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, who, with one rank and file, was killed, and nine rank and file wounded. On the part of the Navy, that enterprising and active officer, Lieutenant Wilkinson, and five seamen were wounded.

7. The spirited decision of Captain Birch and Lieutenant Wilkinson, and the gallant manner in which their orders were carried into effect by both officers and men, merit every praise, and must have left a strong impression upon the enemy of what they have to expect, should an opportunity offer of bringing them fairly into contact with the British arms.

8. Little change has taken place in our prospect of supplies and resources from the country since I last addressed you. I have succeeded in collecting some boats, and every exertion is now making in securing whatever craft the rivers and creeks may contain, and organising supplies in depots of grain and other resources for the future operations of the expedition, and I beg to assure you that no effort shall be wanting in carrying into effect the ultimate orders and instructions of the Supreme Government.

P. S.—The Hon'ble Company's frigate *Hastings* and the *Teignmouth*, cruiser, arrived here two days ago. The former is ordered by the Commodore to proceed to Cheduba to relieve His Majesty's ship *Slaney*, and put himself in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton.

From Captain R. Birch, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 16th May 1824.

I have the honour to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I this morning embarked with the grenadier company of

His Majesty's 38th Regiment, under my command, on board the boats of His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, commanded by Lieutenant Wilkinson of the Royal Navy, having four row-boats for the conveyance of the soldiers, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the village of Kemendine and adjacent villages.

2. Agreeably to my instructions, I landed the troops at a small village about a mile from Kemendine, where I observed a party of the enemy had stockaded themselves, and immediately attacked their position, which I carried, after exchanging a few rounds and killing ten or twelve of the enemy.

3. I then endeavoured to penetrate the jungle towards the village of Kemendine, for the purpose of assailing it by the rear, while the boats attacked it in front; but I regret to say that I found the jungles so impervious as to prevent me from executing this part of my instructions. I therefore re-embarked my detachment, and proceeded in the boats.

4. On approaching a point higher up, intending to land, we found ourselves suddenly exposed to a heavy fire from a stockade, till then unobserved, and as any attempt to retire would have exposed the detachment to certain destruction, and would have given encouragement to the enemy, which I felt convinced you would have highly disapproved, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Royal Navy, and myself resolved upon immediately landing and storming the stockade.

5. We had many unforeseen difficulties to overcome, the enemy having placed bamboos and spikes so as to make landing both difficult and dangerous.

6. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry and determination of both soldiers and sailors, who shortly established themselves within the stockade, defended by about four hundred men, who were quickly driven out at the point of the bayonet, leaving sixty dead.

7. The enemy were well armed, a great proportion having muskets, and a small field piece was taken in the stockade; and I must do them the justice to say that they fought with very great spirit, many of them receiving our charge with their spears.

8. I again re-embarked my party and proceeded to the opposite side of the river, where we drove the enemy from a third stockade, which we destroyed in the same manner as we had done the two former.

9. In concluding, I regret to state that Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, and one private, were killed, and nine privates wounded in taking the second stockade; and I

have further to regret that Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy, was severely wounded through the thigh, with eight or nine of his crew, one of whom has had his arm subsequently amputated. I have much satisfaction in reporting the conduct of the officers and men under my command to have been steady and soldier-like. I hope I may be allowed to express the highest admiration of the cool and intrepid conduct of Lieutenant Wilkinson, Royal Navy, who, although severely wounded, continued to render me the greatest assistance in giving directions from his boat; also of the officers and men under his command.

General return of the killed, wounded and missing of the troops composing the expedition under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from the 10th to the 20th May 1824.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.			Remarks.
	Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.	Seamen.	
His Majesty's 38th Regiment ...	1	1	...	10	...	
,, ,, 41st ,, ...	...	...	...	3	...	
Royal Navy (H. M. S. *Liffey*) ...	...	...	1	...	8	1 seaman since dead.
Total ...	1	1	1	13	8	
Grand Total ...	2		22			

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Killed.

Lieutenant T. Kerr, His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

Wounded.

Lieutenant J. Wilkinson, Royal Navy, H. M. S. *Liffey*.

HEAD-QUARTERS, RANGOON, *The 20th May 1824.*

(Signed) J. J. SNODGRASS,
Actg. Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 1st June 1824.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you, the detachment sent against Negrais has returned to head-quarters. The reports of the officers commanding relative to the operations against that part of the enemy's coast I beg herewith to enclose, and, under all the circumstances therein stated, I hope Major

Wahab's evacuation of a place so little calculated for a military post may be approved of; indeed, I am fully of opinion that the object which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council had in view has been accomplished, by reports of the simultaneous attacks upon Rangoon, Negrais, and (I make no doubt) Cheduba, reaching the Court of Ava at the same time, and it will appear by Lieutenant Stedman's report that the enemy again experienced the valour of the British arms.

2. Here little change has taken place in our situation. No overture of any kind has yet been made, nor even our request complied with that a messenger, duly protected, should be despatched to His Majesty at Ava. On the contrary, every act of the enemy evinces a most marked determination of carrying hostility to the very last extremity, approaching our posts day and night under cover of an impervious and incombustible jungle, constructing stockades and redoubts on every road and pathway, even within musket-shot of our sentries, and from these hidden fastnesses firing upon our sentries at all hours of the night, and lurking in the out-skirts of the jungle for the purpose of carrying off any unlucky wretch whom chance may throw in their way. At one post in particular they had been unusually bold and troublesome, often appearing in large bodies in front of the picket, and had been constantly heard during the night felling timber and making other preparations for defence. On the 27th ultimo my aide-de-camp, Captain Snodgrass, having observed a body of the enemy a short distance in front of this post, apparently making their observations on our line, he advanced with a small patrol for the purpose of feeling them and ascertaining their strength and intentions. They found sentries and posts regularly established, which having driven before them to where the pathway on which they were advancing joins the main road, they were suddenly fired upon from a stockade only forty yards distant, and an entrance being observed in an angle of the work which the enemy in his hurry had neglected to shut, an immediate charge was ordered, and this small party, consisting of eighteen men of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, drove from a strong and well-constructed stockade at least two hundred men, with the trifling loss of three men wounded.

3. From the precautions which the enemy appeared to have adopted for the defence of the road above alluded to, I felt convinced it must lead to ground which it was intended we should not approach. I therefore, on the morning of the 28th, left camp with four companies of Europeans from His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, 250 sepoys, and one gun and a howitzer from the Bengal

Artillery. Upon approaching the stockade taken on the preceding evening, we found it re-occupied, but only a few shots were fired from it, wounding one man of the 13th Regiment. About a mile further on we came upon two more stockades, admirably constructed upon well-chosen ground, not quite finished, and abandoned by the enemy, all of which were destroyed. Continuing to advance through a thickly-wooded country, we observed at every opening in the road parties of the retreating enemy beyond the reach of musketry. But some excellent practice with round shot and shrapnel was made by the artillery. After marching in this manner seven miles from camp, I found the artillery soldiers quite exhausted with fatigue, and was under the necessity of sending back the guns escorted by the Native infantry; having determined to advance with the four companies of Europeans as far as a large plain which my guide informed me was only a mile distant. At length the road did *debouche* from the jungle into an extensive valley of paddy-fields (already some miles under water), at the end of which stands the village of Juaz-hyoung, two miles distant, about which I immediately observed quantities of smoke, as if arising from a concourse of people cooking, and concluded that the long-desired object of releasing wretched inhabitants from the hands of their cruel tyrants was now within my reach. The rain fell in torrents, but I pushed on with my small party, confident of victory should the enemy meet us in the field, which I flattered myself was intended, from seeing the Generals drawing out a long line in rear of the village, flanked by impenetrable jungles. Our advance was by *echellon* of companies, left flank leading direct for the village of Juaz-hyoung, close to which a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon them from two stockades, so well masked as not to be distinguished from garden fences, even at the short distance of sixty yards. Not a moment was to be lost. I ordered Brigadier-General Macbean to keep the plain with the right company, out flanking the stockades and village, and keeping the enemy's line in check, while the other three companies, led by that gallant soldier, Major Evans, of the 38th Regiment, at the head of the two flank companies of his regiment, and Major Dennie, of the 13th Light Infantry, in like manner at the head of a company of his regiment, destined for the attack, on the order being given, rushed forward to the assault with an intrepidity and gallantry I have never seen surpassed, and in less than ten minutes the first stockade was carried and cleared of the enemy at the point of the bayonet, many escaping into the thick jungles in their rear. The troops then, moving out, formed up for the attack of the second work with a coolness and regularity which only an eye-witness could sufficiently appreciate. The second stockade, resolutely and obstinately defended, was carried in the same gallant style. The garrison within, fighting man to man,

was put to the bayonet. Many escaped into the jungle in their rear, but those who fled to the plains met a similar fate with their comrades within from the company under Brigadier-General Macbean, who allowed few to get away. He took no prisoners.

4. The disadvantages under which the attack was made considered, the heavy fall of rain and the strength of the three companies commanded by Captains Piper and Birch of the 38th and Captain Macpherson of the 13th Regiment, not exceeding in number two hundred men, carrying by assault two formidable stockades defended by six or seven times their force, and that in the face of what I have since ascertained to be the main body of the enemy in this part of the country, amounting to about seven thousand men, I need not, I trust, endeavour to speak in praise of the gallant band I had that day the honour to command; indeed, I feel that nothing I might say could in adequate terms do them justice. Every man appeared to feel and act as if the honour of his country and the success of the enterprise depended upon his own personal conduct and exertions. The enemy left three hundred dead in the stockades and adjacent fields, and I hope the nature of the contest will not admit of our loss being thought great, although some valuable officers and men have been lost to the service, among whom I have to regret Lieutenant Alexander Howard, of the 13th Light Infantry, killed, and Lieutenants Michel and O'Halloran, of the 38th Regiment, very severely wounded, each having since lost a leg by amputation. After carrying the stockades I drew up my small force and remained an hour in front of the Burmese army, which even then, although late in the day and ten miles from camp, I would have immediately attacked, had I seen any prospect of bringing them to action, but a forward movement on our part at once satisfied me of their intention to retreat into the jungle had we approached them.

5. During the whole of this day, and on every other occasion since we landed, I received the most able assistance from Brigadier-General Macbean. To him, my Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, and the officers of my personal staff, my best thanks are due.

6. At daylight next morning I detached Brigadier-General Macbean with two regiments and some camel-howitzers to endeavour to fall in with the enemy on the same ground he had occupied the preceding day, but on arriving there, not a man was to be seen. Even some strong stockades were found evacuated and abandoned, and from the observations of the Brigadier-General and others, I have reason to believe the slaughter of the enemy on the day preceding must have been even greater than that already stated.

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7. During the night of the 29th ultimo, a picket posted in front of the Great Dragon Pagoda was repeatedly fired upon from the jungle in their front, and from the noise of voices heard, it was concluded the enemy was there in some force. The light company of His Majesty's 38th Regiment was in consequence ordered to the front at daylight to reconnoitre, and at no great distance came upon a strong masked stockade, which, Captain Piper at their head, they charged and carried in their usual gallant style, the enemy leaving 21 men dead on the field. On our part, only five men were wounded.

8. On the 29th ultimo, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of the 41st Regiment, with a small force against Syriam. He found the place totally deserted and too insignificant and unimportant to deserve further notice. He returned here next day.

P. S.—Herewith I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the different affairs with the enemy since the 21st up to the 31st ultimo inclusive.

General return of killed and wounded of the troops composing the expedition under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from the 16th to the 31st of May 1824.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Buglers and Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Buglers and Drummers.	Rank and File.		
H. M.'s 13th Light Infy.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	11	1 bugler and 1 private since dead of their wounds.
H. M.'s 38th Foot	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	15	21	2 privates since dead of their wounds.
1st Battn. 9th Mad. N. I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1 private since dead of his wounds.
1st Battn. 10th Mad. N. I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Total ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	27	36	
Grand Total ..	3					33						

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—*Name of officer killed*—Lieutenant Alexander Howard.

His Majesty's 38th Foot.—*Names of officers wounded*—Lieutenants G. Michel and E. O'Halloran. [The former suffered amputation of the right leg and was severely wounded in the left; the latter suffered amputation of the left leg.]

One seaman of Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth* killed whilst sounding.

Rangoon, *The 1st June 1824.* (Signed) F. S. H. Tidy, *Lieut. Col., Depy Adjt.-Genl.*

IN this last despatch Sir Archibald Campbell mentions the return of the troops detached against the island of Negrais. The troops directed against Cheduba did not rejoin head-quarters at Rangoon until a later period, but the narrative of the operations of these detachments may properly be introduced in this place. These operations are fully described in the subjoined reports from Brigadier M'Creagh and Major Wahab:—

From Brigadier-General M. M'Creagh, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., dated on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship "Ernaad," river Rangoon, the 11th June 1824.

I have the honour to report that, in execution of the service you assigned me, I anchored off the eastern side of the island of Cheduba, with the transport *Anna Robertson* in company, on the night of the 12th of last month, and found the other transport and His Majesty's ship *Slaney* already there. I immediately conferred with Captain Mitchell, and on the 13th Lieutenant Matthews of that ship made a bold and very intelligent reconnaissance up the small river on which the enemy's town is situated, and, in our entire ignorance of localities, his report was of essential use to me in arranging the disembarkation.

2. The ships lay three miles from shore, outside of a mud flat which stretched parallel with the land and is nearly dry at low water, and the coast on this side is covered with jungle to the edge; indeed, the mouth of the river is not distinguishable at a very little distance. We moved towards it on the morning of the 14th with as many men as the boats would hold (200 of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry Regiment and 100 of the 20th Native Infantry.*)

3. On the southern side, a short distance up, was an outpost, which was immediately taken possession of by a small party from the leading boat, the Burmese retiring from it without resistance. The river varies in breadth from about forty to a hundred yards, the jungle on both sides extending far into the water. About half a mile further up the ground is cleared and cultivated, and the enemy became visible, lining a trench of three hundred yards' extent on the edge of the northern bank, with their right flanked by a bridge over the river.

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* The late 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

4. They permitted our boats to range along until the headmost arrived opposite their right, and then opened a fire of musketry and swivels, accompanied by flights of arrows. The bank was steep and somewhat difficult, but two or three parties of the 13th were soon on its summit in spite of the enemy's efforts, who opposed them with considerable boldness. A few minutes' firing followed while the remaining boats landed their men, and they fled, leaving upwards of twenty killed and many wounded.

5. Their village or town commences near the spot at which we had landed, and I immediately moved up the street in pursuit. On arriving at the end of it (about a quarter of a mile) we found a stockade into which they had retired, and from which they opened a fire as soon as we appeared. It was a square of about two hundred yards each face; the outward piles from twelve to twenty feet high, an embankment and parapet within them, salient gateways in each face, and a triple row of railing round the entire exterior, appeared to be in good order, and the fire was from several six-pounders, as well as swivels of various calibres, and musketry.

6. I immediately lodged parties at such points as afforded tolerable cover, ordered the howitzers and two or three ship guns ashore, together with the remainder of the sepoys, and meantime marked off a battery within a hundred yards of their front gateway.

7. The weather now became exceedingly unfavourable, but as all gave their most hearty and zealous endeavours to the execution of what was pointed out to them, our want of proper materials, implements and workmen was surmounted.

8. Repeated feints upon the enemy's left sufficed to turn his attention from our working parties on his right, and during the night of the 16th two nine-pounders and a carronade on ship carriages were placed in the battery, the hut that marked it pulled down, and it opened in the morning. Its fire was soon decisive on the gateway, which, having been their last thoroughfare, was not so strongly embanked as the others. Having prepared some seamen with axes and ropes to accompany the column, I ordered it forward. It moved rapidly to its point, headed by Major Thornhill's company of His Majesty's 13th. A few moments sufficed to complete the destruction of the wounded spars, and we were speedily in the stockade, followed by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, of the 20th Native Infantry. The Burmese chief in command was killed near the point of attack. They abandoned their interior defences (a trench and breast-work), and fled through their rear gate, leaving a great number killed.

9. Considering that throughout these little operations our investment was very close, and the enemy's fire kept up without any interruption, I am happy to say that our loss has been singularly small.

10. When all evinced not only ready obedience but the utmost zeal, it would be difficult to remark upon individual claims to notice; but my thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton commanding the detachment of the 20th Native Infantry, and to Brevet-Major Thornhill, of His Majesty's 13th, for the manner in which they and their officers and men fulfilled their duties. The latter officer was wounded by a spear while leading his men into the stockade. I am also much indebted to Lieutenant Malim, of the 13th, Brigade-Major, for the active and valuable assistance he afforded me throughout.

11. I must do myself the pleasure to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that I received from Captain Mitchell of His Majesty's ship *Slaney*, who accompanied me at the disembarkation, and to whose readiness in affording me every assistance his ship could supply, the service was importantly indebted, and the exertions of his seamen, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Matthews, in getting the guns landed, and assisting in the battery, contributed essentially to accelerate the result.

12. On the 19th one of our reconnoitring parties, under Captain Aitken, of His Majesty's 13th, succeeded in capturing the Rajah, who was concealed with some of his followers in the jungles a few miles in the interior. It appears that of six hundred Burmese, who about a month previous to our attack were sent over to assist in the defence of the island, little more than three hundred survived the contest unhurt, and the Chedubans whom they had mustered to assist in the defence of the stockade have also suffered considerably. The surviving Burmese passed over to the main land.

13. Having made such arrangements regarding the island as circumstances admitted, I re-embarked the European part of my force in conformity with your orders, and sailed with the ships *Ernaad* and *Anna Robertson* on the 3rd of the present month, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton with his detachment of the 20th Native Infantry and His Majesty's ship *Slaney* in possession, and on the most friendly understanding with the inhabitants. On the 6th, we lost sight of the islands; on the 9th, we made Negrais, with the intention of visiting and reporting to you the situation of the detachment you had ordered there, but the weather becoming so threatening as to render it unadvisable to risk the ships in such a situation, I stood on for this place, and reached off the bar of the river this day.

14. I enclose returns of our killed and wounded, and am happy to add that most of the latter are doing very well.

Return of the killed and wounded of the force under the command of Brigadier M. M'Creagh, C.B., during the reduction of the island of Cheduba, from the 14th to the 17th May of 1824, both days inclusive.

	Killed.					Wounded.									Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy.	Petty Officers of the Royal Navy.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Seamen.	Gun Lascars.	Lascars.		
Hon'ble Company's Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	
13th Light Infantry.	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	21	
2nd Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	..	...	...	9	
Royal Navy (H. M. S. *Slaney*.)	...	...	...	...	1*	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	†2	..	...	6	* Corporal of Marines. † One seaman since dead.
Followers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	6	6	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	3	4	...	1	1	2	1	23	2	1	6		
Grand Total ...	3					41										44	

Names of officers wounded.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—Captain and Brevet-Major G. Thornhill (*slightly*), and Ensign J. Kershaw (*slightly*).

2nd Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant R. R. Margrave (*severely*).

Royal Navy.—Lieutenant H. B. Matthews (*slightly*), and Boatswain James Bayning (*slightly*).

CHEDUBA,
The 18th May 1824.

(Signed) G. W. MALIM
Major of Brigade.

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Return of arms and ordnance taken in the enemy's work, Cheduba.

5	European 6-pounder guns.
30	Smaller guns and swivels of various calibres.
48	European muskets, and a few matchlocks.
12,525	Leaden balls of various sizes.
200	6-pound shot.
	A few hand grenades.
1,080	European flints.

The 17th May 1824. (Signed) G. W. MALIM,
Major of Brigade.

From Major J. Wahab, Commanding the 2nd Battalion 17th Madras Native Light Infantry, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., dated on board the "Hermione," the 28th May 1824.

In conformity to the instructions I had the honour of receiving from you, the three ships thereby ordered separated from the fleet on the 5th instant, and on the evening of the 11th anchored off Pagoda Point, near Negrais.

2. On the morning of the 12th we again got under weigh and with some difficulty got into the river, and at noon anchored off the middle of the island. Towards 4 P. M., boats were seen making from the northern part of the island towards the mainland. I desired Captain Goodridge to get the ships under weigh immediately, and I got the troops on board the *Hermione* ready for landing so soon as it should come to an anchor, having previously got the flat-bottomed boat launched for that purpose. Accordingly, about sunset I landed with a party of troops, and having gone over the northern extremity without seeing any one, I returned towards the point where I landed. Two companies having landed by this time, I directed guards and sentries to be posted in various directions for its security, and returned to my ship.

3. On the following morning, at daylight, two parties (previously warned for this duty), one under the command of Captain Ogilvie, composed of the troops on board the *Carron*, was directed to explore and search the island from the southward, the other under Captain Tod, of four companies from the *Hermione*, to proceed along the foot of the hill until he met with Captain Ogilvie.

4. The latter party, after six hours of indescribable labour through an almost impenetrable jungle, and up to their middle in water, returned without being able to see or discover anything. The former, after searching the southern side of the island, came up by its eastern side, and joined at sunset. The rest of the

troops landed at its northern extremity with the same success, and without discovering a single spring of fresh water or habitation of any kind.

5. From the above survey, it is evident that the island of Negrais is perfectly barren, and covered with an almost impenetrable jungle and deep inlets of salt water, not producing any article of sustenance for troops. The only spot with any signs of cultivation is on the northern extremity of it, where the jungle has been cleared away sufficiently to build a few fishermen's huts.

6. Under the circumstances, it became necessary to search for some place where supplies of provisions might be procured for the subsistence of the troops destined to keep possession of the island. With this view I crossed over to the mainland with a party of troops, and accompanied by two or three officers, I proceeded in search of some village. After sailing up nearly ten miles, we came to a village, whence, on seeing us, the inhabitants began to fly; but as it was my desire to conciliate them as much as possible, I made them understand by signs (not having any one to interpret) that we would not molest them, and directing the sepoys to keep at a little distance, I proceeded to the village with the other officers. The inhabitants, after a little, seemed pleased at our visit, and those that had fled began to return with their families and goods, and we made them understand by signs that we wished to have provisions for which we would pay in money. They appeared satisfied, and, as well as we could understand, said they would bring us provisions of all kinds.

7. Under an idea that these people would be induced to bring supplies of provisions to the troops destined to keep possession of the island (without which they could not possibly remain long there, as there was only a few weeks' supply on board), I directed five companies to be disembarked with their baggage, and directed the two ships that were to return with me to complete their water as quickly as possible.

8. The next evening people were seen collected at a point on the mainland opposite to the island, about five miles distant, but thinking that they came out of curiosity, I took no further notice of them than ordering a strict look-out to be kept towards them.

9. The following days were occupied in completing the water of the two ships, but on the morning of the 17th, observing the number collected on the opposite side to be very considerable and continually increasing, and that they were accompanied by boats of a large description, I considered that their intentions could be no longer deemed peaceable, and as I discovered that a stockade

had been thrown up, I ordered immediately three companies, under Lieutenant Stedman, to embark in boats and cross over to the mainland, and three other companies under Captain Ogilvie, for their support, to embark on the return of the boats, there being only five capable of conveying troops, and that not above 250 men at a time. Accordingly, they were embarked about noon, but the wind and current was so much against them, it being flood-tide, that they were carried away four miles beyond the point I intended them to land at, and were brought close to where the stockade had been constructed. Fortunately the boats reached the same place at the same time. Lieutenant Stedman having collected and found the men in order, he found there was no time to be lost in waiting for the party under Captain Ogilvie, and he determined to attack them immediately with the party that had already landed; and on his advance the enemy opened their guns upon him. Lieutenant Stedman's letter, which I have the honour to enclose, will explain the result and success of his attack.

10. The steady conduct of the troops employed on this occasion, the celerity of their advance, and steadiness of their fire, seem to have shaken the courage of the enemy, and on the troops penetrating the stockade by an opening which fortunately had not been completed, the enemy fled in the utmost disorder, leaving everything behind them; the rout was most complete; they fled in the utmost consternation in every direction. They must have suffered severely, as they were collected in vast numbers, to the amount of about eight hundred men, within so small an enclosure.

11. There were six found dead the following morning at a little distance from the stockade. Our loss, considering the exposed situation of the men, was small, being one killed and five wounded. The jemadar died during the night.

12. The troops took possession of ten or twelve guns, brass and iron, of various calibres, muskets, spears, and *dhâos* without number, from forty to fifty boats, some of a very large description, with a quantity of gunpowder and balls, &c.

13. The guns have been taken on board the cruiser *Mercury*, and the other articles were completely destroyed.

14. From this circumstance it becomes evident that the people are hostile to us on the mainland, and as the island produces no supplies of provisions, it became necessary to enquire what provisions could be supplied from the ships.

15. On enquiry, I found there was only a few weeks' supply of provisions for the men on board the *Carron*, and none for the officers, and the month's allowance which was paid the commander at Madras for the subsistence of the officers on board the ship expired on the 14th instant.

16. The ammunition with the troops consisted originally of only forty-eight rounds per man, and which has been a good deal reduced by the late attack on the enemy, and some has been damaged by a heavy fall of rain to which the men were exposed for four hours in open boats during their re-embarkation the following morning. On further enquiry, I found that there were no hatchets or axes to issue to the troops to clear the jungle, nor had they any means of making a place of any description to cover themselves, nor are there any guns or artillerymen to leave with them.

17. The monsoon has also set in, and communication with Rangoon, the only place whence they might expect supplies, is difficult and uncertain; and as without this the party would be necessitated to quit the island for want of provisions, added to which the liability of attack from the enemy in an exposed situation, without adequate means of defence or offence, and the encouragement that the enemy would be inspired with when the other two ships had sailed, it was deemed advisable to remove them at once whilst the season was still favourable for this purpose, and I trust that Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell will approve of my having done so.

18. The island of Negrais is a barren desert covered with an impenetrable jungle, and the low part towards the southward seems to be covered with salt water. At the northern extremity is a hill with an old pagoda on it, and at the foot of it, to the westward, is a small space covered with jungle, where it has been sufficiently cleared to erect a few fishermen's huts, and has no signs of cultivation. It is evident from the desolate appearance of the island that it has never been considered by the Burman Government a place of any importance, nor can it be made defensible by them, nor is there a village within ten miles of it on the mainland.

From Lieutenant J. C. Stedman, Commanding a detachment of the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, to the Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment Chicacole Light Infantry, dated on board the transport "Hermione," off the Island of Negrais, the 18th May 1824.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to orders of yesterday's date, I crossed the river and landed with the three companies detached to accompany me, and within three quarters of a mile of the enemy, whose appearance before reaching the shore left me little doubt as to their intention of opposing our approach beyond the spot, in which it was evident they had strongly stockaded themselves.

2. As the day was too far advanced to expect any reinforcement under Captain Ogilvie, and as our situation, from not knowing the strength of the Burmans, did not ensure success against them, I determined to detain the boats that brought us, in case it might be necessary to retreat to the ships, at the same time ordering the companies, all of whom landed nearly at the same period, to follow the advanced guard at the distance of fifty paces.

3. We had proceeded but a short space, when I observed the guard in advance to halt, and I received intimation that they were already close under a breastwork of the enemy, surrounded with guns, and which the thick jungle along the beach had prevented my observing, or indeed any of the party in advance, till very close to it.

4. Delay, however, under any circumstances, was to be avoided, and as I had made up my mind to return their fire the instant they commenced it, I pushed on, desiring the advance to join their companies, and, having loaded, returned their first fire from cannon and small-arms with a volley, which was followed up by a charge and incessant fire upon them from the rear companies for the space of ten minutes, when the breastwork with guns complete was ours, and all our attention was directed to the stockade itself, in which at this period at least seven hundred men, armed, were observable.

5. Providentially for us an opening to the right of the stockade from the breastwork had not been completed, into which we continued to pour our fire with such success that the enemy were observed to decamp with the greatest precipitation, leaving us their cannon, indeed everything they were possessed of, a list of which, with a return of the killed and wounded, is attached.

6. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of all concerned on the occasion, for to all I feel my best acknowledgments are due, though, were I to particularise, the services of Lieutenants Lindesay, Haig and Hutchings were such as to entitle them to praise more valuable than mine.

7. Our loss is so trifling, when I consider the means the enemy had of annoying us, that it can only be attributed to their fire being directed too high.

List of killed and wounded of a detachment of the 2nd Battalion 17th Madras Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Stedman, on the island of Negrais, 17th May 1824.

Killed	.....	1 sepoy.
Wounded	... 1 jemadar* *(mortally)*, 2 naicks,	2 sepoys.

* Jemadar Shaik Emám.

List of guns, boats and military stores taken and destroyed by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Stedman.

Ten pieces of ordnance of different calibres taken; and between fifty and sixty boats, containing rice, powder and ball, destroyed.

From Captain R. E. Goodridge, Hon'ble Company's Cruiser "Mercury," to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding at Rangoon, &c., &c., &c., dated Hon'ble Company's Cruiser "Mercury," anchorage off Rangoon, the 27th May 1824.

I have the honour to report the arrival at this anchorage of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Mercury*, under my command, to await your further orders, and to acquaint you, in compliance with the instructions received from Commodore Grant, of His Majesty's Royal Navy, I effected the purpose on the 12th of May for which I was directed to accompany Major Wahab, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, to the island of Negrais, on which a party was landed by Major Wahab, and the British flag hoisted without opposition.

2. On the 16th, our attention was called to a collection of men and boats on the opposite side of the river. A party was sent accompanied by the *Mercury*, which produced a letter from the Governor of Bassein.

3. On the 17th, a stockade was perceived of some extent and strength. We weighed anchor in company with a party of troops; at 4-30 P.M. anchored off the stockade, the party having previously landed from all the boats procurable. At 5 P.M. the Burmahs opened an indifferent fire on the troops, when I commenced at a long range shot, and after firing a few rounds from our long guns, the troops marched into the stockade without further opposition, on which occasion I have to report the capture of twenty-eight boats (all of which were destroyed) and fourteen pieces of small cannon.

4. The island of Negrais is confined to about six miles in circumference, extending north-east and south-west. On the south-west there is a plain of some extent, covered with grass, on which I saw a number of cattle, and enclosure for a very small quantity of rice. The hills and other parts are quite woody. No run of water was discovered, but confined to wells. They are capable of producing a great deal with a little attention.

5. The entrance into Negrais harbour I consider difficult, and only to be effected with great precaution, the channel being exceedingly narrow. It is quite secure from winds. The river beyond that to Bassein is, from my own observation, and what I have since collected, clear and safe from the island to Bassein.

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THE ease with which their stockades had been captured, and the heavy loss inflicted on them in the several engagements which had taken place, did not cause the enemy to relax in their endeavours to carry out their plan of operations against the British troops at Rangoon, which was to surround and destroy them, or else compel them to surrender at discretion. They concentrated a large force at Kemendine, at which place, about two miles above the stockade from which they had been expelled on the 10th May, they constructed an extensive system of fortifications of the same nature, and were becoming generally so troublesome that Sir Archibald Campbell found it necessary to move against them without delay. Accordingly, on the 2nd June, a combined military and naval expedition proceeded up the river. On the following day, one stockade was captured, but the attack on the principal fortification proved a failure, one of the columns of attack sustaining considerable loss from the fire of our own armed vessels on the river.

No time was lost in trying to repair this failure, and on the 10th June a force of about three thousand men, with eight guns, proceeded to repeat the attack, two divisions of armed vessels being employed at the same time to assail the river face of the stockade.

The attacking force was formed into three columns, organised as follows :—

I.—Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Mallet, 89th Foot.	41st Foot ..	250
	89th „ ..	500
	Madras European Regiment ..	250
	1st Battn. 7th Madras N. I...	450
	2nd Battn. 8th Madras N. I...	350
	2nd Battn. 17th Madras N. I...	200

II.—Commanded by Brigadier C. Hodgson.	13th Foot	.. Dett.
	38th ,,	.. Do.
	Madras European Regiment	.. 5 Cos.
	1st Battn. 9th Madras N. I..	300
	1st Battn. 22nd Madras N. I..	500
III.—Commanded by Brigadier W. Smelt, 41st Foot.	41st Foot	.. 4 Cos.
	1st Battn. 3rd Madras N. I..	400
	2nd Battn. 10th Madras N. I..	200
	2nd Battn 17th Madras N. I..	250

The following despatches describe the operations of the 3rd and 10th June 1824 :—

Extract from a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Ava, to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, dated Rangoon, the 4th June 1824.

On the 2nd instant I received information that the enemy had assembled in great force, and were stockading themselves at Kemendine, intending to attack our lines, and that the messengers who had been sent in were, as I suspected, spies. I therefore ordered two strong columns of reconnaissance from the Madras Division to move on the following morning upon two roads leading from the Great Dagon Pagoda to the village of Kemendine, the right column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, the other under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, proceeding myself up the Rangoon river with two of the Hon'ble Company's cruisers and three companies of the 41st Regiment for the purpose of observing the enemy's force, and making a diversion in favour of any attack which might be made by land. In the course of two hours we were abreast of the enemy's encampment. The troops landed, and burnt every hut to the ground, brought away one war-boat, and destroyed another, and carried off an 18-pounder carronade, all without the least annoyance from the enemy, who either fled into the jungle, or retired into a very large stockade which I observed close by, and from which some guns were fired, killing and wounding a few men.

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2. In the course of the morning the two columns, coming down from the Great Dagon Pagoda, met close to the stockade of Kemendine just alluded to, and an effort was made to enter it, which I have no doubt would have succeeded but for the occurrence of some mistakes; and as the attack was never in any way persevered in, I do not much regret the result, as it will tend to lull our crafty foe into a security that may soon prove fatal to him. I am anxiously employed in preparing transport for the future progress of the expedition. We have already captured from fifty to sixty large cargo-boats, which are getting cut down and made more manageable, and are calculated, on an average, to carry a complement of sixty men each.

3. The second embarkation from Madras, consisting of His Majesty's 89th Regiment and two battalions of Native Infantry, has arrived in the river.

Report from Captain G. F. Ryves, Commanding His Majesty's sloop "Sophie," to Captain F. Marryat, R. N., dated the 3rd June 1824.

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of Commodore Charles Grant, that during your absence of yesterday I received directions from Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the military forces employed against the Burmese, to order the flotilla and row-boats to convey troops up the river.

2. At 5 A.M., the troops embarked, accompanied by the Hon'ble Company's cruisers *Mercury* and *Thetis*, three flotilla gun-boats, and the pinnaces of His Majesty's ships *Larne* and *Sophie*.

3. In consequence of the draught of water of His Majesty's sloop under my command being too great for the upper part of this river, I did not consider it prudent to remove her. The boats of the said sloop and the *Larne* were consequently employed, and made their rendezvous on board the Hon'ble Company's cruizer *Thetis*. At 7 A.M., the cruizers and flotilla anchored and commenced a heavy fire on a very strong stockade (Kemendine), when the troops were landed.

4. The pinnaces of His Majesty's ships *Larne* and *Sophie*, in proceeding in advance, carried a small stockade, from which was brought an 18-pounder carronade. They were afterwards engaged under a most harassing fire of carronades and musketry from another stockade, and I am sorry to say suffered severely, although infinitely less than could have been expected on such service.

5. The Commander* of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Thetis* being severely wounded when I was on board, I took command of her, but Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., having embarked on board the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Mercury*, all orders to the cruisers and flotilla proceeded from him.

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* Commander George Middleton. He died of his wounds on the 24th June 1824.

6. Where every man did his duty, it is difficult to bring into notice the conduct of individuals, yet I cannot avoid particularising the pre-eminent and gallant conduct of Mr. George Goldfinch, and I much regret the severe wound which he has received, as it will deprive me for a time of his valuable services. He has since our arrival here always been employed in the command of the boats belonging to His Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, and has always met my warmest approbation; indeed, I cannot speak too highly of this meritorious officer. He has passed his examination for a Lieutenant nine years and three months. I hope you will take the conduct of this deserving officer into your consideration, and recommend him to the favourable notice of Commodore Grant, and I trust it may be the means of procuring for him that promotion he so richly merits.

7. I have every reason to be much satisfied with the co-operation of Lieutenant Fraser, who commanded the *Larne's* pinnace, and whose exemplary zeal and gallant conduct were conspicuous.

8. The zealous conduct of Mr. Charles Scott, who has passed his examination for Lieutenant four years, reflected on him great credit.

9. At about 3 P.M., the enemy being in great force, the troops were re-embarked; the cruisers and flotilla then weighed and returned to their former anchorage.

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 16th June 1824.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you, Brigadier-General M'Creagh and the European part of the detachment sent against Cheduba have returned to head-quarters, having fully executed the orders given by me, agreeably to the instructions I had received from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council. The able and satisfactory manner in which Brigadier-General M'Creagh carried on the operations entrusted to him will appear by the enclosed report,* and the result has been such as might have been expected from the judicious arrangements of that experienced officer.

2. One or two messages of an ambiguous and unimportant nature had been received from the enemy's camp, but on the morning of the 9th instant, two of our former messengers came in and intimated that two men of rank, one of them formerly Governor of Bassein, were then in the boats, and desirous of holding a conference with me, if a passport and promise of safety were sent to them. Everything they required was immediately granted,

* See pages 84-88, *ante*.

and in a short time the two chiefs, each in his war boat, rowed by fifty men, arrived at the Shanburdar's house, and were introduced to Captain Canning and myself. Their whole conduct and conversation was pompous and artful, with many professions of friendship and amicable intentions on the part of the Burmese Government, but carefully avoiding every point which might lead to direct communication with the seat of Government; in a word, mean hypocrisy and low artifice marked their demeanour, and a wish to deceive and gain time. A translation of the only document which, after much hesitation, they produced is herewith enclosed. They were told in plain and pointed terms that these professions, messages, and meetings undoubtedly could lead to nothing; that peace and war were not left to their decision; that if they persevered, as they had hitherto done, in preventing all communication with those who alone had the power of treating with us, the consequences would assuredly fall on them and their devoted country; that they could never succeed in lulling us into inactivity either by artifice or profession; and that the war should be vigorously carried on in every corner of their Empire till the Court of Ava should think proper to redress our wrongs and withdraw their haughty pretentions to our territories. We were then informed that a *Woonghee*, one of the five Ministers of State, was at Donabyo, about forty miles up the river, but if we would not treat with him without seeing his authority under the great seal of the Empire, a boat should be sent in five days to carry our letter to the *Lotoo*. None has yet appeared.

3. Having completed my arrangements for striking a blow upon the enemy's force assembled there on the morning of the 10th instant, although the weather continued most unfavourable, I moved upon the enemy's fortified camp and stockades at Kemendine with about three thousand men, four 18-pounders, four mortars, and some field pieces, sending two divisions of vessels up the river to prevent the enemy from escaping on that side. It was my intention not to lose a man if it could be avoided. The enemy had already frequently experienced the irresistible influence of the British bayonet, and it was now my wish that they should also know we had still other and perhaps more dreadful means of exterminating them in every stockade they might be found in. The country, season, and roads rendered the undertaking extremely arduous, but not beyond the inexhaustible spirit of such soldiers as I command. About two miles from town the head of the column was stopped by a stockade, apparently very strong and full of men I ordered two heavy guns and some field pieces to open upon it, whilst the troops surrounded it on three sides, but the jungle was so very thick and close as to prevent the possibility of altogether cutting off the garrison. In less than half an hour, a considerable gap was made in the outward defences of the work, and the

defendants nowhere daring to shew themselves, I ordered a part of the Madras European Regiment, supported by a part of the 41st Regiment, to charge, and the work was immediately carried with a trifling loss on our part, the enemy leaving one wounded and fifty men dead on the ground. Major Chambers, leading the support of the 41st Regiment, and one of the first men in the breach, received a wound in the face from a spear, which I am happy to say is not dangerous. While this was going on under my own eye, a very spirited and successful attack was made upon the other side of the stockade by the advanced companies of the 13th and 38th Regiments, who, by assisting each other up the face of the stockade, at least ten feet high, entered about the same time as the party by the breach, putting to death every man who opposed their entrance; and it affords me pleasure to state that the first man who appeared on the top of the stockade was Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

4. This point gained, the column again moved forward nearly a mile, where our left was posted, communicating with the flotilla on the river about half a mile under the great stockade and fortified camp, the head of the column moving up to the right with great toil and labour through a thick and tenacious jungle for the purpose of again reaching the river above the stockade, and thus completely investing the enemy's great stronghold. In this I was partly disappointed, the enemy having thrown up other works above the stockade, which would have exposed my right to certain loss; and not being able to invest the whole of the extensive fortifications, I was under the necessity of leaving about a hundred yards between our right and the river unoccupied; but as the principal work appeared crowded with men animating each other with loud and boisterous cheering, I still hoped they would remain till the impression I intended had been made. At 4 P.M., my troops were in position in many places within a hundred yards of the place, but in all parts with a very thick jungle in front, which extended to the very foot of the stockade. The night was passed in erecting batteries and making preparations for opening the guns at daylight next morning. Loud and incessant cheering continued within the work, and lasted till after daylight.

5. The moment we had sufficient light on the following morning, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened from our breaching and mortar batteries, and was kept up for nearly two hours, when a party advancing to observe the breach, found the enemy, during the cannonade, had evacuated the place, carrying off their dead and wounded. The chain of posts which they occupied rendered flight at all times easy, and the thickness of the jungle necessarily prevented our observing when it took place,

6. The stockade is one of great strength, and capable of being obstinately defended. It was garrisoned by the most desperate crews of the enemy's war-boats, and it cannot be doubted that the dreadful example of the day before, and the awful effects of our opening fire, alone could have induced men possessed (as the Burmese undoubtedly are) of great personal courage to give it up.

7. The object I had in view has thus been fully accomplished; a general panic and terror of our arms at present prevails among the troops lately opposed to us, and from one or two reconnoitring parties which have since been out, I find that every stockade in our neighbourhood has been evacuated, and I have reason to think the enemy has retired to some distance from our front.

8. I continue to receive every assistance and co-operation from Captain Marryat, R.N., and the ships employed under his command.

Translation of a letter addressed to the Commander-in-Chief by the Burmese Chiefs.

We the commanders of the Burman forces address this letter to the British General, to this effect, that he may inform us why and for what reason he has come to the town of Rangoon with his ships. In pursuance of the orders received from our chief (Thakia Woonghee), we send this letter to the British General, sealed as it is deemed customary. He, the Woonghee, is aware of the contents of it, as it is written by his orders. Should the British General send any answer to this letter, we will faithfully communicate any such answer to the Woonghee.

(Signed) BORMEN NAYMEW YEHBIAH YOUNG.

(Signed) BORMEN NAYMEW THEEBAH YOUNG.

10th of the month Nayoung, 1186, Burmese era.

Received 7th June 1824.

Translation of a letter from the Burmese Chiefs.

We have received your letter, the contents of which were not very explicit to us. We therefore request that you will depute a person of rank who may be able to explain and satisfy us as to the points at issue between the two Governments. We will without delay inform our Commander-in-Chief on this question of such interview, and also of the result.

(Signed) BORMEN NAYMEW YEHBIAH YOUNG.

(Signed) BORMEN NAYMEW THEEBAH YOUNG.

12th day of Nayoung, 1186, Burmese era.

Received 9th June 1824.

General return of killed, wounded and missing of troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava, from the 1st to the 16th June 1824.

HEAD-QUARTERS, RANGOON, *the 16th June 1824.*

	Corps &c.	Killed. British Officers.	Killed. Native Officers.	Killed. Sergeants and Havildars.	Killed. Drummers and Buglers.	Killed. Rank and File.	Killed. Mistris.	Killed. Bhistis.	Wounded. British Officers.	Wounded. Native Officers.	Wounded. Sergeants and Havildars.	Wounded. Drummers and Buglers.	Wounded. Rank and File.	Wounded. Gun-lascars.	Wounded. Tindals.	Wounded. Lascars.	Wounded. Bearers.	Total.	Remarks.
2nd June.	Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	
	1st Battn. Madras Pioneers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	
	38th Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	41st Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	
	Madras European Regt. ..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	2	..	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	43	
	1st Battn. 3rd Madras N. I. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	
	2nd ,, 8th ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
	1st ,, 9th ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	
	2nd ,, 10th ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	
	Doolie Corps	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	
10th & 11th June.	13th Light Infy. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	12	
	38th Foot	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	10	
	41st Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	23	
	Madras European Regt. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	10	
	1st Battn. 22nd Madras N. I...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
	Total ..	..	..	3	..	11	1	1	6	..	7	..	98	3	1	1	6		
	Grand Total ..	16							122									138	

Names of officers wounded.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Petry, *(slightly.)*

His Majesty's 38th Regiment—Lieutenant H. Grimes, *(slightly.)*

His Majesty's 41st Regiment—Major P. L. Chambers, *(severely.)*

Madras European Regiment
- Captain H. Kyd, *(severely, not dangerously.)*
- Lieutenant T. C. Stinton, *(severely, not dangerously.)*
- Lieutenant F. F. Robertson, *(severely, not dangerously.)*

Two men of the Madras European Regiment were missing soon after the arrival of the army at Rangoon and have not been inserted in any of the returns, having been taken while straying from their lines and not whilst engaged with the enemy.

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col., Depy. Adjt.-Genl.*

N.B.—The quantity of slugs made use of by the enemy will account for the great disparity in the proportion of killed and wounded.

Return of killed and wounded of the Naval Forces on the 3rd June.

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.		
	Officers.	Seamen.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Officers.	Seamen.	Lascars.
His Majesty's ship *Larne* ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Launch of H. M. S. *Sophie* ...	...	...	..	...	2	3	...
Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Thetis*	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Transport *Robarts* ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
Total ...	1	1	1	2	4	4	2

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Mr. R. Atherton, Purser, H. M. S. *Larne*, slightly wounded.

Mr. G. Goldfinch, Acting Master, H. M. S. *Sophie*, severely wounded.

Mr. C. Scott, Midshipman, H. M. S. *Sophie*, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant G. Middleton, Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Thetis*, wounded severely *(since dead.)*

Mr. Nelson, Chief Officer of the *Robarts*, killed.

HEAD-QUARTERS, RANGOON, *The 23rd June 1824.*

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col., Depy. Adjt.-Genl.*

Return of ordnance and shot taken in the Kemendine stockade on the 10th and 11th instant.

State.	GUNS.					SWIVELS.			Remarks.
	BRASS.		IRON.						
	8-pounder.	½-pounder.	2-pounder.	½-pounder.	Total.	Brass.	Iron.	Total.	
Serviceable ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	8	8	Loose iron shot of various calibres ... 156
Unserviceable ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	13	14	Lead ... 30lb.
Total ...	1	1	1	1	4	1	21	22	

N.B.—The above guns were mounted on carriages when the place was taken.

RANGOON, *The 17th June 1824.*

(Signed) T. TIMBRELL, *Capt., Comdg. Detachment, Benga. Arty.*

THE stockade of Kemendine, thus captured, being found convenient for the command of the river immediately above Rangoon, Sir Archibald Campbell determined on occupying it permanently, and a regiment of Madras Native Infantry and a small British detachment were accordingly posted in it. Subsequent events amply justified this step.

The enemy now withdrew for a time from the vicinity of Rangoon, and concentrated their forces at Donabyo, about fifty miles up the river. For some weeks nothing of importance occurred. Sir Archibald Campbell did not find himself in a position to advance, and in the mean time the rainy season set in, bringing malaria in its train, which, combined with the bad quality of the food supplied to the troops, produced so much sickness and mortality that by the end of the season the British commander had scarcely three thousand men (European and Native) fit to take the field.

About the end of June, the enemy began again to assemble in the neighbourhood of the British position. A new commander, the Thamba (or Thongba) Wungyi, had received instructions from the Court of Ava to annihilate the invaders or drive them into the sea, and began his operations by assembling andentrenching apowerful force on the river above Rangoon, and at Kamarút on the Lyn branch of the Irrawadi. A portion even advanced on Rangoon, as well as on Dalla, on the opposite bank of the Irrawadi, which was also occupied by a British detachment, and made some determined attacks, and though these were effectually repulsed, the enemy became so troublesome that Sir Archibald Campbell determined on assailing them and driving them to a more respectful distance. This was done with the most complete success on the 8th July, the enemy being driven from all his stockades with the loss of eight hundred men killed, their commander himself dying in the jungle of his wounds. This success was followed up by an expedition to Kaiklú, some twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon, where some of the enemy had assembled, and by anotner early in August to Siriam, near the junction of the Pegu and

Rangoon rivers, whence the enemy were summarily dislodged by a force under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell himself. A few days later the Burmese were ejected, after a smart contest, from some stockades they occupied near Dalla; and for the rest of the month they kept at a distance, and no event of importance occurred.

The operations above referred to, as well as an attack made by the enemy on our post at the Great Pagoda on the 30th July, are described in detail in the following documents:—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., Commanding the British Forces at Rangoon, to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 11th July 1824.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 16th ultimo, we have had several partial affairs with the enemy, except in one solitary instance, invariably sought for on our part, and all ending in the same brilliant manner that has hitherto marked the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops under my command.

2. About the end of last month, it was stated to me by a few Rangoon people, who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese Chief had received positive orders from Court to make a general attack upon our line and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended: large bodies of troops were, for two successive days, seen crossing the river above Kemendine, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side, and I felt more inclined to give credit to the report from being well aware that had any such order been received by the Burman General, certain disgrace or even decapitation would be the inevitable consequence of his disobeying it. On the morning of the 1st instant, every doubt on the subject was removed. Three columns of the enemy, estimated at one thousand men each, were seen crossing the front of our position, moving towards our right: and the jungle in front of the Great Dagon Pagoda, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force, but on this side, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to ascertain either the disposition or strength of the enemy. The columns moving on our right soon came in contract with the pickets of the 7th* and 22nd† Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, which received the attack with the greatest steadiness, none of them yielding one inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our pickets, and took post on a

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* The present 7th Madras Native Infantry.

† The late 43rd Madras Native Infantry,—disbanded in 1864.

hill about four hundred yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some *jinjals* and swivels. I instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and a howitzer from the Bengal Artillery, and three companies of Native Infantry, *viz.*, one company of the 7th and two of the 22nd Regiment, the whole under the command of Captain Jones of the latter corps. After a short but well directed fire from the artillery, I ordered Captain Jones to advance with his three companies and drive the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet, and I had the satisfaction of seeing my order carried into effect in the most cool and gallant style; the enemy flying in every direction towards their favourite haunt and only place of safety, the jungle. During the firing on our right, parties of the enemy felt the pickets along our line to the left, but never appeared in any force, and retired on the first fire from our advanced posts. Thus ended the mighty attack that was to have driven us into the sea,—defeated with the greatest ease by the three weak companies of sepoys, and two pieces of artillery; although such an enemy might be well appalled at the appearance of the whole British line under arms.

3. From some prisoners who were taken, I am informed that twelve thousand men were marched to the attack: the left columns were ordered to engage with vigour, and as soon as they had succeeded in penetrating our line, the attack was then to have become general. Such were the orders issued, but nothing more contemptible than the conduct of the enemy on that day was ever witnessed. They paid for their folly, leaving at least one hundred men dead on the field. We had not one man either killed or wounded.

4. Before daylight on the following morning, some hundred men of the Dallah force entered the town of Dallah, firing in the direction of our post. Captain Isacke, of the 8th Madras Native Infantry,* commanding, pushed forward with a few men, and was, I regret to say, unfortunately shot, the Burmese mutilating his body with the most savage brutality during the few minutes it remained in their power.

5. While the enemy abstained from converting their town to the purpose of annoying us, I also respected it and afforded it every protection, although uninhabited by one individual; but when they thought proper to make it a mighty scene of savage warfare, I rased it to the ground.

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* 2nd Battalion,—the present 12th Madras Native Infantry.

6. Numerous reinforcements daily joined the enemy's army in our front, a thing much to be desired, as tending to increase the distress and discontent already prevailing in their lines, and having observed a disposition to recross part of their force to the Dallah side of the river, I determined, on the 8th instant, to make as general an attack as the very woody and inundated state of the country would possibly admit of. For that purpose, I formed the force to be employed into two columns of attack,—one proceeding by land, under the command of that excellent and indefatigable officer, Brigadier-General Macbean, for the purpose of surrounding the enemy on the land side, while I, with the other, proceeded by water to attack their stockaded position along the banks of the river in front. To this post the enemy appeared to attach the greatest importance, and the stockades were so constructed as to afford mutual support, presenting difficulties apparently not to be overcome without a great sacrifice of lives. I therefore resolved to try the effect of shelling, and consulted with Captain Marryat upon the employment of such armed vessels as he might select to breach, in the event of our mortar practice not succeeding. The shells were thrown at too great distance to produce the desired effect, and the swampy state of the country would not admit of any advance. The armed vessels, *viz.*, the *Satellite* transport (lately in His Majesty's service), the Hon'ble Company's cruisers *Teignmouth* and *Thetis*, commanded by Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Greer, and the Penang Government yacht, the *Jessie*, Captain Poynton,—the whole under the command of Lieutenant Fraser of His Majesty's ship *Larne*—now took their stations according to a disposition made by Captain Marryat, and opened a fire which soon silenced that of fourteen pieces of artillery, swivels and musketry from the stockades, and in one hour the preconcerted signal of "breach practicable" was displayed at the main-mast head. The troops, as previously arranged, entered their boats on the signal being made, consisting of details of the 3rd, 10th and 17th Native Infantry,* commanded by Major Wahab, of the latter corps, ordered to lead the attack, and supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, with 260 men of His Majesty's 41st Regiment and one company from the Hon'ble Company's Madras European Regiment. The assault was made in the best order and the handsomest style: Major Wahab, with the Native Infantry, landed, and immediately attacked the breach, while Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, almost at the same instant, pushed ashore a little higher up, and entered the work by escalade; the enemy kept up a sharp, but ill-directed, fire while the troops were landing, but, as usual, fled on our making a

* The present 3rd and 10th, and the late 34th Madras Native Infantry. The last mentioned corps was disbanded in 1882.

lodgment in the place. I now ordered Colonel Godwin to re-embark with the detachment of the 41st Regiment, and attack the second stockade, which was immediately carried in the same style. The third stockade was evacuated by the enemy.

7. The cool and gallant conduct of both European and Native troops on this occasion was, to me, a most gratifying sight. To the officers of the breaching vessels every praise is due; and I much regret that severe indisposition prevented Captain Marryat from being present to witness the result of his arrangements.

8. The inundated state of the country did not admit of any communication with Brigadier-General Macbean from the shipping, nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing could be more brilliant and successful. He took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation; and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brigadier-General assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brigadier-General M'Creagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith, of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, led the troops under their respective commands.

9. Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy in one day, and upwards of eight hundred of his best troops were left dead on the ground. Thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swivels, and three hundred muskets were also captured, a loss of no small importance where fire-arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column.

10. Our loss has been comparatively small,—four rank and file killed, and one captain and thirty-five rank and file wounded.

11. To Brigadier-General Macbean my particular thanks are due upon this and all occasions. To Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, and to my personal staff, I feel very much indebted for their indefatigable exertions in carrying on the duties of the service, occasionally under every disadvantage; and I also beg leave to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Snow, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Madras Division, whose ability, zeal and activity I have often had occasion to remark.

12. I cannot conclude without again adverting to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise, and their intrepidity and valour, whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., during the operations at Rangoon and in the vicinity, from the 16th June to the 12th July 1824.

Date.	Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.						Missing.			Total.
		British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
21st June ...	Mad. Euro. Regt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		2	...	...	...	...	2
24th June ...	2nd Battn. 10th Mad. Native Infy.	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1
1st July...	13th Foot	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	2
	38th ,,	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	.	...	1	4
	1st Battn. 22nd Mad. Native Infy.	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3rd July...	41st Foot	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
	2nd Battn. 8th Mad. Native Infy.	1	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	1		.		...	2
	1st Battn. 9th Mad. Native Infy.	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
5th July...	Engineer's Dept.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1st Battn. Madras Pioneers	...	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	4
	13th Foot	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	18
	89th ,,	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
	Mad. Euro. Regt.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
8th July ..	1st Battn. Mad. Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	13th Foot	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	7	1	...		...	11
	38th ,,	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	14	...	.	...	...	17
	41st ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	89th ,,	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	3	...	.	...	...	3
	1st Battn. 7th Mad. Native Infy.	..	...	...		...		...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	1	1	2	...	6	2	...	4	...	69	1	...	...	1	
	Grand Total	10					76						1			87

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

13th Foot.—Captain J. Johnson, dangerously wounded on the 8th July.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant K. Barrett, dangerously wounded (arm amputated) on the 5th July.

2nd Battalion 8th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain G. H. Isacke, killed on the 3rd July.

2nd Battalion 10th Madras Native Infantry.—Subadar Bavadeen, killed on the 24th June.

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 22nd July 1824.

I am now enabled to inform you, from information received from deserters and through other sources which can be relied upon, that the loss of the enemy in the action of the 8th was much more severe, and its consequences much more fatal and disastrous, than I could at the time have formed any idea of. The number of killed very much exceeds that stated in my despatch of the 11th instant, and great numbers have since died of their wounds in the jungle. All accounts agree, and I have no longer a doubt of the fact, that Thamba Woonghee (Third Minister of the Empire), a *woondok*, and two other chiefs of the first class were among the slain, and the troops, deprived of their leaders, have either dispersed or fled in confusion to the rear, there to await the arrival of the Prince of Tharrawaddy, said to be advancing with seventy thousand men.

2. The only body of the enemy I could hear of in this neighbourhood was a small force of three thousand men assembled at a place called Kaiklú, about twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon, and measures were adopted for immediately attacking them. On the morning of the 19th instant, I ordered twelve hundred men to proceed by land direct to the spot, proceeding myself with six hundred more up the Pazandoung creek, running in its whole course nearly parallel to, and at no great distance from, the road upon which the land column was directed to advance.

3. The inundated state of the country precluded all possibility of proceeding to any distance with the troops by land, and having rapidly proceeded up the creek in the *Diana* steamboat, I did not hear of the impassable state of the country and the consequent return of the land column to their quarters till the following day, when I had reached the point where I intended to co-operate or act in concert, as circumstances might require. In our progress up, some small parties of the enemy were seen flying towards the jungles in evident dread and consternation, without firing a shot at us or we at them. We also passed several villages visited for the first time by our troops, from each of which I had the pleasure of restoring to their homes some Rangoon families found in the extreme of wretchedness and misery. We could distinctly observe there were some armed men in the villages, who apparently connived at their escape, and who it may be presumed will remain in arms only until an opportunity offers of providing for the safety of their wives and families. It was not to be expected that a people unacquainted with the customs and manners of the civilised nations of Europe should, on our first

approach, have placed unlimited confidence in us. At all the villages the greater part of the inhabitants fled from their houses to the fields, where they remained as spectators, but at each we found a few men left to converse with us, and receive every assurance I could give them of safety and protection if they remained quietly at their homes. On our return yesterday to quarters, I had the satisfaction of seeing some of these villages thickly inhabited, the people quite at their ease, and saluting us as we passed.

4. Although this little expedition, upon which I was out for three days, has terminated differently from what I intended, I feel confident much good will result from it. The favourable impression made shall be cultivated to the very utmost of my power, and happy indeed will I be to sheath the sword as often as the object in view can be attained by kindness and mercy.

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*Extract from the Government Gazette, dated 30th September 1824.**

It is said that in the Burmese army there is a corps of about three thousand men, specially denominated "Warriors." Of these, again, some hundreds assume the title of "Invulnerables;" both one and the other enjoying immunities unknown to other subjects, particularly the latter class, who, in general, remain about the person of the King.

Lately, a large body from this redoubted legion made a vow that if His Majesty would send or allow them to go to Rangoon, they would retrieve the national honour by the immediate expulson of the British Army. Leave was granted, and the "Invulnerables," headed by the *Attawoon* of the Prince of Tharrawaddy, proposed, in the first instance, to carry by assault the Great Pagoda.

Accordingly, one of their party was sent to reconnoitre and fix upon the best point of attack. The sight of our guns and troops upon the works, to use his own words, "so struck him with awe and terror, that he was at once satisfied he would be much better inside than outside of our lines." He accordingly came in as a deserter, and communicated their plans, adding that any one of four nights of the moon's age, which he specified, was declared by their astrologers to be favourable for the attempt. On the evening of the 29th July†, a small force in the jungles was looking out for them, but they could not see a man. Invisible, as well as "invulnerable," they succeeded, after dark, in creeping

* This extract is here introduced, as no official despatch can be traced describing the attack of the 30th July 1824 on the Great Pagoda, though in a despatch of the 30th September Sir Archibald Campbell made allusion to it.

† It was on the night of the 30th July that the attack took place.

unobserved to the edge of the jungle, and, during the darkest part of the night, rushed with great celerity along the road leading to the north gate of the pagoda, firing and shouting in their usual style. An officer's picket of His Majesty's 38th Regiment was instantly under arms, and received them at the bottom of the stairs leading up to the place with a couple of volleys. A twelve-pounder of the Madras Artillery, mounted only a few hours before, opening upon them with grape at the same moment, they found it prudent to retrace their steps with all possible expedition. It has been learnt from a wounded man, who has since fallen into our hands in an attack upon a picquet, that twenty of these first class warriors were killed in this attempt.

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From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., &c., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 5th August 1824.

Being informed that the Governor of Syriam had assembled a force on the banks of the Pegu or Syriam river, and had ordered the whole conscription of the district to repair without delay to the place of rendezvous, for the purpose of finishing and defending a large field work which was to command the river and protect the surrounding country, although aware that few had obeyed the summons, I determined upon dislodging the enemy, and for that purpose I yesterday morning proceeded up the Syriam river with three hundred European and an equal number of Native infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Smelt. Upon approaching the landing place leading to the town and pagoda of Syriam, I observed the old Portuguese fort (long concealed from view by trees and overgrown brushwood) cleared and scarped where the old wall had fallen down, and from fifteen to twenty feet high. Upon this the enemy had raised a parapet, and suspended huge logs of wood on the outside, intended to be cut away during the assault, and to carry the assailants before them in their descent.

2. The troops landed under the fire of the Penang Government brig *Jessie* and the *Powerful* sloop employed as a mortar vessel, and the advanced party moved on until stopped by a deep, impassable *nullah*, the bridge over which had been destroyed, and threatened to check our progress, but the difficulty was speedily removed, and a very tolerable bridge constructed by Captain Marryat and part of the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship *Larne*. The enemy's fire from musketry and artillery was even unusually feeble and contemptible, and they abandoned the place

with the utmost precipitation when the troops moved forward to the attack, leaving behind them eight pieces of good artillery.

3. I next directed Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European Regiment, to proceed with part of the force to the Syriam Pagoda, which I was informed was also occupied by about three hundred men. The Lieutenant-Colonel on arriving at the pagoda found the enemy inclined to dispute the possession of their almost impregnable post, but they lost confidence while the troops were ascending the long flight of steps leading up to the pagoda, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving four pieces of artillery and a great quantity of powder.

4. Although in these affairs the enemy afforded little opportunity for displaying the discipline and gallantry of the troops, their usual feeling and order were by no means less conspicuous, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Brigadier Smelt and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly in conducting the different attacks.

5. From Captain Marryat and the officers of His Majesty's Navy I ever receive the most prompt and cordial co-operation.

Return of ordnance and ammunition taken and destroyed at Syriam on the 4th of August 1824.

BRASS.

4-pr., Dutch, one.
3-prs., Spanish or Portuguese, two.

IRON.

18-pr. Carronade, one.
" " one lost in a deep *nullah*.
6-pr. " one.
" " four destroyed for want of means to bring them on.
Wall-pieces, two.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder destroyed, and about one cwt. of grape.

Extract from a letter from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's Sloop "Larne," to Commodore Grant, dated Rangoon, the 6th August 1824.

Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell having, on the 4th instant, ordered a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Colonel Smelt, to attack the enemy, who had stockaded themselves in the old fort of Syriam, I have the honour to inform you that I went, with two boats from His Majesty's ship *Larne*, to superintend the disembarkation, and render every assistance in my power.

The enemy having broken down a bridge across a *nullah* not fordable, I ordered the seamen to advance and repair it, that the troops might be enabled to pass, which service they performed in a highly creditable manner, exposed to a galling fire of musketry and guns from the stockade.

This service being effected, the advance was sounded, and the stockade taken in good style by the combined force.

I hardly need observe that the officers* and men of this ship did their duty on this occasion, but I conceive it justice particularly to mention the conduct of Mr. John Duffell, Master's Mate of this ship, and Mr. George Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman, lent from the *Sophie*.

* Lieutenant W. B. Dobson; Mr. R. Atherton, Purser; Mr. J. Duffell, Master's Mate; Mr. G. Winsor, Midshipman; Captain Gillespie, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, a volunteer.

List of wounded.

Larne.—William Wyllie, captain of the main top, severely; Thomas Edwards, seaman, severely.

Lent from *Sophie*.—Thomas Freeman, seaman, slightly.

Return of killed and wounded of the British Forces serving in Ava from the 14th July to the 5th August 1824.

Corps.	Killed: Sergeants.	Killed: Drummers.	Killed: Rank and File.	Wounded: Sergeants.	Wounded: Drummers.	Wounded: Rank and File.	Wounded: Seamen.	Total.
Bombay Artillery ...	...		...	...	...	1	...	1
41st Foot	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Madras European Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
H. M. S. *Larne* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 11th August 1824.

I was informed some days since that the province of Dalla was in a very disturbed and unsettled state, owing to orders having been received for a general levy of every man capable of

bearing arms. The order had been most strenuously opposed, and even blood had been shed on the arrival of a person of rank to enforce obedience to the measures of Government. I thought the opportunity favourable for a little interference, to favour the opposition and escape of the discontented, and ordered a detachment of four hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European Regiment, to embark in boats on the morning of the 8th instant, and proceed up the Dalla river, with directions to act in furtherance of the object alluded to, and to attack any part of the enemy's cordon he might fall in with. The Lieutenant-Colonel's report of his operations, in obedience to these orders, I have herewith the honour to transmit, by which it will appear how well he and the troops under his command supported (under difficulties which he has moderately omitted to state) the reputation of the British arms.

2. I am informed that finer or more characteristic traits of British soldiers were never witnessed than on this occasion, the officers, less encumbered than their men, forming line breast deep in mud and water, and passing the scaling ladders from one to another to be planted against the walls of the stockade.

3. I regret, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr. Maw, Midshipman of His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, left with me in the capacity of Naval Aide-de-Camp by His Excellency Commodore Grant. Of this young man's gallantry of conduct and merit I cannot speak too highly. He has repeatedly distinguished himself by the most conspicuous and forward gallantry.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings Kelly, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated Camp Rangoon, the 8th August 1824.

I have the honour to report to you that I proceeded with the detachment you were pleased to place under my command, as per margin, at 11 A.M. this morning; and after entering a large creek on the east side of Dalla, and proceeding about two miles, I observed two stockades, one on the right and one on the left bank, immediately opposite to each other, both in commanding situations, particularly that on the left bank, which I immediately decided on attacking. The boats were hove to for a short time to make the necessary preparations for the attack, and as soon as these were completed, the whole moved on under a heavy fire from the guns and musketry of the enemy in both stockades. The landing was effected under an incessant fire from the enemy, and after great labour and exertion

Four hundred men, composed of details from His Majesty's Ship *Larne*, the Bombay Artillery, 1st Madras European Regiment, 18th and 34th Regiments Madras Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion of Madras Pioneers.

in getting through the mud, which was remarkably stiff and thigh-deep, the scaling ladders were placed, and the stockade stormed and immediately carried. Some of the troops were again embarked, crossed the river, and took possession of the opposite stockade.

2. Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to enclose), although severe, is not so great as might have been expected from the nature of the ground we had to go over, and the sharp and severe fire kept up by the enemy until the scaling ladders were placed. The loss on the side of the enemy was but small (between twenty and thirty), in consequence of the vicinity of the jungle, into which they escaped the moment our men entered their works.

3. Of the conduct of the troops I cannot speak in too high praise, although it will be impossible for me to particularize the officers who so gallantly led their men to the assault, as they are too numerous, many of them having assisted in carrying the ladders to the walls.

4. I felt myself highly indebted to Lieutenant Fraser and a party of seamen and marines of His Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose unremitting exertions throughout the affair greatly contributed towards the success of the day.

5. It is with regret I have to report that Mr. Maw (Royal Navy, His Majesty's ship *Liffey*), your acting Aide-de-Camp, was severely wounded in the early part of the day, while he and Captain John Campbell, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, your Aide-de-Camp, who was a volunteer on the occasion, were cheering on some of the seamen who accompanied us.

6. I have further to report that the enemy previous to their flight threw some of their guns into a wet ditch which surrounded the fortifications; we found but two small ones, which were brought away. All the houses in both stockades were destroyed by fire, and a part of the pallisade pulled down by the Pioneers before the return of the detachment to camp.

Extract from a letter from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's Sloop "Larne," to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, the 9th August 1824.

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Fraser, stating the result of the expedition up Dalla creek. Had it not been for the decided gallantry of the troops and seamen employed in this expedition, the loss would have been much more severe than what it has been, the false intelligence having been given with a view to decoy.

The stockades, instead of being composed of bamboo, were built of strong teak timber, and placed in a situation where the assailants had every natural difficulty to contend against. The

firing was so heavy and so continued, that (at the request of Sir Archibald Campbell) I took up a reinforcement of two hundred men of the 41st Regiment, under the command of Major Chambers, but the stockade was in our possession, and all firing had ceased previous to my arrival.

The gallantry of the officers who were employed in this expedition, *viz.*, Mr. Thomas Fraser, Second Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Atherton, Purser, and Messrs. Duffell, Winsor, and Norcock, midshipmen, deserves the highest encomiums.

I am sorry that our list of wounded is so heavy, but it will be accounted for when I state that in all these attacks the *lascars* who man the other boats will not pull into the fire unless they are led by the officers and seamen of His Majesty's ship *Larne*.

The conduct of Mr. Maw, midshipman of the *Liffey*, has, during the whole period of his service here, been a series of gallantry. I have great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Sir Archibald Campbell, relative to his conduct, and adding my testimony to that of the Commander-in-Chief.

From Lieutenant T. Fraser, to Captain Marryat, His Majesty's Ship "Larne," dated Rangoon, the 9th August 1824.

I have the honour to inform you that, according to your directions, I proceeded with a party of seamen and marines, in company with a detachment of the Madras Europeans, under the command of Colonel Kelly, to reconnoitre a stockade and village reported to be situated about eighteen miles up the Dalla creek.

We had not rowed above two miles up the creek before we fell in with two strong stockades in a very narrow part of the river. The boats of His Majesty's ship *Larne* having waited a few minutes, to allow the other boats and the launch with the scaling ladders to close, the advance was sounded, and the attack was made under a heavy fire of guns and musketry from the Burmese. The scaling ladders being placed, the stockade was stormed, under every disadvantage, with great gallantry, the enemy running out in every direction into the jungle.

During the storming of the principal stockade, the Bombay Artillery in the row-boats kept up a fire on the other, and succeeded in driving the Burmese out, and the second stockade was taken possession of without loss.

List of killed and wounded in action against two stockades up the Dalla creek, 8th August 1824.

Killed.

Transport *Reliance* ... 1 lascar.
Row gun-boats ... ... 1 gunner (Robert Wood), 1 tindal, 1 lascar.

Wounded.

H. M. S. *Liffey*.—Mr. Henry L. Maw, midshipman, dangerously.

H. M. S. *Larne*.—Mr. John H. Norcock, midshipman, slightly; John Smith (2), boatswain's mate, dangerously; William George, seaman, dangerously; James Parlham, corporal, Royal Marines, dangerously; James Morrison, ship's cook, slightly; William Evans, seaman, slightly; John Tyley, captain of the forecastle, slightly; James Degee, seaman, slightly.

Row-boats—3 lascars, severely; 1 lascar, slightly.

Transport *Eliza* (2nd)—1 lascar, severely.

Total—4 killed; 14 wounded.

(Signed) F. MARRYAT, *Captain.*

Return of killed and wounded in the attack of the stockades on the Dalla creek on the 8th August 1824.

Corps.	Killed.						Wounded.						Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.		
General Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bombay Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1st Madras European Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	16	
18th Madras Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	
34th ,, ,, Light Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	
His Majesty's Ship *Larne* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	*7	...	8	* Seamen and marines.
Transport *Reliance* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
,, *Eliza* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Row-boats ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	33	5		
Grand Total ...			6						45				51	

Names of officers wounded.

General Staff.—Mr. H. L. Maw, midshipman, H. M. S. *Liffey*, acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, *severely.*

1st Madras European Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Grubb, *severely.*

18th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain A. Wilson, *slightly.*

34th Madras Native Infantry.—Jemadars Lutchmiah and Kistama, *severely.*

His Majesty's Ship "Larne."—Mr. J. H. Norcock, Midshipman, *slightly.*

Chapter IV.

Reduction of Tenasserim, Martaban, and Yeh.

Not being, as before stated, in a position to advance from Rangoon, and the enemy, after their defeats in July and August, having temporarily ceased to molest the British troops, Sir Archibald Campbell took advantage of the opportunity to employ a part of his troops in the reduction of the Tenasserim district, a narrow strip of territory, some four hundred miles long, on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, which the successor of Alompra had wrested from Siam some fifty years before the outbreak of our war with Ava.

Accordingly, about the end of August 1824, a force (consisting of the 89th Foot, the 7th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of the Bombay Artillery) under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C.B., 89th Foot, was detached from Rangoon for that purpose. Sailing from the mouth of the Irrawadi on the 26th August, the expedition arrived off that of the Tavoy river on the 1st September, and on the 8th Tavoy fell into our hands without resistance. The expedition next proceeded to Mergui, which, after a sharp resistance, was captured on the 6th October. The capture of these two places involved the reduction of the whole province, which submitted without further opposition. After leaving a small force to hold Tavoy and Mergui, Colonel Miles with the rest of his command returned to Rangoon in November.

Similarly, in October, Sir Archibald Campbell detached an expedition against Martaban. The command was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, 41st Foot, the force consisting of a part of that regiment, the 3rd Madras Native Light Infantry, and a detachment of Madras Artillery, with H. M. S. *Arachne** and *Sophie* as convoy. Martaban was taken after some resistance on the 30th October, and the capture of the place was

* This ship, commanded by Captain H. D. Chads, arrived from England after the outbreak of the war, and was sent at once to Rangoon.

followed by the submission of the whole of the districts of Martaban and Yeh.

Colonel Miles' and Colonel Godwin's despatches describing their respective operations are subjoined:—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 23rd October 1824.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you, to be laid before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of different reports, returns, &c., that I have this day forwarded to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, relative to the fall of the enemy's seaport towns of Tavoy and Mergui to the force I detached under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C.B.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Miles, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Tavoy, the 27th September 1824.

I do myself the honour of reporting to you that the force placed under my orders for the reduction of the enemy's possessions on the coast of Tenasserim sailed from the Rangoon river on the 26th ultimo, and arrived at the mouth of that leading to Tavoy on the evening of the 1st instant, with the exceptions named in the margin, and which vessels quitted the squadron the day after we sailed. Having advanced with the large ships as far as the depth of the water would allow, I found it necessary to distribute the troops embarked on the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth* and transports *Argyle*, *Indian Oak*, and *Marianne* among the smaller vessels and boats of the fleet, myself and staff proceeding in the Hon'ble Company's Penang cruiser *Jessie*, which, drawing the least water, was appointed to lead.

Three gun-vessels.

2. These arrangements having been effected on the 4th instant, we advanced, but, from the difficulty of the navigation of the river, full of shoals and in many parts only to be passed at the top of high water, together with the obstacles by which the enemy attempted to impede our progress by sinking their largest boats in shallow places and stockading it across one of the narrowest channels, it was not till the 8th, about noon, that we anchored within three miles of the fort.

3. I had prior to this despatched a summons for its unconditional surrender, and no reply having at that time been received,

I proceeded with Captain Hardy and my staff to make a reconnaissance within a short distance of the works.

4. This object had just been accomplished when it was perceived that three war-boats full of men were pulling along shore, apparently for the purpose of cutting us off, in which they however failed, and on our regaining the *Jessie*, I directed two guns to be fired, and they instantly retired with great precipitation.

5. The tide turning in the evening, the whole fleet arrived within gun-shot of the place about ten o'clock at night, when two or three shots were fired from the fort at our headmost ship, the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*, but without effect.

6. At an early hour on the morning of the 9th, two Burmese came on board, and brought me a communication from the second-in-command, stating his readiness to seize or destroy the *Mayhoon*, or Governor of the Province, or to obey such orders as I might dictate. Immediately on receipt of this, an answer was returned to say I was on the eve of advancing, and that he was to be taken and confined until my arrival, which was in about two hours after. All was directed, and at one o'clock P. M. we were in possession of the fort, *pettah*, and all the defences of the place, without opposition.

7. The population is very great, and from the strength and extent of the works, all built of brick and very high, our loss must have been very great had any defence been attempted.

8. The annexed copy of my orders, issued on the 10th instant,* the sketch of the fort and *pettah* herewith sent,* together with the return of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, will, I trust, give you some idea of the importance of our acquisition. The capture of the *Mayhoon*, his brother, and family, with his principal adherents, completely weakens the enemy, and places us in a commanding situation to cripple any exertions in this quarter.

9. When everything has been so happily accomplished, I have but to add my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Captain Hardy of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, who commands the naval branch of the expedition, for his cordial co-operation, and the unceasing labour and fatigue he experienced in sounding the river and directing the movements of the ships, whose officers and crews exerted themselves to the utmost.

10. The patient endurance of a heavy and incessant rain for five days of the troops who were on board the boats deserves my warmest commendation; and the cheerfulness and alacrity of every grade was peculiarly gratifying to me. I cannot finally conclude without bringing to your notice the able assistance afforded

* Not transmitted by Sir Archibald Campbell.

GSL

me by my Brigade-Major, Captain P. Young, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, and the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Spicer, of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in carrying my wishes and orders into execution, and whose incessant labour and fatigue, after landing and in making the necessary arrangements for the future objects of the expedition, called forth my warmest acknowledgments; and I beg most earnestly to recommend those officers to your protection.

Abstract of ordnance, &c., &c., taken in Tavoy. Dated 15th September 1824.

Description of stores.	Guns.												Carronades.	Howitzers.	Cehalls.	Total.	Grand Total.	
	8-pounder.	7-pounder.	6-pounder.	5-pounder.	4½-pounder.	4-pounder.	3½-pounder.	3-pounder.	2½-pounder.	2-pounder.	1½-pounder.	1-pounder.	½-pounder.	9-pounder.	5-inch.	4½-inch.	4-inch.	
Ordnance, iron, of sorts ..	1	4	2	5	2	6	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	2	2	1	1	37	Ordnance of sorts, iron .. 46
,, ,, unserviceable ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	.....	....	..	..	9	Swivels, iron and brass .. 121
,, ,, serviceable ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	41	.....	....	..	..	117	
,, ,, brass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.....	....	..	..	4	Total .. 367

Total of round shot of different sizes, iron	..	4,041	Total of spears, Malay .. 25
,, balls, muskets, leaden ..	..	23,000	,, Burman, common .. 124
,, ,, jinjal ..	..	3,200	cross-bows .. 20
,, muskets ..	..	1,705	blunderbusses, iron .. 3
,, pistols ..	..	4	powder, Burman .. 3,500 lbs.
,, swords, Burman, silver-mounted..	..	5	standards .. 41
,, ,, common ..	..	27	gold chattals .. 2

(Signed) L. C. RUSSELL, *Captain, Commanding Artillery.*

P. YOUNG, *Captain, Brigade-Major.*

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Miles, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Mergui, the 9th October 1824.

My despatch of the 27th ultimo will have placed you in possession of the movements of the force under my command up to that period.

2. Having left the detail named in the margin for the temporary protection of Tavoy, the remainder proceeded for the accomplishment of the ulterior object of the expedition on this coast, and I have now the honour to announce to you the fall of this place by storm on the 6th instant, the day we arrived before it.

Ship.
Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Mercury.*
Troops.
370 rank and file.
One row gun-boat.

3. My first care was to send a summons to the town for its unconditional surrender, but instead of a reply, at half past eleven o'clock their guns opened a heavy fire upon the Hon'ble Company's cruisers, who had previously taken their position in front of the enemy's batteries, mounting thirty-three pieces of heavy ordnance. The practice on our part was so good that in about one hour the whole were silenced. During this period as many troops had been assembled in the boats as they could contain, and I directed a landing to be effected to the right of the town. This movement was immediately followed up by the advance of a party of His Majesty's 89th Regiment to the gate of the stockade under a heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy, and it was at this spot the greater loss was sustained.

4. The ground for some distance between the river and the stockade was deep mud and water, and from the moment the disembarkation commenced the rain poured down in torrents. Under these disadvantages the troops maintained their ground with the greatest steadiness, and as soon as it was possible to bring up the ladders, an escalade was ordered and carried promptly and most gallantly into effect by His Majesty's 89th Regiment. From this instant the enemy gave way. Their loss is said to be about five hundred men. The Rajah remained till we were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about three hundred of his followers on the opposite side.

5. More than common attention had been paid in arranging the defences of the place, and the natural strength of the ground gave the greatest advantage to them. Their batteries were placed on the brows of different hills, commanding the shipping completely.

From the best information I have been able to collect, the enemy had three thousand five hundred men in arms. On our gaining possession, they all fled, but in the course of the night and the following morning great numbers came in, and are now following their several avocations. About one hundred men belonging to Tenasserim I have detained in confinement, and as that place has lost all its former consequence and is at present nothing beyond a fishing village, this body forms half its force.

6. A return of killed, wounded, and missing, as also of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, are herewith transmitted.

7. The whole of this affair has proved so decisive, and the gallant and exemplary conduct of every individual so prominent, that I feel at a loss how to bring individual instances of merit forward. I however have much pleasure in recording the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant M'Dowall, of the 7th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry; Major Basden, commanding His Majesty's 89th Regiment; Captain Russell, commanding the detachment of Bombay Artillery serving on board the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Thetis*; and Lieutenant Cotton, of the Engineers, to the whole of whom I feel most obliged. The attention of Mr. Staff-Surgeon Smart was unremitting in his department.

8. To my own staff, Captain Young, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, Brigade-Major, and Captain Spicer, of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, I am much indebted for their assistance and the promptitude with which they performed and executed every wish of mine, not on this occasion alone, but in all situations in which they have been employed under my command, and I beg leave to recommend them in the strongest manner to your favourable notice and protection.

9. There being many points which it is necessary to communicate to you, I have felt the necessity of sending my Brigade-Major, Captain Young, with this despatch, who, possessing my full confidence, will develope to you personally every transaction that has occurred and the view I have taken of the state of these conquests.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C.B., at the assault of Mergui on the 6th October 1824.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Missing.				Total.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Bhistis.	
89th Foot	..	...	...	...	6	2	...	7	...	15	..	..	..	1	31
7th Madras Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Total ...	...	...	..	..	6	2	...	7	...	15	..	..	..	1	31
Grand Total ...	6					24					1				

Officers Wounded.

89th *Foot.*—Lieutenants W. Kennedy (*severely*) and P.M'Kie (*slightly*).

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Abstract of ordnance, &c., &c., captured at Mergui on the 6th October 1824.

Description of stores.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	5-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	1½-pounders.	1-pounders.	¼-pounders.	Howitzers. 8-inch.	Howitzers. Iron.	Total.
Ordnance, iron, of sorts, serviceable	1	2	6	13	2	3	2	4	..	2	..	34
,, ,, ,, unserviceable	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
,, ,, swivels, serviceable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	72
,, ,, ,, unserviceable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	30
,, brass ,, serviceable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4

Grand Total.	
Ordnance, iron, of sorts ..	37
Swivels, iron and brass ..	106
Total ..	143

Total of round shot, iron, of different sizes	800
,, ,, ,, brass ,, ...	21
,, iron bars welded into shot	200
,, grape shot, fixed	27
,, balls, musket, leaden or tin	300
,, muskets	668
,, blunderbusses	6
,, swords, country	48
,, spears ,, ...	110
,, powder	1,200 lbs.
,, standards	33

(Signed) P. YOUNG, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major.

(Signed) L. C. RUSSELL, *Captain,*
Commanding Artillery.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, Calcutta, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 7th November 1824.

By this opportunity, I have the honour to transmit you Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin's report of the fall of Martaban, which will be read with interest, as evincing another proof of the impression our arms have made on the minds of the enemy. It will scarcely be credited that upwards of four thousand men, well armed, and well prepared for the attack, from the unforeseen impediments the expedition met with in reaching its destination, and fighting behind defences of a very formidable nature, should be driven out of them by a mere handful of British troops. On this occasion, you will be pleased to see the handsome manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin speaks of the 3rd Madras Native Infantry, one of the corps which retired from the stockade at Kaiklú.*

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Calcutta, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 7th November 1824.

For the last fortnight I remained under a very considerable degree of uneasiness at not hearing of, or from, the expedition I had sent against Martaban on the 11th ultimo, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, apprehensive that the strong currents that prevail on this coast on the change of the monsoons might have driven them either past the port or out to sea, and the consequent deprivation of provisions and water; but the arrival at head-quarters last night of my Aide-de-Camp, who accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin as a volunteer, dispelled all apprehensions, and now enables me to transmit you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the detail of an achievement no less honourable than beneficial to the British arms, reflecting the highest credit on the able, judicious, and gallant officers who led, as well as every individual composing the force under his command.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Godwin, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B, dated Martaban, the 2nd November 1824.

The force you did me the honour to place under my command, for the capture of the town of Martaban and its dependencies,

* See Chapter V, pages 145-52, *post*.

cleared the Rangoon river on the morning of the 14th ultimo, but owing to the ignorance of the people acting as pilots, with calms and contrary currents, the expedition did not reach Martaban till the morning of the 29th.

2. It was my intention to have landed on my arrival at Martaban, but the tides which run rapidly here rendered it almost impracticable, and the ships having it in their power to get nearer the defences in the evening, I deferred landing till the next morning at daybreak. I took two opportunities this day to see the whole front of the place with Captain Waterman, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Captain Kennan, commanding the Artillery. Its appearance was uncommonly strong and commanding, and differed from anything we have seen about here. The place rests at the bottom of a very high hill, washed by a beautiful and extensive sheet of water, on its right a rocky mound, on which was placed a two-gun battery, with a very deep *nullah* under it. This battery communicates with the usual stockade of timber, and behind this a work of masonry, varying from twelve to twenty feet thick, with small embrasures for either cannon or musketry. The stockade runs along the margin of the water for more than three quarters of a mile, where it joins a large pagoda, which projects into the water in the form of a bastion. The defences thence continue a short distance, and end at a *nullah* on the other side, of which all is thick jungle. The town continues to run in an angle away from the pagoda for at least a mile, and terminates in the house of the *Maykoon*, close to a stockade up the hill. The whole defence is the water line with its flanks protected. The rear of the town and works is composed of thick jungle and large trees, and open to the summit of the hill.

3. As we moved along the place all was silent; not a gun to be perceived, but a slight wicker-work to hide everything behind the embrasures in the pagoda, and few men to be observed on the works. They never offered to fire on the boat, though rather close in shore. The second time we went to look at it, the same silence prevailed, so that we were induced to think the place abandoned. Shortly, however, after this remark, the ships had approached nearer the works, when a well-directed fire was opened on them from the fort on the height, and down the line; a well-pointed gun from the pagoda, with grape, was at the same time fired at my boat, and wounded a seaman of the *Moira*, whose arm was amputated an hour after. I was prepared for a determined resistance by the quantities of boats filled with men crossing as we went up the river. Two *chaukis* opened a smart but useless fire on us. I made it a rule never to fire first.

4. All the night of the 29th there was a cannonade from both sides, and the excellent practice of Captain Kennan, of the

Madras Artillery, commanding, assisted by Lieutenant McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, in the bomb vessel, must have done great execution amongst the defenders of the works, whose repeated cheers informed us their numbers were great.

5. I had made up my mind to storm by escalade immediately under and to the left of the rocky battery on the enemy's right, and when in, to storm the battery itself, and then the business could be but easy, as we should take all the works in flank.

6. At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th, the men composing the first division were in their boats,—ninety-eight men of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, seventy-five of the 3rd Native Light Infantry, eight of the Bengal Artillery, and thirty-eight seamen of the Royal Navy, about two hundred and twenty men, and I was fully aware that these men would have the business to themselves, as I had nowhere to wait for the remainder of the force, and every boat was already occupied. The advance sounded a little after five, and the boats rowed off, and soon came under a very heavy fire of all arms. On approaching the shore, I perceived there had been a misunderstanding with respect to the spot at which I wished to land, and we had got on the wrong side of the *nullah*. As we could not carry the ladders through the mud, I ordered the boats to push off and put in at the place I appointed. At this time a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was on us, and the *lascars* would not face it. Lieutenant Keele, of the *Arachne*, commanding the naval force with me, pushed on shore, and gallantly went to see if the *nullah* could be passed; he came back almost directly, and informed me there was a boat in the *nullah*, over which the men could go, and the side of the rock to the battery appeared practicable. Trusting to the gallantry of the people with me, I determined to try it, and from the men getting on shore there was not a halt till we had possession of it. It was stormed under a heavy fire of musketry, and the rock not high, but to appearance impracticable, and in the opinion of the enemy it was so.

7. The enemy did not leave the fort till we were within a few paces of them, and they even threw stones at us when we were too much under the fort for the fire to reach us. It is due to Captain Borrowes, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, and Lieutenant Keele, Royal Navy, to say they were in first. I now felt secure of the place, and after waiting till the men had recovered from the exertion, and to get them together, they marched down along the works and cleared all before them, the 3rd Light Infantry flanking us in the wood. I proceeded to the pagoda, near which they appeared disposed to stand; however, they only suffered the more

by it. On entering the pagoda, I was surprised not to find it full, but on looking over the wall they were in hundreds, rushing down, taking the water, and crossing to the jungle. There were about a hundred and twenty muskets bearing on them, and their loss was very severe.

8. All opposition was now at an end, and on marching through the town it was as usual deserted, except by a great many women. The *Woonghee* had six elephants ready, and had escaped with, as I am told, a good deal of property. The emptiness of the houses showed every preparation had been made, if the place was captured, to prevent our getting any property. I enclose you a return of the guns taken, as also of the ordnance stores, and the quantities of the latter immense, kept in a stockade about half a mile up the hill, and a regular manufactory to make the powder. I had it blown up yesterday.

9. Our loss has been comparatively small,—seven killed and fourteen wounded. Captain Booth is not badly wounded. In this immense place, with such facilities to escape, I cannot guess what the enemy's loss may have been; but from the prisoners, of whom we have a great many, and other sources, it must have been great; as allowing that two-thirds of the numbers reported within this place at the attack, there must have been between three and four thousand.

10. Where every one contended honourably, it would be difficult to select for your particular notice. I must ask your best thanks, however, for Captain Waterman, 13th Light Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for the advice and assistance I have had and still have from him; for Lieutenant Cochran, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, acting Brigade-Major; for Captain Kerman, Madras Artillery, commanding; Captain Stobelin, detachment, 41st Regiment; Captain Williamson, 3rd Native Light Infantry, which regiment vied in this attack with British courage; and Lieutenant McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, who armed his men with muskets, and were distinguished in the attack. Lieutenant Keele, of the *Arrachne*, Lieutenant Bazely, of the *Sophie*, and their respective crews, behaved with their usual gallantry.

11. Lieutenant Keele's unremitting exertions with this little force, as also the share he has taken in the fall of the place, together with the good understanding kept up between the services, I leave for you, Sir, to properly appreciate.

12. Your son and Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Campbell, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, will present you this despatch, a volunteer on the expedition, whose gallantry and other qualities make me very sorry to part with him.

Extract from a letter of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Sloop "Arachne," to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, the 7th November 1824.

Sir Archibald Campbell having expressed a wish to detach a small force of one hundred and thirty Europeans and three hundred sepoys to attack Martaban, I gave Lieutenant Keele, first of this ship, charge of the naval part, consisting of twenty seamen and marines from this ship and ten from the *Sophie*, with six gun-vessels and a small mortar boat, seven row gun-boats, and a transport of very light draft of water, to embark the troops in.

I have now the honour to enclose Lieutenant Keele's report to me of the complete success of the expedition. He informs me Lieutenant Bazely, of the *Sophie*, rendered him every assistance, and speaks in high praise of the constant good conduct of Mr. Lett, master's mate of this ship.

This service has been performed in a manner to reflect great credit on Lieutenant Keele; and Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, who commanded the land force, mentions in his public despatches in high terms his gallantry and zeal.

Letter from Lieutenant Charles Keele, of His Majesty's ship "Arachne," to Captain Chads, His Majesty's ship "Arachne," dated Martaban, the 31st October 1824.

In compliance with your orders of the 12th instant, I proceeded down the river with the force you placed under my command, but from calms and currents did not enter Martaban river with all the flotilla till the 29th.

In passing up the river, the boat's crews, with a few men of the 41st, succeeded in destroying about thirty of the enemy's war-boats, some of them pulling at least fifty oars, armed with swivels, muskets and spears. On our closing the town, the ship grounded too far off to make use of her carronades with good effect. The enemy now opened their fire from the stockade, which was returned by all the row-boats forming a line close along shore till after sunset. The mortar-vessel likewise took her position under Captain Kennan, of the artillery, and opened a well-directed fire the whole of the night, killing, from report, great numbers of the enemy. By daylight, on the 30th, the troops were in the boats, and the advance being sounded, we pushed for the shore; with the loss of seven killed and fourteen wounded, the battery was stormed and carried, the enemy flying in all directions, leaving great numbers of dead and wounded. I here found the late Hon'ble Company's schooner *Phaeton*,* with twelve of her crew in irons; her commander was taken off to Ava.

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* It does not appear under what circumstances this vessel fell into the hands of the enemy.

I have great pleasure in reporting to you the bravery and good conduct of the officers and seamen whom you placed under my command; in short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself on this occasion, and I trust, Sir, your instructions to me of co-operating with Colonel Godwin have been most fully acted up to.

A list of killed and wounded.

Arachne.—George Jones (marine), killed; Thomas Ashfield (marine), James Johnstone (seaman), severely wounded.

Sophie.—None.

Moira, transport.—Thomas Anderson (seaman), dangerously wounded.

Row-boats.—One lascar killed; one lascar severely wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Godwin, 41st Foot, at the capture of Martaban, on the 20th October 1824.

Corps and departments.	Killed.									Wounded.										Missing.				Total.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.			British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.				Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.		
Madras Artillery	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			...	...	...	...	2	...	...				...	...	...		3
41st Foot	...	...	...	...	2	...	...			1	...	1	...	3	...	...				...	...	...		7
Royal Marines	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...				...	...	...		2
3rd Madras Native Light Infy.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			...	...	1	...	3	...	...				...	...	...		5
Royal Navy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...				...	...	...		2
Transport *Moira*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...		1
Row-boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			...	...	...	...	...	...	1				...	...	...		2
Total	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	7		1	...	2	...	9	2	1	15			...	...	...	...	22
Grand total																								

Officer wounded.

41st Foot.—Captain W. Booth (slightly).

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Martaban by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, on the 30th October 1824.

Iron guns, &c., mounted on the works.

Four 4-prs., three 3-prs., one 1½-pr., two 1-prs., three ½-prs., and 48 wall-pieces. The wall-pieces destroyed.

Iron guns, &c., found in the arsenal.

One 6-pr., two 1-prs., and 52 wall-pieces. The wall-pieces and unserviceable guns destroyed.

In the expense magazine.

Round iron shot of different sizes	...	2,000
Grape shot	...	500
Musket cartridges	...	10,000
Cartridges for wall pieces ...	...	6,000
Loose gunpowder ...	... lbs.	5,000

In the arsenal and magazine.

Round iron shot of different sizes	...	5,000
Grape shot, ...	...	1,000
Gunpowder	... lbs.	26,000
Saltpetre	... „	10,000
Sulphur	... „	5,000
Muskets	...	500
Wall-pieces	...	52
Flints	...	20,000
Musket balls	...	1,00,000
Lead	... lbs.	9,000

(Signed) T. Y. B. KENNAN, *Capt., Comdg. Artillery at Martaban.*

„ H. GODWIN, *Lieut.-Col., Commanding a Detachment.*

THE Siamese, it may be mentioned, had never altogether given up the hope of recovering Tenasserim from Ava, and for a long series of years had been accustomed to make predatory incursions along the coasts of that province. Early in 1825, a flotilla of Siamese boats arrived on the coast, and, as usual, began plundering and burning, and seizing the inhabitants to carry off as slaves. Major Frith, commanding at Mergui, immediately took measures to drive them off, and some

skirmishes took place during February and March, in the last of which the enemy suffered so severely that they never again ventured to repeat these inroads.

These occurrences are related in the following reports from Major Frith :—

Letter from Major W. Frith, Commanding at Mergui, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., Commander of the Forces at Rangoon, dated Mergui, the 7th February 1825.

On the 29th ultimo, information having been brought me that a Siamese flotilla had made its appearance within a short distance of this town, committing several acts of depredation on the villages, I despatched Lieutenant Drever with fifty sepoys, in country boats, in search of them.

He found them, as described, about eight hours' row from this, amounting to near thirty sail of large boats, well armed, pulling from sixty to eighty oars each. He made towards them under English colours, and on hoisting a white flag, it was immediately answered. A conference ensued, in which the Siamese chief regretted that his ignorance of our conquests in this quarter had led him into acts of aggression on a country now under British protection, and promised to come the following day to Mergui and release all the prisoners he had taken.

On the following day, he made his appearance with only nine boats; the rest he stated would be here on the morrow, when all the prisoners he had taken should be released, and again renewed his protestations of respecting our conquests in this quarter, at the same time requesting of me a paper for the King, explanatory of the causes of his sudden return without accomplishing his orders respecting the intended hostilities in this quarter. This I promised to give him on the release of all the prisoners he had taken in this neighbourhood.

He remained here till the 2nd, when three boats came in, and he released ninety prisoners. But being informed that we were dissatisfied at the rest not arriving as promised, on the evening of the same day, taking advantage of the flood tide, he weighed anchor and went off, apparently in great alarm, with the whole of his fleet, at the very hour fixed for paying me a third visit.

The boats of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Thetis*, which arrived on the 31st January, and some country boats, with sepoys, were immediately sent after them, but night coming on, could not ascertain their course. It is with regret I have to inform you that I have just heard of the town of Tenasserim and several other villages having been plundered, and a considerable number of the

inhabitants carried off on the following day by this party. The chief states himself to be high in rank in the employ of the King of Siam, and the inhabitants of all the surrounding country, as well as those of this town, are in the greatest state of alarm and trepidation.

Extract of a letter from Major W. Frith, Commanding at Mergui, to Brigadier M'Creagh, C.B., Commanding at Rangoon, dated Mergui, the 15th March 1825.

I beg to acquaint you that on the 6th instant information was brought me that two Siamese boats, about twenty-five miles from this, took off a boat belonging to this place with ten men in her, three of whom escaped and returned. I immediately sent off the boats of the *Thetis* cruiser, which was here at the time, with a native as a guide, who escaped from the boat; they returned the night following, without being able to see or hear anything of them.

On the 10th, I again had information that these boats were off the bank of Mergui Island, and took away twenty people from a small village. The next morning I sent out Lieutenant Drever, with fifty sepoys, in six hired boats, to do their utmost to seize some of the maurauders. Mr. Drever remained out three days without seeing any of the Siamese; he was at the village which had, eighteen people taken from it. I regret to say the inhabitants of Tenasserim have left it; some are here and others in the jungle. I am endeavouring to persuade them to return to their homes, and that I will send thirty sepoys to remain as a protection for them.

Extract of a letter from Major W. Frith, Commanding at Mergui, to the Officer Commanding at Rangoon, dated Mergui, the 22rd March 1825.

I beg leave to inform you that I have this moment received information that about sixteen hundred Siamese have landed near Tenasserim. I have ordered boats to be procured to take an officer and fifty sepoys, to ascertain the views of the Siamese, and to desire they may return to their own country, and not molest the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Major W. Frith, Commanding at Mergui, to the Officer Commanding at Rangoon, dated Mergui, the 27th March 1825.

I had the honour to inform you in my note of the 23rd the information I received respecting the Siamese near Tenasserim.

Early on the morning of the 24th instant, I sent Lieutenants Drever and Barnet, with fifty sepoys, to ascertain the correctness of the report. The party returned to-day, bringing with them a Siamese chief and fifteen men, with five muskets and a few pikes; about twenty men, with their arms, escaped into the jungle.

This chief says there is another, higher in rank than himself, going about the island with twenty-four boats, taking off all he can lay hold of. These are the people who left this on the 2nd of February. This man says they returned home and told the governor that this country was under the protection of the English. They were not believed, but ordered back to carry off every one they could lay hold of. Enclosed is the name of the governor, and the place he resides at. I intend writing and making him acquainted with the prisoners I have here, in hopes he may release those he has from this country.

Letter from Lieutenant J. Drever, to Major Frith, Commanding at Mergui, dated Mergui, the 2nd April 1825.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I embarked on the morning of the 29th ultimo, with the party as per margin, in some country boats, manned by Burmese, and proceeded in a southerly direction until the morning of the 31st, in search of those Siamese pirates who for some time have made such destruction in this province, when I discovered six boats. I immediately made my boats form line, so as to prevent their ascertaining the number of ours, which I am happy to say had the desired effect, as they did not appear alarmed until we got near them. I then gave orders for Lieutenant Bingham and Assistant-Surgeon Lindsell to proceed in two fast-pulling boats, and I accompanied in a third; we very soon overtook and boarded four of them; two made their escape; those taken made but little resistance, I suppose in consequence of our rear boats coming up. They proved to be four Siamese war-boats, well manned and armed; after securing them we proceeded to the Island of Yeagudam, in the Burmese territory, about ninety miles from Mergui, where we discovered twenty-six more; they approached us for some time, but at length returned and landed four hundred men, who took up a strong position on shore, and about four hundred remained in their boats, all well armed, some boats having guns in their bows. I then hoisted a white flag, and a small boat came with a man in it with a message from the chief, the Rajah of Sampore, who was at Mergui in February last, requesting I would come on shore, to which I replied that I wished him to come and

2 Lieutenants.
1 Assistant-Surgeon.
2 Subadars.
1 Jemadar.
95 Rank and file.

see me; he said he would, provided I would separate from my boats, which I did, and waited for some time. He then sent some of his chiefs, who would scarcely approach sufficiently near to make themselves understood; however, I called to them to say that I would not see any one but the Rajah. He then came, but instead of one boat, brought his whole flotilla, and attempted to get between me and my boats; but seeing his intention, I prevented him. I then pulled up to his boat and asked him to come on board mine, which he refused; in short, I used every means to persuade him, but to no effect. I then asked him by whose authority he had taken possession of this island, having built houses for himself and people, and how he could dare to molest the inhabitants of the province of Mergui, well knowing from a former interview, about two months ago, that they were under the British protection. His reply was, that he was sent by his King, and that he did not care for us. I told him that my orders were to bring him to Mergui to see the Governor, and that I had no doubt but his boats would be returned to him on his arrival, when he explained matters. During the conversation I held his boat, as he would not allow any one to come near him but myself. He then like lightning darted into his cabin, and a man who was by his side during the conversation made a cut at me, which fortunately I escaped, and several men presented their muskets, no doubt with a hostile intention. I therefore gave orders for our men to fire, and I can scarcely say which commenced. Finding our musketry heavy, he pulled off, and I regret to say that in consequence of all our boats' crews deserting their oars for some time, we could not again come up with their flotilla. He must have suffered severely from our fire, as we continued chasing for about an hour, when we got so far distant and no hope of coming up with him, and thought it advisable to return to the island. The enemy's fire was very well directed for some time, and I regret to say two men of ours were killed,—one of them an interpreter, who has left a widow, the other a Burmah,—and two sepoys wounded.

I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Bingham and Assistant-Surgeon Lindsell, as also all the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoys.

On my return to the island, I set fire to the houses. In one of the boats we took I found a small union-jack of ours, which these pirates took from the signal post at Tenasserim.

Chapter V.

Operations in Ava during September and October, 1824.

Early in September the Burmese began again to assemble in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. They re-occupied the stockades at Dalla, from which they had been driven on the 8th August, but were promptly expelled once more on the 2nd September by a combined naval and military force. A few days later they attacked a post on the Dalla side of the river which had been placed there to keep them in check, while a flotilla of their war-boats attempted to capture the gun-boats anchored off the place. Both attacks were repulsed, and five of the war-boats were captured, while the rest were put to flight.

Later in the month a combined military and naval expedition, under Brigadier-General Fraser and Captain Chads, R.N., was sent up the river to Panlang, and destroyed many stockades and war-boats, besides fire-rafts which the enemy were preparing for the destruction of the British war-vessels and transports in the river.

These operations are shewn in detail in the subjoined reports:—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 4th September 1824.

The enemy in the Dalla district having of late become very troublesome by their predatory excursions, rushing from the creeks and *nullahs*, with which the country abounds, upon unarmed boats and even fishermen from the garrison; and having again established the head-quarters of these marauding bands in the stockades taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly's detachment on the 8th ultimo, much strengthened by additional works, I once more determined to drive them, not only from the stockade, but permanently to a greater distance.

2. For that purpose I directed Major R. L. Evans, of the Madras Army, with a detachment of infantry, accompanied by two mortars from the brigade commanded by Captain Timbrell, and

some howitzers from the Madras Artillery under Captain Kennan, to proceed up the Dalla creek on the 2nd instant, and shell the enemy from their position. Such was the excellent practice of the artillery, and gun-boats under the immediate orders of Captain Marryat, manned by the officers and crews of His Majesty's Ship *Larne* and the Hon'ble Company's transport *Moira*, that the enemy were soon forced to abandon their defences with some considerable loss, and I am happy to say only one man was slightly wounded on our part.

3. On taking possession of the stockade, Captain Marryat and Major Evans pushed up the creek and succeeded in taking twenty-five boats and canoes from the enemy, who, on seeing themselves closed with, jumped overboard and escaped into the jungle.

4. Major Evans' arrangements for cutting off the retreat of the enemy were excellent, but the swampy state of the country and thickness of the jungle prevented their meeting with the success they so well merited. To him and every officer and soldier employed my best thanks are due.

5. I cannot do adequate justice to the sense I entertain of the ability and readiness with which I find myself at all times supported by Captain Marryat and the officers and crew of the ship under his command, nor ought I to omit mentioning that the officers and crew of the transport ship *Moira* are volunteers on every occasion when the enemy is likely to be met with.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 9th September 1824.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed report from Captain Marryat, His Majesty's ship *Larne*, of an attack upon a small post established a short distance up the Dalla creek.

2. The gallantry and good conduct of all engaged in this first rencontre with the enemy's war-boats affords me much satisfaction, and Captain Marryat has particularly mentioned to me the steadiness with which Lieutenant Wight and a piquet of the 18th Madras Native Infantry received the enemy, both by land and water.

3. All accounts concur in bearing testimony to the resolute gallantry of Mr. Crawford in defending his vessel, the *Kitty*, against very superior numbers, although wounded early in the attack; and I beg leave to bring his name to the favourable notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

Report from Captain F. Marryat, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 8th September 1824.

In compliance with your request for a detail of the circumstances which occurred in the attack on the Dalla stockade made by the Burmese on the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that at midnight on the 5th a straggling fire was heard in that direction, and shortly after a rocket was thrown up, the signal previously arranged with the detachment in case of immediate assistance being required.

2. With the advantage of a strong flood tide, the boats of His Majesty's ship *Larne* proceeded rapidly to the scene of contention, where a heavy fire was exchanged. As our approach could not be perceived from the smoke, we cheered to announce that support was at hand, and had the satisfaction to hear it warmly returned both by the detachment in the stockade and the crews of the gun-vessels. It appeared that the attacks of the enemy had been simultaneous, the gun-brigs lying in the creek having been assailed by a number of war-boats, while the detachment on shore had been opposed to a force estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 men.

3. Upon our arrival we found the enemy on shore had not retreated, but still kept up a galling fire. The war-boats which had endeavoured to board the *Kitty*, gun-brig, had been beat off by the exertions and gallantry of Mr. Crawford, commanding that vessel, and were apparently rallying at a short distance up the creek, with a determination to renew the attack, but on perceiving our boats advancing ahead of the gun-brigs, they made a precipitate retreat.

4. Although from their superior speed there was little probability of success, chase was immediately given, and five of the war-boats, which had been most severely handled and could not keep up with the main body, were successively boarded and captured. Many others appeared to be only half-manned, but we could not overtake them, and the pursuit was abandoned about four miles above the stockade.

5. The spears remaining in the sides of the gun-brig, the ladders attached to her rigging, and the boarding-netting cut through in many places, proved the severe conflict which had been sustained, and I trust you will be pleased to recommend the very meritorious conduct of Mr. Crawford to the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

6. Great praise is due to Mr. J. King, of the *Narcissa*, and Mr. Frames, of the *Tiger*, for the well-directed and destructive

fire which they poured into the war-boats, and I trust, as an eye-witness, I may be allowed to express my admiration of the intrepid conduct of the officer commanding the detachment on shore.

7. The loss of the enemy in this attack cannot be correctly ascertained, but from the number of dead in the boats captured, and the crippled state of many others, it cannot be estimated at less than two hundred or three hundred men.

8. I have the honour to enclose a return of our killed and wounded.*

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 1st October 1824.

Here nothing important has occurred since I last did myself the honour of addressing you. The only movement I have lately made was upon Panlang, where I had been informed the enemy had established a post, and was busily employed in constructing combustible rafts and boats for the destruction of our shipping.

2. In consequence of this information, I, on the 21st ultimo, directed Brigadier-General Fraser, with a strong detachment, to proceed to Panlang, for the purpose of putting a stop to any preparations for our annoyance and dislodging the enemy from his post.

3. The detachment fell in with several stockades and breast-works, which the enemy instantly evacuated on the spirited approach of the seamen and troops, without in any one instance showing a disposition to come to close quarters, as will appear by the Brigadier-General's report to me of the operations of his expedition, which I herewith beg to enclose.

No fire rafts were seen.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that, in conformity to your orders of the 19th instant, the party detailed in the margin embarked on the morning of the 21st, and anchored off Kemendine the same evening.

1ST DIVISION.
1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 65 rank and file from each of the European regiments in the force, under a field officer.

2ND DIVISION.
1 Captain, 4 subalterns, and 220 rank and file from Native corps.

2. It proceeded on the 22nd, and about two miles from Pagoda Point fell in with five stockades, three on the right hand side and two on the left.

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* Not received.

3. The *Satellite*, towed by the steam-vessel, led, and on approaching these stockades a heavy fire was opened from both sides from musketry and cannon, which was returned by the ships and by the troops on the deck and tops of the *Satellite*. Arrangements were immediately made to disembark a proportion of the troops. On their approach to the stockades, the enemy, after a slight resistance quitted their position and fled to the jungle, leaving several men killed in the right stockade, as reported by Major Sale, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who led this party.

4. One large gun was found burst, and four others were brought off, with several *jinjals* and other arms.

5. On the 23rd the flotilla continued to advance without meeting with any obstacle; distance estimated between twelve and fifteen miles.

6. On the 24th, we continued our route up the river about five miles, and in the afternoon fell in with three stockades, which were bombarded for a short time previous to the landing of the troops, who found the different stockades evacuated.

7. On the 25th, several boats filled with troops went in pursuit of some war-boats stated to be near, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

8. During this time the pioneers were employed in destroying the different stockades, which being completed, the flotilla commenced its return to Rangoon, at the recommendation of the naval commander.

9. The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 22nd was completed during our passage down the river.

10. I am happy to add that no casualties occurred amongst the troops during the operations, but I understand two or three sailors were wounded.

11. The ordnance was taken possession of by the naval commander, with the exception of one gun burst, and another sunk in the river.

12. No regular return of the ordnance was taken, in consequence of the hurried nature of the operations, and the necessity of taking advantage of the tide to reach the anchoring ground, but the number of all calibres is estimated by the naval commander at fifteen pieces.

13. The country on both sides of the river was generally woody, and the few open spots, which evidently had been cleared for the purpose of cultivation, are now overgrown with high grass, and covered with a considerable depth of water. Few villages were seen, and the population appeared inconsiderable. Some herds of buffaloes were discovered, but no other cattle.

14. My best thanks are due to Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, for the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from him during the whole of the operations, and I cannot omit to notice the zeal and alacrity with which Lieutenant Keele and Mr. Lett, Master's mate, His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, Lieutenant Bazeley and Mr. Winsor, of His Majesty's ship *Sophie*, performed the different duties assigned to them by Captain Chads.

15. Major Sale and all the officers and men (both Europeans and Natives) evinced the utmost zeal and spirit in the performance of every duty required from them, and endured their fatigues with the utmost cheerfulness.

16. The Native troops I beg particularly to notice, who for the space of four days had few opportunities of dressing any food.

17. I have much pleasure in stating that I received every assistance I could wish from the different staff officers who accompanied me, *viz.*, Captain Kitson, Brigade-Major, Captain Steele, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Lake, Superintending Engineer, who performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

I have, &c.,

CAMP RANGOON, *The 27th September 1824.* (Sd.) H. FRASER, *Brigr.-Genl.*

To

Brigr.-Genl. Sir A. CAMPBELL, K.C.B., &c., &c.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 30th September 1824.

The enemy's main body still remains, as far as I can ascertain, in the neighbourhood of Donabyo, quite disheartened, and their commander, unable to form any plan for our further annoyance, leaving us in undisputed possession of the surrounding country. Even the trifling repulse of their corps of warriors from the Great Pagoda on the night of the 30th of July* has had its full effect upon the minds of men, already damped by fear and constant disappointment, and who in the employment of these "invulnerables," aided by the confident predictions of their best astrologers, appeared to anticipate the intervention of supernatural power in overcoming difficulties they had so often found insurmountable. The heroes themselves, instead of returning to join the Prince of Tharawaddy after their defeat, have fled to conceal themselves in the hills to the eastward, and all accounts agree in representing the country to be in a most agitated and distracted state.

* See *ante*, p. 110.

2. Last week we were joined by the Native regiment from Madras.† Five hundred Magh boatmen from Chittagong have also arrived under the charge of Captain Wiggins, who the magistrate of Chittagong requested might remain in charge till the pleasure of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General was known, but who is now so ill as to require his return to Bengal in the transport he arrived in. I have therefore appointed Major Jackson, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to the charge of the Magh Levy, who, with the Chinese and Malays formerly under him, amount to about eight hundred men.‡

The monsoon is evidently at a close, and although the country still remains completely under water, I am very generally assured that most parts of the district are dry and passable before the end of October, when I trust I shall be able to undertake some movements I have long anxiously contemplated, and if I succeed in obtaining such a supply of cattle as the accounts of the country lead me to expect, I shall consider the chief barrier to our progress as removed.

Return of wounded for the month of September, in the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava.

HEAD-QUARTERS, RANGOON, *the 1st October 1824.*

	WOUNDED.	
	Drummers or buglers.	Rank and file.
2ND SEPTEMBER.		
His Majesty's 41st Regiment	.....	1
1st Madras European Regiment ...	.....	1
6TH SEPTEMBER.		
9th Madras Native Infantry	.....	4
18th " "	1	1
Total ...	1	7

† The 30th Madras Native Infantry.

‡ These Magh, Chinese and Malay boatmen were collected and conveyed to Rangoon for service in Sir Archibald Campbell's projected advance on the Burmese capital by water.

Mr. Crawford, Commander of the *Kitty* (No. 1 gun-boat), severely wounded.

One private of the 9th Madras Native Infantry since dead.

Mr. Lindguist, in charge of the row-boats, severely wounded.

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

Hitherto, on every occasion on which the British troops and the Burmese had come in contact, the latter had invariably been defeated. An instance in which a detachment of the army under Sir Archibald Campbell met with a severe reverse is now to be narrated.

During the first days of October 1824, intelligence was received that a strong Burmese force had stockaded themselves at Kaiklú, about fifteen miles from Rangoon. The light brigade (composed of the 3rd and 34th Madras Native Light Infantry), two howitzers, and a detachment of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Brigadier Smith, were immediately detached for the purpose of expelling them, and for that purpose marched from Rangoon on the 5th of the month. Contrary to the usual practice, no European troops were detailed to form part of the expedition, Sir Archibald Campbell having, it is said, in order to gratify the Madras troops, "who felt aggrieved that they had not hitherto been allowed to lead the way to victory, but had been employed only to second and support the Europeans," resolved to entrust the enterprise to them alone. Towards evening Brigadier Smith reached a stockade occupied by some of the enemy, who were shelled out of it, after an attempt to take the place by escalade had failed. Here Colonel Smith received information which induced him to ask for a reinforcement, including a detachment of European troops. Three hundred more native infantry and two more guns were sent, but the Commander of the Forces refused to allow any European soldiers to take part in the expedition. Thus reinforced, Colonel Smith pushed on, and on the 7th attacked Kaiklú. The result was a

disastrous repulse, ending in a precipitate flight, from which the British officers with the force with difficulty rallied the sepoys at Todaghi.

No time was lost in endeavouring to remedy this mishap, and on the 9th a force under the command of Brigadier-General M'Creagh, 770 strong (including 420 Europeans), was despatched from Rangoon to make another attempt on Kaiklú. The enemy appeared, however, to be satisfied with their success (which, of course, they exaggerated enormously), for on arrival at Kaiklú the place was found to have been evacuated.

Subjoined are the despatches giving the particulars of these affairs.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 11th October 1824.

Being informed that a part of the enemy's force I formerly stated as having concentrated in the vicinity of Pegu had advanced in this direction, and taken up a position fourteen miles from hence in the neighbourhood of Aunauben and the pagoda of Kaiklú, I ordered out a reconnoitring party on the morning of the 5th instant, consisting of 800 rank and file from the Madras Brigade of Native Light Infantry, under its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Smith, C.B., accompanied by two camel-howitzers and a competent number of pioneers, with scaling ladders, &c., with orders to advance upon the enemy's position and to attack him as often as he might consider his force and means adequate to do so with effect.

2. I afterwards reinforced the above detail with 300 rank and file from the 28th and 30th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry and two more camel-howitzers; and with this combined force, Colonel Smith arrived at the enemy's stockaded position at Aunauben and Kaiklú on the evening of the 7th instant.

3. For a detail of the operations of this force during the period of its absence from quarters, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report.

4. That their close was very different in result from the promising commencement made at Todaghi is to me a most painful task to notice, but it forms a pleasant part of my duty to observe that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's orders for the attack at

Aunauben were judicious, and the coolness and bravery of conduct of himself and every British officer present, in endeavouring to support discipline during the attack, and afterwards to re-establish order and regularity among the troops, were highly conspicuous.

5. Unpleasant as the circumstances detailed in Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's report must be, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council may rest assured that the enemy shall not long be left to exult in his present triumph.

Report from Brigadier H. F. Smith, Commanding the Light Brigade, Madras Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces, dated Rangoon, the 10th October 1824.

Conformably to the instructions conveyed to me by the Deputy Quartermaster-General, I marched on the morning of the 5th instant, with a detachment of the Madras Native Light Brigade, consisting of 800 rank and file, two 4½-inch howitzers, and 40 pioneers, by the route pointed out by the guides, the first part of which was low and marshy and in many places one or two feet under water; but on clearing an extensive swamp, over which is thrown a wooden bridge requiring some repairs, the road became good, and lay through a large stockade in ruins. At ten o'clock I arrived at Todaghi, and finding the troops much exhausted from the intense heat, I halted a few hours to refresh. During our halt, the rain fell plentifully.

2. At two o'clock the detachment moved on, and in twenty minutes the head of the column was obstructed by a deep *nulla* affected by the tides; but, by the assistance of a temporary bridge, which I had caused to be put together prior to my leaving the lines, I passed over the advanced guard, which had no sooner crossed than it received a line of fire from the enemy.

3. The leading company of the 3rd Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Sherman, was quickly pushed on, and proceeded fifty or sixty yards under cover of trees and brushwood till he reached an open spot, where a party of the enemy had taken post to annoy us in crossing the *nulla*. These he quickly dispersed, and in pursuing the fugitives, a stockade was discovered directly facing the main road, a plain bounding it on the right, its left face being enveloped in jungle.

4. After reconnoitring the position, I directed Lieutenant Sherman to make a rapid movement to a certain point, and then wait until the howitzers and other divisions could be brought up. Captain Williamson, commanding the leading division, soon joined with two scaling ladders brought up by Lieutenant Campbell This promising young officer, I lament to say, received a serious

wound shortly after, and fell, together with some of the men of the 3rd Light Infantry. Firing and shouting was at this time distinctly heard in the jungle on our left, and Captain Williamson was directed to detach a party to out-flank and keep in check any body of the enemy that might appear in that quarter, as well as to ascertain whether any other works had been thrown up to flank the one in front of us.

5. In the meantime, the howitzers came up, were placed in position, and opened a fire upon the stockade, while Lieutenant Dallas, of the 3rd, who commanded the detached party, gave them a flanking fire and turned the concealed stockade I had conceived, from the cross-fire, existed in that direction. Captain Williamson, upon this signal, moved forward in double quick to escalade the enemy's works, which was executed in a smart and gallant style by that officer, seconded by Lieutenant Sherman and the other officers and men of the 3rd Light Infantry. Lieutenant Dallas also advanced and entered at the same time from his position. Major Wahab with the 34th, coming up at the same time, made a spirited charge round by the right face of the works, but the enemy, I regret to say, succeeded in effecting his escape with a trifling loss.

6. The rear guard in coming up was attacked by the enemy, when Lieutenant and Quartermaster Chalon's horse was shot dead. Partial firing was also continued upon our troops from the front and left flank for some time after.

7. A prisoner was taken, armed with an English musket. From this man I obtained information which led me to suppose that the enemy was in considerable force in the neighbourhood, with guns and a party of horse, very strongly stockaded. These were spoken of as a different description of soldiery to those we had hitherto encountered. I was induced in consequence to request that I might be furnished with a strong reinforcement. The correspondence that passed subsequently on that subject I need not dwell upon, the Commander of the Forces being aware of its nature.*

8. On the reinforcement of 300 Native rank and file, of the 28th and 30th Regiments, with two more 4½-inch howitzers joining the detachment, I issued an order, of which No. I is a copy.* I have thought it necessary to forward this document to satisfy the Commander of the Forces that every means was used in my power to establish systematic order, regularity, and a proper understanding between all the parties employed in the operations against the enemy.

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* Not forwarded to the Government of India.

9. At two o'clock, the detachment marched, Major Wahab leading the first division, from which was detached an advanced guard of a subaltern's party under Lieutenant M'Clellan.

10. Prior to moving, I directed Major Wahab, in the event of a shot being fired from the enemy, to return it and push on without retarding the progress of the force. The same instructions regarded breastworks and other obstacles of that nature.

11. In a short time a few shots were fired from a distance, and on the advance party emerging into the plain, a small body of horse and foot were seen about six hundred yards in front. Lieutenant M'Clellan continued his course steadily, and on nearing the enemy, the horse showed a disposition to threaten our flank. Our advance formed line and, supported by Major Wahab, actually drove at them, and the horse, on seeing this movement, pulled up and retreated precipitately. Immediately after this, a breastwork was discovered, from which several shots were fired. Major Wahab pushed on without a moment's delay, and carried it in great style, with a trifling loss on our side.

12. A succession of breastworks on our route were stormed and carried in the same rapid and gallant way by the bravery evinced by Major Wahab and the officers of that corps.* In short, the spirit that animated both officers and men was such as to ensure success in any undertaking; but I regret to say that the taking of these breastworks retarded our progress, and the detachment consequently did not arrive in the vicinity of Kaiklú till five o'clock. It was about this time the guides affected to be ignorant of the direct route to the stockade, although they pointed in the direction it was erected. As the road we were on appeared to be good and leading direct upon a pagoda which was represented to lay on the left of the stockade, we pursued it.

13. Shortly after Captain Williamson with the second division was directed to diverge from the column of march to the right, and push through the jungle and attack the enemy's works in that quarter, while Major Wahab should assail it on the left, intending that the third or Major Ogilvie's division should be available for any other service it might have been required for.

14. The necessary reconnoissance having been made, which the enemy allowed us to complete unmolested, and the extreme silence that had hitherto prevailed, induced me to believe that the post had been abandoned, but notwithstanding, as the lateness of the evening would not allow of any further examination of the enemy's position, arrangements were made for assailing the place, and Major Wahab was directed to move forward in double quick with ladders to escalade. This gallant officer gave the cheering signal, and the first division, with a spirit and

* The 34th Madras Native Infantry.

animation I never saw surpassed, and with shouts of "Huzza" and "Deen, Deen," rushed forward to the attack. This was only answered by a round of cannon from the pagoda, which, until now, I was led by the guides to believe was undefended. The enemy in the stockade still observed a sullen silence; not a shot was fired until the division of the 34th and ladders had got well in front of their works. It was then that volleys of grape and musketry were discharged upon the party at a distance of fifty or sixty yards, with an effect and regularity hitherto unequalled in this country. Several of the pioneers with the ladders were at this instant knocked down, together with the leading officers, and the men, consequently, from the awful and destructive fire that fell among them and the loss of their commanding and leading officers, were seized with panic and lay down to secure themselves from its further effects.

15. The lateness of the evening rendered this first check irreparable, or otherwise I may have brought up the third or supporting division to renew the attack. But to satisfy myself more thoroughly at this momentous crisis of our actual situation, I proceeded to the head of the attacking column, and there I learnt from Lieutenant Sheil, of the 3rd Light Infantry, who, in the ardour of zeal, had moved forward with some of his men, that Major Wahab had retired, his wounds not admitting of his remaining any longer in advance. I quickly surveyed the enemy's works, and saw it had a parapet from which blazed one continuous sheet of fire. Under these circumstances, I had no alternative, I thought, left me; I must either bring up the third division and renew the attack to the imminent hazard, nay certainty, of losing all, or saving what remained by speedily retrograding. Of two evils I instantly chose the least, and directed Lieutenant Sheil to file away to the rear without noise or confusion; as soon after as possible I sounded the retreat, and the several parties and such of the wounded men as could walk assembled on the ground from which the reconnoissance was taken in the first instance, the firing from the enemy being still kept up from three positions.

16. On the discharge of the first cannon shot from the pagoda, I directed Captain Bell with one hundred men of the 28th Regiment to move round by the left and make an effort to seize it and overcome any other obstacle he might meet on the way. This promising officer, seconded by Lieutenant Craigie, executed their instructions as far as their means would admit of it with a spirit and bravery that does them honour. The pagoda, contrary to report and expectation, was found to be strongly stockaded, and not assailable without ladders, and Lieutenant Briggs, who had zealously

volunteered his services to conduct the party, in returning to secure the ladders, was attacked by thirty or forty Burmese, who rushed upon him with drawn knives, and from whom he only escaped by jumping down a deep ravine.

17. Order, regularity and discipline, which had been strictly observed until about this period, vanished, and the whole of the corps crowded indiscriminately into one general mass. Disheartened and dispirited, the men became apathetic and ungovernable, and appeared altogether lost to the sense of the perils and dangers that threatened them from all around. The inevitable and fatal consequences produced feelings indescribable. With the cool, steady, and determined aid, however, of some able officers, I succeeded, after some time, in bringing the men to reason, who were thereby induced slowly and silently to move down to the plain which I had pointed out as the place of rendezvous.

18. On reaching the bottom of the hill, I fortunately fell in with Captain Williamson's division, which had just then emerged from the jungle on the right. From his report I found that the guides had again deceived us, for by their account the jungle in that direction was extremely limited, and, on clearing it, I had reason to suppose Captain Williamson would have come upon a plain, from which also the guides declared a part of the stockade was to be seen. This was not the case, and Captain Williamson, after innumerable difficulties, could not penetrate beyond a certain distance, and on hearing the retreat sounded, thought it advisable to desist from any further attempt, and returned accordingly.

19. Our meeting at this spot was truly desirable, for I immediately directed him to form up two hundred men to the right and left of the road fronting the enemy, to cover the retreating columns. This arrangement I was happy to find he had in a great measure anticipated. My next object was directed to forming the men as they came out on the plain. This duty was entrusted to Major Ogilvie, whose utmost exertions were used to restore regularity and confidence amongst the troops.

20. The wounded, artillery, and such of the baggage as was recovered were shortly after sent on, preceded by a party, and the line under Major Ogilvie followed slowly, and when it had retired to a sufficient distance, I formed such parts of Captain Williamson's covering division as I judged necessary into a rear-guard, with directions for its following the line, and in the event of a sally being made from the stockades to halt, showing as large a front to the enemy as circumstances and the nature of the ground

would admit of. This duty was executed by that cool and steady officer, aided by the zealous exertions of Captain Williams of the 28th Regiment.

21. The detachment, I am happy to say, arrived at Todaghi at eleven o'clock P.M., without meeting any annoyance on the route. The wounded were immediately collected, and through the indefatigable exertions of the medical officers of the 3rd, 34th and 28th Regiments, and the zealous aid of Captain Milne of the Pioneers, in procuring the means of carriage for such men as could not be provided with *doolis*, I was enabled to move again at two o'clock in the morning, an hour previous to which we had been disturbed by a few shots from an advanced party of the enemy.

22. Captain Murray and Lieutenant Aldritt, of the Madras Artillery, were from the first zealous and indefatigable in their exertions in bringing the howitzers to the positions fixed upon, and the steadiness and alacrity evinced by them and their men under a galling fire was such as has on all occasions distinguished that corps.

23. I have deemed it advisable to make this unusually long report, in order to put the Commander of the Forces in possession of the most minute events that occurred in the prosecution of this service; and in concluding, I beg leave to add that the gallantry and good-conduct of Major Wahab was particularly conspicuous on all occasions, as likewise that of the officers of his corps and division. To Captain Williamson and the officers of the 3rd Light Infantry I am equally indebted for their cool and steady demeanour under all the trying circumstances the detachment encountered. I cannot appreciate too highly the services of Major Ogilvie and Captain Milne, whose judgment, bravery and steadiness I had frequent opportunities of witnessing. In short, to all the officers and men comprising the detachment praise is due. But to Captain Kyd, Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Briggs of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and to Lieutenant Trant, of His Majesty's 38th, the latter of whom volunteered to convey orders, I am particularly indebted for the able assistance they afforded me, and for the cool, steady courage they manifested in all times of danger and difficulty.

24. I have the honour to forward a list of the killed and wounded, and have deeply to lament the severity of the loss sustained, particularly in the death of Captain Allan, who, after having received one wound, persisted in leading on his men, when a second terminated his gallant career.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C.B., in action with the Burmese on the 5th and 7th October 1824.

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.								Total.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Lascars.	Bhistis.	Doolie-bearers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Lascars.	Bhistis.	Doolie-bearers.	
Madras Arty.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5
1st Battn. Madras Pioneers.	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	14
3rd Madras N. L. Infantry.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	19
28th Madras N. Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
30th Madras N. Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
34th Madras N. L. Infantry.	2	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	36	...	3	...	60
Total ...	2	...	2	...	16	2	1	...	6	1	3	1	63	1	4	1	
Grand Total ...	23								80								103

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

34th Madras Native Light Infantry.—Captain W. Allan and Lieutenant T. F. Bond (33rd Native Infantry, serving with the 34th).

WOUNDED.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.—Captain J. W. Moncrieff, *slightly;* Lieutenant and Adjutant A. A. Campbell, *mortally* (on the 5th October; died on the 7th.)

3rd Madras Native Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. S. Sherman (13th Native Infantry, serving with the 3rd), *slightly* (on the 5th October).

34th Madras Native Light Infantry.—Major J. Wahab (33rd Native Infantry, commanding the 34th), *severely*; Lieutenants J. Lindesay, *mortally* (died 12th October), and T. B. Chalon (33rd Native Infantry, serving with the 34th), *dangerously*.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 15th October 1824.

On the return to quarters of the column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Smith, C.B., under the circumstances detailed in my despatch of the 11th instant, I lost no time in sending out another force, of the strength mentioned in the margin, under the command of Brigadier M'Creagh, C.B., in the hope that the enemy might be so far elated with his success as to await his arrival in their position at Kaiklú. In that, however, I have been disappointed, as will appear by the accompanying report to me from the Brigadier.

420 Rank and file from His Majesty's Regiments.
350 Native Infantry from the 28th and 30th Madras Regiments.

770 Rank and file.

1 8½-inch mortar.
1 5½-inch howitzer.
1 6-pr. field piece.

Report from Brigadier-General M. M'Creagh, Commanding the 1st Division, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters of the 1st Division, the 14th October 1824.

In obedience to the instructions I received from you on the 9th of this month to dislodge the enemy from the position at Kaiklú, I have the honour to report that I marched from this at five o'clock in the afternoon of that day with three pieces of artillery and the detachment, European and Native, which you had placed under my orders, and arrived at the Todaghi stockade at seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th, when I halted to rest and refresh the troops. I marched again at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, leaving the detachment of the 3rd Madras Native Infantry (150 men) to occupy the stockades as a post of communication, and reached a tolerably favourable piece of ground, within about a mile of the enemy's position, at sunset, where we passed the night.

2. However revolting to humanity and to the customs of civilised nations, it is my duty to report to you that during this latter march a considerable portion of the road presented to us the horrid spectacle of the bodies of the sepoys and pioneers who had been lost in the unsuccessful attack of the 7th instant fastened to the trunks of trees on the roadside, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops under my command were obviously raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight. Twenty-three bodies were counted.

3. At break of day on the 11th, I put the column in march, with the intention of immediately attacking.

4. A pagoda, situated upon an eminence and slightly fortified, appeared to be the key to their position, as it commanded and overlooked both their stockades within very effective musket range, and would in fact render them untenable. The stockades were of a very poor description, the defences low and faced with crooked and irregular timber, so as to be very easily scaled at any point, even without ladders. Appearances, however, led me while reconnoitring to believe the works to be altogether unoccupied, and on bringing forward a company from our advance to carry the pagoda, we had the mortification to find that the enemy had altogether evacuated the position.

5. In the course of this morning I learned from a few Burmese stragglers caught in the neighbourhood that the Raywoon, with his people (about three thousand, including all descriptions), had retreated the preceding afternoon to a large village called Kaghahee, where he had a reserve of one thousand more people and a much stronger stockade. This intelligence raised a hope that his better position, combined with exaltation in his late successful defence, might perhaps induce him to await my attack there. I consequently decided that it would be right under such circumstances to go beyond the instructions you had given me, and leaving the detachment of the 30th Madras Native Infantry (180 men) as a post of communication, I marched with the remainder of my force (the artillery and about 600 men) at two o'clock in the morning of the 12th. We found the roads as usual embarrassed with felled trees, and in some places strong breastworks thrown across. But our movements were too unexpected and rapid for the enemy to take advantage of these defences, and their outposts successively fled before us without firing a shot. At length circumstances began to indicate pretty clearly that they were in complete and disorderly rout, and directing our advanced guard to hasten forward at once to the stockade, I found it entirely evacuated,—the barracks within burning,—and the enemy were seen flying in all directions through the neighbouring jungle.

6. We instantly moved on to the village, which was extremely large and calculated to contain many thousands of inhabitants, but altogether deserted and burning rapidly, having been set on fire by them in a great many places.

7. Vexatious as was this second disappointment, it is in some degree satisfactory to report to you that the information we received from some aged and infirm Burmese in it perfectly agreed in proving that their force is in a state of utter dispersion and panic. The Raywoon himself fled across the country almost unattended. Here also we found five* more of the sepoys and pioneers, victims to the deliberate cruelty of the barbarians in the same manner as those before described.

8. The stockade was built of straight spars and rather lofty, but somewhat unfinished, and, like those at Kaiklú, no barriers at the entrances. We were fortunate enough to procure two or three buffaloes, which served to refresh the troops, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, after injuring the stockade and burning the barracks around it, I returned towards Kaiklú, where we arrived at about seven; resumed our march at three in the morning of the 13th, after burning all the huts in and around the works, and arrived at Todaghi early in the day. Moved from thence at half-past one this morning, and reached our lines here between seven and eight o'clock, and I am happy to add that no individual of any description is missing.

9. Fruitless as were our efforts to overtake and bring them to action, it would still be an injustice to omit reporting to you that the hearty and active exertion manifested in every department of the force was exemplary, while the spirit and steady obedience of the officers and men gave ample token that could we have closed with the enemy, no one would have enquired his numbers. The manner in which the Bengal Artillery was forced over the most unfavourable ground and various difficult obstacles reflects high credit on Lieutenant Lawrenson and the detachment, and the effective exertions of the Pioneers under Captain Milne attracted the notice of every one.

10. To Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who acted as my second-in-command, my best thanks are due, and I received on this, as on other occasions, very valuable assistance from Captain Aitken, of that corps, who has for some months acted as my Aide-de-Camp.

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* It will be observed that the casualty return gives the total number of officers and men killed as 23 only, while Brigadier-General M'Creagh's detachment counted 28 mutilated bodies.

About the same time as the unfortunate expedition to Kaiklú was despatched, another started for Thantabain on the Lyn river, and met with very different fortune. At this place, the commander of the Burmese forces, the Prince of Tharawadi, brother of the King, had placed a portion of his army under the command of the Kye-Wungyi, one of the principal ministers of the state, and having resolved to dislodge this force, Sir Archibald Campbell detached for the purpose 300 of the 38th Foot, 100 of the 18th Madras Native Infantry,* and a detachment of the Bengal Artillery,—the whole under the command of Major Evans of the 38th, and accompanied by a naval force under Captain Chads. With the trifling loss of three men wounded on the side of the British, the enemy were driven out of their stockades. These were dismantled and destroyed, and the detachment then returned to Rangoon.

The particulars of this expedition are given in the subjoined despatches.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 12th October 1824.

I some time since received information that the Prince of Tharawadi had pushed forward a part of his force to Thantabain, upon the Lyng river, which joins the Rangoon river above Kemendine, and is noted as passable from Rangoon to the Irrawaddy during the rains.

2. As far back as the month of July last I was aware that the enemy had erected very strong stockades in the neighbourhood of Thantabain, but since the defeat they experienced on the 8th of that month, until very lately, being merely occupied as a post of observation, I deemed them unworthy of notice; but having now become the head-quarters of the Kye-Wungyi and Thakia-Wungyi (first and second ministers of state), already at the head of a considerable force, and receiving daily reinforce-

* This regiment went to Burmah as the 2nd Battalion 10th Madras Native Infantry. It became the 18th Native Infantry when the re-organization took place in May 1824. When the Madras Army was reduced in 1864, the 18th was selected for disbandment, as a punishment for the plunder of a treasure chest, in which a portion of the corps was concerned.

ments and large supplies of military stores for the future operations of their army in this quarter, I considered it high time to interrupt their further proceedings, and as a land column was moving upon Kaiklú on the 5th instant, in the hope that mutual advantage might be derived from a simultaneous movement, I on the same morning directed Major Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to embark with three hundred rank and file of his own regiment and one hundred Native Infantry from the 18th Madras Regiment, with orders to attack the enemy wherever he might find him posted on the river and could do so with every prospect of success.

3. The naval part of the expedition was prepared and led by that zealous and excellent officer, Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, the senior naval officer on the station.

4. How well my orders have been executed by these gallant officers and the brave men under their command, the accompanying detail of operations will show.

5. That their well-earned reputation and undaunted conduct should have ensured them an easy victory over a numerous enemy, strongly posted and acting under the immediate eye of the two first men in the State, is to me most gratifying and satisfactory.

Report from Major T. Evans, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Rangoon, the 11th October 1824.

In obedience to the orders I had the honour of receiving from you to feel the strength and disposition of the enemy upon the Lyng river, and to attack him as often as opportunity might offer of displaying the discipline and valour of the troops under my command, on the morning of the 5th instant I embarked with three hundred men of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, one hundred rank and file of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery under Captain Timbrell, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c., &c., &c., under the immediate command of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and the first day's tide carried us as far as Pagoda Point, above Kemendine, at the junction of the Lyng and Panlang rivers.

2. Having been joined by the armed transport *Satellite* at 2 P. M. next day, the squadron proceeded up the Lyng river with a flowing tide. Bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war-boats hovered in

our front and kept up a continued but distant fire from cannon, with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchored, the light boats in advance, under Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, pursued the enemy's war-boats, and having closed with one carrying a gun and a full complement of men, boarded and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves.

3. On the 7th, after proceeding about four miles, I observed two stockades, which were taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide within a short distance of the large works and fortified village of Thantabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war-boats. On reconnoitring the village of Thantabain, I found it was defended by three long breastworks with a very extensive stockade constructed of large teak beams; and fourteen large war-boats, each carrying a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it.

4. Having consulted with Captain Chads, we advanced to the assault, the steam boat with the *Satellite* and bomb-ketch in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breastworks, we received a smart running fire from *jinjals* and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the *Satellite*, and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling-ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night some fire-rafts of a most formidable appearance were floated down the river, but very fortunately passed without touching any of the vessels.

5. At six o'clock the next morning we again moved with the tide, and passing a narrow neck of land at the junction of the rivers, were received with a brisk fire of musketry from a long line of breastworks and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right. The fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well-pointed guns of the *Satellite*. The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and the formidable stockade was carried by assault without a struggle. It is without exception the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen. The length of the front and rear faces is two hundred yards, and the side faces one hundred and fifty yards. It is built of solid timber, fifteen feet high, with a platform inside all round, five feet broad and eight feet from the ground. Upon this platform were a number of wooden guns and piles of single and double-headed wooden shot and many *jinjals*, and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. The front of the stockade is strengthened by breastworks and regular demi-lunes, and would

contain with ease about two thousand men. In the centre of this stronghold we found the magnificent *bungalow* of the Kye-Wungyi, who, I presume, fled early in the day, although we found the house was perforated with balls in many places and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt that the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies which they had not time to carry off.

6. The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles without seeing any other works, I considered the object you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shown during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them; but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see, all armed with muskets and animated by the presence of the two ministers of state, Kye-Wungyi and Thakia-Wungyi, sufficiently denotes the terror we inspired, and leaves me the satisfaction to report that not one man was lost to the service during the operations above detailed. I cannot adequately acknowledge my obligations to Captain Chads for his zealous, judicious and cordial co-operation, and the spirited conduct of Lieutenant Kellett, in command of the advanced boats, attracted the notice of every one. To Captain Timbrell, Bengal Artillery, who volunteered his services, and Captain Waterman, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, who accompanied me, my best thanks are due; and I need scarcely add that every officer and man evinced on all occasions that cheerful readiness and determined valour you have so often witnessed.

7. I cannot close my report without mentioning the very meritorious services of Brevet-Captain Wheeler and the detachment of pioneers that accompanied me. Their prompt and ready zeal in situations of difficulty and danger was not less conspicuous than their indefatigable exertions in performing other parts of their laborious duty, and the very gallant style in which they repeatedly dashed forward with the scaling-ladders was as honourable to themselves as it was a gratifying mark of faith and confidence in the troops employed.

8. Herewith I have the honour to transmit a return of captured ordnance, in addition to which much powder, an enormous quantity of petroleum oil and warlike stores were destroyed at the different stockades.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing of a detachment under the command of Major T. Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, in the attack on the enemy's stockade near the village of Thantabain, on the 8th and 9th October 1824.

CORPS.		Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	REMARKS.
H. M.'s 38th Regt.	Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Battn. Madras Pioneers	Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

RANGOON,
The 11th October 1824.

(Signed) T. EVANS, *Major,*
H. M.'s 38th Regt.

Return of ordnance and stores taken and destroyed by a detachment under the command of Major T. Evans, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, between the 5th and 10th October 1824.

DETAIL.	BRASS.						IRON.			CARRIAGES.		NUMBER.		REMARKS.
	½-pounders.	1-pounders.	1½-pounders.	2½-pounders.	8½-pounders.	Total.	¾-pounders.	2½-pounders.	Total.	¾-pounders.	2½-pounders.			
Ordnance...	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	
Jinjals, iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	
Rockets, signal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
TOTAL...	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	4	1	2	22	53	500 lbs. of gunpowder, a few iron shots, and 4,000 gallons of earth-oil, besides seven wooden guns and carriages destroyed on the 9th instant.

CAMP RANGOON, *The 11th October 1824.*

(Signed) T. TIMBRELL, *Capt.,*
Comdg. Detachment Arty.

From Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, &c., &c., No. 187, dated head-quarters, Rangoon, the 16th October 1824.

I have the honour to transmit a return of killed and wounded in the force under my command from the 3rd to the 15th instant.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing of the forces under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., in Ava, from the 3rd to the 15th October 1824.

DATES.	Corps, &c.	KILLED.								WOUNDED.								MISSING.			TOTAL.
		British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Doolie-bearers.	Bhisties.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Doolie-bearers.	Bhisties.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
3rd October ..	28th Madras N. I. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5th and 7th October	Madras Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
	1st Battn. Madras Pioneers	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	3rd Madras N. I. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	19
	28th ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	30th ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	34th ,, ,, ..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	3	1	2	1	36	..	..	3	..	..	..	60
	Guides, Qr.-Mr.-Genl.'s Dept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8th and 9th October	38th Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1st Battn. Madras Pioneers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL ..	2	..	2	..	16	2	..	1	6	1	3	1	69	1	1	4	..	..	..	109
	GRAND TOTAL ..	23								86								.....			

NOTE.—For the names of officers killed and wounded, see the return of the casualties which took place at the attack on Kaiklé, *ante*, pages 152-53.

Extract from a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated the 16th October 1824.

If I can trust the information I receive, I may conclude that the united strength of the Burman Empire is now collecting in my front. I have not a doubt that part of the Bandula's army was present at all the late affairs, but their presence does not appear to have yet given any additional confidence to the troops we were in the habit of encountering, although it is certain they are now very generally armed with muskets.

2. The Bandula, all the prisoners say, has arrived at Donabyo, with unlimited powers, and is to make a general attack upon our position early in the ensuing moon. Preparatory orders from him had been received at those posts nearest our line to cut quantities of bamboos of a certain length, and collect all the earth-oil and cotton the country could supply. These materials were, of course, intended for the construction of fire-rafts; but Major Evans' party having destroyed all the earth-oil collected, that part of the General's plan is so far disarranged.

3. The Court of Ava has already made great exertions in supplying their army in this quarter with such materials as the country and capital contain, all or great part of which has been successively captured by the troops under my command. What further exertions in that respect they may be capable of making I cannot judge; but if any inference can be drawn from the wooden guns, double and single-headed wooden shot, lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of ragged iron used as shot, I should conclude their arsenal department must now be at a very low ebb.

4. Since last I had the honour of addressing you, one hundred and eighty bullocks have arrived from Madras, and more are daily expected. They are of the best caste of draught cattle on that coast, and will be highly useful.

During the remaining days of October nothing of importance occurred, beyond the circumstance that Maha Bandula, the most celebrated of the Burmese generals, had been ordered from Arakan and had assumed command at Donabyo. His instructions were to drive into the sea the "wild strangers" who had had the audacity to invade the territories of Ava, or else carry them in chains to the capital to suffer ignominy and torture.

How he carried out these instructions will appear further on.

Chapter VI.

Operations in Ava during November and December 1824.

The arrival of Maha Bandula at Donabyo, with the army he had brought from Arakan, tended immensely to raise the spirit of the Burmese forces, to whom the war in Ava had hitherto been one long series of defeats, brightened only by one solitary success,—that at Kaiklú. The Court of Ava itself acquired fresh confidence. Originally the King and his advisers had looked upon the British at Rangoon as having voluntarily walked into a trap in which they could be destroyed at pleasure ; but many months had elapsed, enormous efforts had been made, but the destruction had not only not been accomplished, but our troops had been so constantly victorious, that feelings of alarm and uneasiness had begun to be experienced even by the arrogant "Lord of all the Golden Umbrellas." Now, however, all was to be changed. Sixty thousand men had been assembled, and a general believed to be invincible was in command. Victory only was to be looked for, and the British Army, if not annihilated or driven back to the sea, whence it had come, was to be led in chains to Amarapura to grace the triumph of the conqueror.

The gathering of the Burmese forces in his front was viewed with equanimity by the British commander, who felt himself not only capable of meeting and overthrowing any force that Maha Bandula could bring against him at Rangoon, but even strong enough to detach a portion of his force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet, 89th Foot, on an expedition to Pegu. The state of affairs at Rangoon at the end of November 1824, and the results of the expedition to Pegu, are told in the following despatches :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commanding the Forces at Rangoon, to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, No. 28, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 25th November 1824.

Since I had the honour of announcing the capture of Martaban by the troops under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin,* I have received intelligence of the surrender of Tenasserim and the town and small province of Yeh. These places, of their own accord, requested our protection, and the whole Burmese coast from Rangoon to the eastward is now subject to the British arms. The enemy's troops, which fled from the captured towns and assembled at Yeh, embarked there in forty boats, and I understand have since landed in the district of Dalla. The reiterated accounts I have lately received from all quarters of a numerous army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon now fully convince me the effort will be made. Maha Bandula is said to have been nominated to the chief command, and I make no doubt we shall ere long have the whole strength and talent of the empire to contend with in this neighbourhood. Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, with the European part of the force detached to Tavoy and Mergui, has returned to head-quarters.

2. Herewith I have the honour of enclosing a report from Lieutenant Greer, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, of a gallant little affair with the enemy's boats on the 7th instant.

Report from Lieutenant F. W. Greer, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's ship "Thetis," to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Rangoon, dated the 4th November 1824.

I have the honour to report that on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 11 A. M., I left the ship in a row-boat with a guard of six sepoys of the Bombay Marine Battalion,† for the purpose of waiting on the senior officer at Rangoon. When abreast of a small creek a little below Bassein Creek, six war-boats pulled out and stood up close along shore till abreast of Bassein Creek, when eight more boats of the same description joined them. They then came out and endeavoured to cut us off by pulling across the river ahead of the row-boat.

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* See *ante*, pages 126-32.

† Now the 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

2. I kept up a constant fire from the twelve-pounder and musketry, until two of the boats came alongside. I immediately jumped on board of them with the sepoys, and succeeded in bayoneting every man. In one of the boats there appeared to be a chief, whom I shot in the act of darting a spear at me.

3. The other twelve boats were coming close up, but seeing the fate of the other two, made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range. I am sorry to state that during the action one sepoy and one row-boatman were severely wounded, the former in two places. In each of the boats were from thirty to forty men.

4. I cannot conclude this report without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the sepoys of the Bombay Marine Battalion in leaping into the enemy's boats, and for the destructive and well-directed fire they kept up on the approach of the enemy, whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside. The conduct of the row-boatmen deserves every praise.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Mallet, to Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c. dated Head-Quarters, Pegu River, the 30th November 1824.

I have to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., that I proceeded with the force which he did me the honour to place under my command in boats up the river on the afternoon of the 26th instant. The advanced boats were fired on, while passing Syriam Point, from the right bank of the river. The expedition proceeded without further molestation, passing a large village, with a stockade, on each side of the banks in a deserted and ruinous state, on the 27th instant, distant from Rangoon about twenty-three miles.

2. On the morning of the 29th, a short distance in advance of the anchorage ground, we passed a village and stockade on the right bank, where there were four large fire-rafts moored across the river, to appearance just finished, though, in consequence of our sudden approach, there was not time for their being used against us. At some considerable distance beyond this village, the advanced boats were fired on by a party of the enemy. At half-past one on this day the force anchored opposite Pegu. The houses on the banks of the river were all deserted; and finding that the ancient city was about a mile inland, I immediately gave directions for the landing of the troops. This was effected (agreeably to orders issued the day previous) with perfect regularity and steadiness.

3. In rear of the village is a plain on which the detachments formed, and the artillery landed without loss of time. Beyond the plain, along a very considerable extent, are the remains of one side of the ancient rampart and ditch, all parts of which being surrounded with jungle, I sent out a reconnoitring party, which was accompanied by my Brigade-Major, Captain Briscoe, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, and Captain Jones, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp. During their absence I advanced with the guides, crossed the causeway that led to the city, and then formed to wait the return of the party, who, after having proceeded to the great pagoda of Shoe Madoe, reported that the inhabitants had all fled on their approach, and that the city and every part adjacent was entirely deserted. On hearing this intelligence, I proceeded with the grenadier companies of the Madras European Regiment and 28th Regiment Native Infantry to the city and pagoda, and hoisted the British colours. Among the houses were found a few old men and women, from whom I ascertained that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred fighting men were all the place contained; these had, on our arrival, dispersed in the jungle.

4. The object of the expedition having been thus completed, I made arrangements for my departure. The force was re-embarked the same evening, when Captain Chads, Royal Navy, with myself, deeming it advisable to reconnoitre the upper part of the river, and endeavour to ascertain the existence of a high road to Prome, he proceeded with the man-of-war's boats about six miles beyond Pegu, and on his return on the afternoon of the 30th instant, the whole weighed for Rangoon.

5. I cannot close this despatch without expressing the high gratification I felt on witnessing the steadiness and order with which the troops landed, and the ardour they evinced during the advance towards the city, all being in full expectation that they were leading the attack of a well-defended fortress; and I have only to regret that the premature retreat of the enemy deprives me of the gratifying part that no doubt I should otherwise have had to perform,—that of stating every one under my command had done his duty.

6. I feel much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Brodie, commanding the detachment of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, as also to Captain Forbes, commanding that of the 1st Madras European Regiment, for the promptitude and zeal with which they landed and formed column; and great praise is due to Captain Murray, Madras Artillery, for landing the guns (which, with the assistance of the naval part of the force, was effected with speed)

over the steep and rugged bank of the river; as well as to Lieutenant Macartney, of the 1st Battalion Madras Pioneers, for his arrangements regarding the scaling-ladders.

7. I must call the particular attention of the Brigadier-General to the zeal and ability shown by Captain Chads, Royal Navy, in his conducting the flotilla, and the valuable assistance I at all times received from him.

8. In conclusion, I beg to notice the assistance I derived from Captain Briscoe, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, and Captain Jones, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, together with that of Captain Russell, Bombay Artillery, and Lieutenant Trant, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and the good and steady conduct of the whole of the officers and men, both naval and military, merits my warmest praise.

The Burmese army of sixty thousand men, with Maha Bandula at their head, marching down from Donabyo, arrived in the vicinity of Rangoon during the night of the 30th November, and immediately began entrenching themselves in front of the British position. On the morning of the 1st December they began their operations by opening a heavy fire on the British lines, and directing a furious attack on the outpost of Kemendine. This was promptly repulsed by the garrison (consisting of the 26th Madras Native Infantry and a detachment of the Madras European Regiment) under the command of Major Yates, but it was only the prelude to a series of attacks which lasted for a week, in which the enemy sustained enormous losses without making the slightest impression. On that day also a detachment under Major Sale attacked the left of the enemy, drove the opposing forces into the jungle, and destroyed a portion of the entrenchments they had been so industriously engaged in constructing, and on the following day two successful sorties were made from the great Shwe-dagon Pagoda, which was the key of the British position. But the general policy of Sir Archibald Campbell was to let the enemy take up his ground without interruption, and then in the fullness of his confidence overthrow him at one blow. On the 3rd and 4th there was only desultory firing between the opposing armies, the Burmese

meantime exerting every effort to strengthen their entrenchments and push themselves closer to the British lines. On the 5th the British General, conceiving that the proper moment had arrived for striking a decisive blow, directed two columns on the enemy's left; these forced the Burmese entrenchments with little loss, totally defeated the defenders, and drove them from the field in the wildest confusion, capturing the whole of their guns and military stores. Though thus defeated on his left, Maha Bandula still continued the attack from his right, until the morning of the 7th, when Sir Archibald Campbell attacked and drove him from his works, and dispersed in confusion the immense army that was to have for ever freed Rangoon from the presence of the hated invader. One more effort was made on Kemendine; it failed, and the enemy disappeared altogether from the scene of the conflict. Only on the other side of the river, at Dalla, did any still linger, but it was not for long: they were attacked on the 10th, and, after some resistance, put to flight.

The army of Maha Bandula was not yet, however, finally disposed of. Maha Thilwa, one of their generals whom there has already been occasion to mention, rallied twenty thousand men at Kokien, a few miles to the north of Rangoon, where they strongly entrenched themselves; and, rightly judging that his success was not perfect while this force remained in the vicinity, Sir Archibald Campbell determined on moving against them and driving them from the stockades which they had erected. This was done on the 15th December, and after an arduous and sanguinary conflict, the enemy were expelled from their works and fled to Donabyo, whither Maha Bandula had already betaken himself, and where he was now busily engaged in collecting and re-organising his beaten army.

The detailed story of these important operations, and the noble manner in which the naval forces co-operated in the rout and dispersion of the Burmese army, is told in the subjoined documents.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, No. 29, dated Head-Quarters, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the 8th December 1824.

The long-threatened, and on my part no less anxiously-wished-for, event has at length taken place. Maha Bandula, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tonghoo and Tharrawaddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st instant, at the head of the whole united force of the Burman Empire, amounting, upon the most modest calculation, to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery and a body of Cassay* horse. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us in captive chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army with a most complete and signal victory.

2. The enemy had collected his forces in the heavy jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ultimo, and, being well aware of his near approach, I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious camp. The absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin at Martaban, and of a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet, which I had sent to display the British flag in the ancient capital of Pegu, had much weakened my lines, but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British troops to have felt any regret that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bandula and his formidable legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

3. Early on the morning of the 1st instant the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kemendine, commanded by Major Yates and garrisoned by the 26th Madras Native Infantry with a detachment of the Madras European Regiment, supported on the river by as strong a naval force as could be spared. As the day became light, it discovered numerous and apparently formidable masses of the advancing enemy issuing from the jungle and moving at some distance upon both our flanks for the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed him to effect without interruption, leaving us only the narrow channel of the Rangoon river in our rear.

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* Cassay,—see note on page 29.

4. Bandula had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations, and my own resolution was instantly adopted of allowing and even encouraging him to bring forth his means and resources from the jungle to the more open country on his left, where I knew I could at any time attack him to advantage.

5. The right corps of the Burmese army had crossed to the Dalla side of the Rangoon river, and in the course of the morning was observed, in several divisions, crossing the plain towards the site of the ruined village of Dalla, where it took post in the neighbouring jungle, sending on a division to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the river, and from which they soon opened a distant fire upon the shipping. Another division immediately broke ground in front of Kemendine, and for six successive days tried in vain every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth to drive the brave 26th and the handful of Europeans from their post, while tremendous fire-rafts and crowds of war-boats were every day employed in the equally vain endeavour to drive the shipping from their station off the place.

6. The enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of hills immediately in front of the Great Dagon Pagoda, covered with so thick a forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burmese troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further along a lower and more open ridge to the village of Pazendoung, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position, than muskets and spears were laid aside for the pickaxe and shovel, and in an incredibly short space of time every part of their line out of the jungle was strongly and judiciously entrenched.

7. In the afternoon of the 1st I observed an opportunity of attacking the enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale, with 400 men from the 13th Light Infantry and 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Dennie of the former and Captain Ross of the latter corps, to move forward to the point I had selected, and I never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made upon this occasion by His Majesty's 13th, while the 18th Native Infantry followed their example with a spirit that does them honour; carrying all opposition before them, they burst through the entrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks. Great numbers of them were slain, and the party retired loaded with arms, standards and other trophies. Having correctly ascertained everything, I now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigable labour of the opposing army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward and within my reach.

8. About sunset in the evening a cloud of skirmishers were pushed forward close under the north-east angle of the pagoda, who, taking advantage of the many pagodas and strong ground in our front, commenced a harrassing and galling fire upon the works. I at once saw that we should suffer from their fire if not dislodged, and therefore ordered two companies of the 38th Regiment under Captain Piper (an officer I have often had occasion to mention) to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my troops, I would feel a pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to advance against their audacious foe, but it is sufficient to remark that the conduct of these two companies was most conspicuous: they quickly gained their point, and fully acted up to the character they have ever sustained.

9. At daylight on the morning of the 2nd, finding the enemy had very much encroached during the night, and had intrenched a height in front of the north gate of the pagoda, which gave them an enfilading fire upon part of our line, I directed Captain Wilson, with two companies of the 38th Regiment and 100 men of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, to drive them from the hill. No order was ever more rapidly or handsomely obeyed; the brave sepoys, vieing with their British comrades in forward gallantry, allowed the appalled Burmans no time to rally, but drove them from one breastwork to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their graves.

10. In the course of this day Colonel Mallet's detachment returned from Pegu, having found the old city completely deserted, and gave me the additional means of attacking the enemy the moment the time arrived.

11. During the 3rd and 4th the enemy carried on his labours with indefatigable industry, and but for the inimitable practice of our artillery, commanded by Captain Murray, in the absence, from severe indisposition, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches.

12. The attacks upon Kemendine continued with unabating violence, but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore, while Captain Ryves, with His Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, and some flotilla and row gun-boats, nobly maintained the long established fame of the British Navy in defending the passage of the river against the most furious assault of the enemy's war-boats, advancing under cover of the most tremendous fire-rafts, which the unwearied exertions of British sailors could alone have conquered.

Captain Ryves lost no opportunity of coming in contact with the much vaunted boats of Ava, and one morning five out of six, each mounting a heavy piece of ordnance, were boarded and captured by our men-of-war's boats, commanded by Lieutenant Kellett of His Majesty's ship *Arachne* and Lieutenant Goldfinch of the *Sophie*, whose intrepid conduct merits the highest praise.

13. The enemy having apparently completed his left wing with its full complement of artillery and warlike stores, I determined to attack that part of his line on the morning of the 5th. I requested Captain Chads, the senior naval officer here, to move up the Pazendoung creek during the night with the gun-flotilla, bomb-ketch, &c., and commence a cannonade on the enemy's rear at daylight. This service was immediately and successfully performed by that officer, who has never yet disappointed me in my most sanguine expectations. At the same time two columns of attack were formed, agreeably to orders I had issued on the preceding evening, composed of details from the different regiments. The first, consisting of 1100 men, I placed under the orders of that gallant officer, Major Sale, and directed him to attack and penetrate the centre of the enemy's line; the other, consisting of 600 men, I entrusted to Major Walker of the 3rd Madras Native Light Infantry, with orders to attack their left, which had approached to within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. At seven o'clock both columns moved forward to the points of attack; both were led to my perfect satisfaction, and both succeeded with a degree of ease their intrepid and undaunted conduct undoubtedly ensured; and I directed Lieutenant Archbold, with a troop of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale and take advantage of any opportunity which might offer to charge.

14. The enemy was defeated and dispersed in every direction, and the Body-Guard, gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground, completed their terror and dismay. The Cassay horse fled, mixed with the retreating infantry, and all their artillery, stores and reserved depôts, which had cost them so much toil and labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gilt *chattahs*, standards and other trophies, fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete and more decisive! And never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage and infinitely superior numbers made more conspicuous! Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 13th Light Infantry, and Brevet-Major Gore, of the 89th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret I have to state the loss we have sustained in the

death of Major Walker, one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the enemy's entrenchments, when the command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action; and I observed the 34th Madras Native Light Infantry on this occasion conspicuously forward.

15. The Burmese left wing thus disposed of, I patiently waited its effect upon their right, posted in so thick a forest as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

16. On the 6th I had the pleasure of observing that Bandula had brought up the shattered remnant of his defeated left to strengthen his right and centre, and continued day and night employed in carrying on his approaches in front of the Great Pagoda. I ordered the artillery to slacken its fire and the infantry to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little annoyance or molestation. As I expected, he mistook this system for timidity, and on the morning of the 7th instant I had his whole force posted in my immediate front, his first line intrenched so close that the soldiers in their barracks could distinctly hear the insolent threats and reproaches of the Burman bravos.

17. The time had now arrived to undeceive them in their sanguine but ill-founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half-past eleven o'clock everything was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, my second in command, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Mallet, Parlby and Brodie, and Captain Wilson of the 38th Regiment. At a quarter before twelve, I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed, Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At twelve the cannonade ceased, and the troops moved forward to their respective points of attack. Everything was done under my own eye, but where all behaved so nobly I cannot particularize; but I must in justice state that Captain Wilson and Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby's divisions first made an impression, from which the enemy never recovered; they were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their guns, with a great quantity of arms of every description; and certainly not the least amusing part of their formidable preparations was a great number of ladders for escalading the Great Pagoda, found in rear of their position. The total defeat of Bandula's army was now most fully accomplished. His loss in killed and wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impos-

sible to calculate; but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest limit when I state it at 5,000 men. In every other respect the mighty host which so lately threatened to overwhelm us now scarcely exists. It commenced its inglorious flight during last night, humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their arms. They cannot for a length of time again meet us in the field, and the lesson they have now received will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation.

18. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava; and those means which the Burmese government were seven months in organising for our destruction have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of three hundred pieces of ordnance that accompanied the grand army, two hundred and forty are now in our camp, and in muskets their loss is to them irreparable.

19. Our loss in killed and wounded, although severe, will not, I am sure, be considered great for the important services we have had the honour to perform.

20. Of my troops I cannot say enough; their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country which gave them birth, and I trust I do the gallant sepoys justice when I say that never did troops more strive to obtain the palm of honour than they to rival their European comrades in everything that marks the steady, true and daring soldier.

21. My obligations to Captains Chads and Ryves and the officers and seamen of His Majesty's Navy are great and numerous. In Captain Chads himself I have always found that ready alacrity to share our trials and dangers that has ever characterized the profession he belongs to, and the most cordial zeal in assisting and co-operating with me on every occasion. I have also to notice the good conduct of the Hon'ble Company's cruisers, the gun-flotilla and row-boats; nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Captain Binny (acting Agent for the Bengal transports) in volunteering both his European crew and ship* for any service. On the present occasion she was anchored off Dalla, and sustained some loss from the enemy's fire. I may also add that every transport in the river was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service.

22. To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, commanding the 1st and 2nd Divisions, my most particular thanks are due for the alacrity and promptitude with which my orders were carried into effect by their respective divisions, and Major

* The *Good Hope*, transport.

Frith, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, commanding in the pagoda, attracted my particular notice by his steady method of conducting all the severe duties of that important post.

23. The services of the artillery from the three Presidencies, commanded by Captains Timbrell and Montgomerie, under the general direction of Captain Murray in the lines, and of Captain Russell, of the Bombay Artillery, in the town and its vicinity, were most conspicuously brilliant.

24. To Captain Cheape, Commanding Engineer, and every individual of that department the greatest credit is due; and the conduct of Captain Wheeler and the Madras Pioneers is justly a theme of praise to every officer whose command they were placed under.

25. The extent and long continuance of our late operations necessarily entailed a most arduous and severe duty upon my Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major Jackson, whose zeal, talent and activity entitle him to my fullest approbation.

26. Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, my Deputy Adjutant-General, performed the duties of his station with that ability and cheerful readiness that has ever distinguished him; and from my personal staff, Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, I received every aid and assistance that devotion to the service could command.

27. Many points may remain unnoticed upon which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council may desire to be informed, and I have therefore directed my first aide-de-camp, Captain Snodgrass, an officer of long standing and experience, and who has seen much service, to be the bearer of this despatch. He enjoys my fullest confidence, is intimately acquainted with all my views and intentions, and most capable of affording any information that may be required; and I beg most earnestly to recommend him to the kind protection of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Return of killed, wounded and missing in the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., in action at Rangoon and in the vicinity, from the 1st to the 7th December 1824.

Corps.	Killed.							Wounded.										Missing.				Total officers and men.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Golandaz.	Lascars.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Golandaz.	Lascars.	Camp-colourmen.	Bhisties.	Doolie-bearers.	Cooks.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Horses.	
Bengal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Madras ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
The Governor-General's Body-Guard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13th Foot	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
38th ,, ...	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	4	..	47	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	69
41st ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
89th ,, ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1st Madras European Regiment ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
3rd Madras Native (Light) Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9th Madras Native Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12th ,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
18th ,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
26th ,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	42	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	53
28th ,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	1	16	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
30th ,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
34th Madras Native (Light) Infantry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
43rd Madras Native Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	2	..	3	..	20	..	1	11	4	18	2	180	4	8	1	5	5	2	..	..	..	2	266
Grand Total ..	26							240											....				

NOTE.—There were eight seamen of the Royal Navy and eight of the Hon'ble Company's Marine Service wounded in these operations.

HD.-QRS., SHWE DAGON PAGODA, RANGOON, *The 8th December 1824.*

(Sd.) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col., Depy. Adjt.-Genl.*

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED:

13th Foot.—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. O'Shea.

3rd Madras Native (Light) Infantry.—Major J. Walker.

WOUNDED:

13th Foot.—Captain G. W. Clarke, *severely*; Ensigns T. E. Blackwell, *slightly*, and R. W. Croker, *severely*.

38th Foot.—Lieutenants J. S. Torrens, *severely*, and A. H. M'Leroth, *severely*.

89th Foot.—Captain R. C. Rose, *severely*.

1st Madras European Regiment.—Lieutenant C. Butler, *slightly*.

26th Madras Native Infantry.—Ensign G. A. Smith, *severely*; Jemadar Gunga Sing, *severely* (died 21st December).

28th Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. J. Torriano, *severely*; Ensign J. O'Brien, *severely*.

43rd Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Scott, *slightly*.

Return of ordnance and military stores captured from the enemy by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., in the different attacks, between the 1st and 7th December 1824.

Ordnance.	8-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	5-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	2-Pounders.	Swivels.	Total.
Brass ordnance ...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	8
Iron ,, ...	1	3	1	4	6	4	195	214
Total ...	2	4	7	4	6	4	195	222

Gunpowder	lbs. 10,000
Round shot	360
Muskets	900*
Spears	2,000
Intrenching tools	5,000

Many stands of muskets, besides spears, swords and other implements, taken and destroyed, of which no account has been received.

CAMP RANGOON, *The 8th December 1824.* (Signed) A. L. MURRAY, *Capt., Artillery.*

* Some hundreds of these were muskets lost by Captain Noton's detachment at Ramoo.

Additional return of ordnance captured from the enemy by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., and brought in since the 8th instant.

Ordnance.	4-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	Swivels.	Total.
Iron guns	1	1	5	7
Total ...	1	1	5	7

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. the Artillery.

" A. L. MURRAY, *Capta*[illegible],
Madras Artillery.

MAJOR YATES' REPORT OF THE DEFENCE OF KEMENDINE.

From Major C. W. Yates, Commanding at Kemendine, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. H. Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Kemendine, the 9th December 1824.

For the information of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.T.S.,* I have to report that the important post of Kemendine, which he did me the honour to place under my command, was attacked by the enemy at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant. Having distributed my force of infantry, consisting of 58 rank and file of the Madras European Regiment and the whole of the 26th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, into three divisions, and a covering party of 35 rank and file from the 26th Regiment for the guns which I had appropriated to the defence of the western or river front, and every officer and man under my command being acquainted with his post and the duties I expected of them at the moment of attack, the attempt to surprise on the part of the enemy would have been unavailing and impossible. The strongest division was destined for the defence of the eastern front of my stockade, which, from the nature of my defences and the approach to them, I was well aware would be the position in which the enemy would most strongly invest himself and offer to me the most formidable attacks against which I should have to operate. Confidently impressed with this assurance, I could not for a moment hesitate to confer this important trust on that vigilant, gallant, and zealous

* Knight of the Order of the Tower and the Sword,—a Portuguese order.

officer, Captain Robson, of the 26th Regiment; and now that a siege of seven days has ended in the precipitate flight of the enemy, I have to congratulate myself and the service on my choice having fallen on an officer who, through the whole of this arduous struggle, has gone hand and heart with me in every difficulty. The command of the second division, or that appropriated to the defence of the northern front, was conferred by me on Captain Rehe, of the 26th Regiment, who proudly maintained the high opinion I had formed of him in the collected and gallant manner in which he received the first dreadful rush of the enemy, which was made on his division, and under cover of a large fire-raft sent down the river with a double view of hurling destruction among the shipping and covering the advance of the enemy with their ladders to escalade. The appearance of this attack before daylight was awfully sublime; but so collected and undaunted was Captain Rehe, that he inspired a confidence and courage in his men which rendered the attempt fruitless against our land defences, though it deprived me of the services which I had expected from the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, and exposed the defence of the western or river front solely to the little band of European and Native artillery (with only two six-pounder guns and one twelve-pounder carronade) under the command of Lieutenant Aldritt of the Madras artillery. The gratitude I owe to Lieutenant Aldritt, the admiration with which his conduct and his skilful application of his science have inspired me, are of a nature so exalted, that I feel quite inadequate to their expression. The glorious fact that with these small means alone he kept at bay the innumerable war-boats of the enemy will convey a higher eulogy to the comprehensive mind of Sir Archibald Campbell than any tribute to his valuable services which I am competent to offer. During the whole of this arduous day and night the enemy's charges, with the view to escalade, were so frequently repeated, that the stockade was one continued blaze of fire. On the north-east angle the enemy got so many *jinjals* to bear, that, exposed as the situation was, I felt myself compelled to run a twelve-pounder carronade up to the top of an old pagoda. To effect this, under the galling and incessant fire of the enemy, was so daring and dangerous a service, that I called for volunteers to execute it, and myself encouraged them by mounting the pagoda with them and giving in person the necessary directions for the accomplishment of my views. This object once attained, its advantages were palpably evident to all, though, even when in the act of answering a question from me, I had the painful mortification of seeing Sergeant Bond of the Madras European Regiment shot dead. A braver or a more willing soldier never graced the British uniform. Almost at the same

moment, and before sand-bags could be got up, Gunner Thomas Chamberlain, of the artillery, was grazed in his shin—though not returned among the wounded—by a shot which passed through his trowsers and indented the gun-carriage. I beg leave earnestly to recommend this meritorious soldier to the consideration of Sir Archibald Campbell for his indefatigable exertions in the battery during the whole of the siege.

2. The morning of the 2nd was ushered in by another fire-raft floating down the river, and a repetition, on the northern and eastern fronts of the stockade, of a desperate charge for escalade. The steady, rapid fire of my brave soldiers mowed down these invaders in multitudes; yet, nevertheless, with a daring intrepidity highly creditable to them, their attempts to escalade throughout this day and night were repeated so soon as their slain could be removed and their troops could rally.

3. Until about one o'clock on the 3rd, when the enemy's trenches not being completed, every energy was exerted towards our overthrow by escalade, I was left solely to my own land resources. At this critical juncture Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, came to my aid with a gun-brig and four gun-boats. Never was assistance more seasonable, and never did any officer of the British navy more gallantly or more ably afford it. To recapitulate the various services I received at the hands of Lieutenant Kellett is impossible. By the extremely judicious distribution made by Lieutenant Kellett of his force, I was enabled to remove great numbers of my men from the second and third to the first division, which, without this addition to its strength (and which could not have been yielded without the aid of Lieutenant Kellett), I am really of opinion that my eastern front could not have held out against the repeated and impetuous charges of the enemy. In addition to these extraordinary exertions of Lieutenant Kellett, I owe him a debt of gratitude which never can be forgotten or repaid, for the salvation, through his intrepid valour and seaman-like conduct, of thirty out of fifty men of the Madras European Regiment sent out to replace deficiencies by sickness and killed and wounded in my detachment from that corps. Owing to the excessive darkness occasioned by the smoke from the incessant fire kept up by ourselves and the enemy, and the extreme rapidity of the tide, these poor fellows were carried past Kemendine, and anchored by the cowardly Native crews of their boats immediately under a heavy battery of the enemy. The boatmen hid themselves in the bottom of the boats, and these unfortunate soldiers, ignorant of the tides or the management of the boats, had inevitably fallen a sacrifice to the vengeance of the enemy, but that the gallant Kellett, alive to

compassion and careless of danger or of death, boldly ran his own vessel under the guns of the enemy, and at the imminent risk of his own life, and to his eternal honour, preserved the lives of thirty of his countrymen. In this daring enterprise Lieutenant Kellett was seconded by Mr. Valentine Pickey, a midshipman on board of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and from whose services throughout the siege I have derived so great advantage, that I confidently trust Sir Archibald Campbell will confer on me the favour, and on the service the justice, of bringing the highly valuable and meritorious conduct of these two gentlemen to the favourable consideration of the Naval Commander-in-Chief in India.

4. At about three o'clock on the morning of the 4th His Majesty's ship *Sophie* anchored off Kemendine, and although it were presumption in me to offer an eulogy, or even an opinion, on the conduct of Captain Ryves, yet, as I should outrage my own feelings were I not to acknowledge my lasting gratitude to him for his masterly assistance and generous aid upon all occasions, I feel no hesitation in trusting to his liberal mind to pardon this slight tribute of my unfeigned obligations and gratitude.

5. On the morning of the 5th the enemy had so completely entrenched himself in all directions around me, and kept up so continued and galling a fire on my eastern front, and particularly from a heavy battery of guns and *jinjals* in front of the gateway, that I was induced to make a sortie on this battery, in the hope of wresting from him his mounted ordnance. In this dangerous service I feel deeply indebted to Captain Page, of the 48th Regiment, for the gallant manner in which he stepped forward and volunteered to command a party of forty Europeans and forty Natives. Lieutenant Weir, of the Madras European Regiment, and Lieutenant Reynolds and Ensign Smith, of the 26th Regiment, also came forward in the most valorous manner, earnestly entreating me to avail myself of their services in this daring enterprise. The position of the enemy was, however, found to be so excessively strong, and his defences so extensive, that I lament to say this little band were driven back with the loss of two Europeans killed and the gallant Ensign Smith and two Europeans severely wounded. The enemy, discomfited by the dreadful slaughter with which his men were driven back from every attempt to escalade, had recourse to a never-ceasing fire from his guns, his almost innumerable *jinjals*, and his enormous force of musketry from various intrenchments and batteries which he had constructed during the fourth and fifth days of the siege. On the evening of the fifth day the enemy, reinforced by immense numbers who had been driven by a sortie, under the

command of Major Walker, from their intrenchments at the foot of the Great Pagoda at Rangoon, again rushed with impetuous fury to escalade the southern and eastern fronts of the stockade. Again, however, he was driven back, and again he rallied and returned to the charge, but to be again routed with dreadful slaughter.

6. On the morning of the sixth day of the siege, Captain Chads of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, conferred on me the honour of a visit, and in the handsomest and most flattering manner offered me additional succour to that which had already proved so eminently valuable to me in my defence of this important post, and in the evening sent up the *Powerful*, bomb-vessel, with a sergeant-major of the Bombay artillery, whose nicety of precision in throwing shells over the stockade and into the enemy's batteries was eminently serviceable to me. During the whole of this night the guns of His Majesty's ship *Sophie* and the men-of-war boats, with the mortars of the *Powerful* and the guns on shore, played over and around the stockade in the most beautiful and masterly manner, hurling destruction on the enemy, while it excited emulation and confidence in the troops.

7. Throughout the whole of the sixth and seventh days the enemy continued to fire upon us from the trenches; but again reinforced by the multitude who had been driven from their trenches by another sortie on the eastern wing of the enemy's line of intrenchments against Rangoon, two more most desperate attempts were made to escalade by the eastern, northern and southern faces of the stockade. The efforts, however, though supported by multitudes, were fruitless as the former, under the incessant and well-aimed fire of my sturdy band, which again supported, as on the preceding evening, by the naval force, and aided by the guns under the ever-vigilant and gallant Aldritt, hurled destruction on the disheartened foe, who, at about half-past four o'clock on the morning of the eighth day, terminated the siege of Kemendine in a precipitate retreat, leaving many of his intrenching apparatus, his spears, some powder, and vast numbers of musket and *jinjal* balls behind him.

8. The killed of the enemy until the last day had been carefully removed; but in these last desperate charges his loss had been so great, and his flight was so precipitate, that many were left as they fell, and the remains of immense numbers are so lightly covered that the smell all around us is absolutely dreadful. On the last day of the siege, and in one of their charges on the eastern front, I have reason to think a chief of high rank was slain, as no less than five several attempts, by bands of six or eight each, were made to rescue a body which lay close in by the stockade and was

covered by a cloth; and in each attempt three or four of their people were shot dead, and the body, in consequence, remained till dark. Since the retreat of the enemy one grave, widely differing from all others, has been perceived, and it is covered over with a very thick teak board. I have also heard that the Commander-in-Chief of the Burman army fell in one of the desperate charges made during the first night of the siege.* The intrenchments of the enemy, which since the retreat I have myself examined, are really of a nature so wonderfully strong and so immensely extensive, that I cannot but attribute them to the incessant labour of many thousand individuals.

9. Where each officer under my command evinced every proud qualification of the soldier, it is impossible to bring to Sir Archibald Campbell's notice the individual merits of all; but I may at least be permitted to observe that every officer and man, both European and Native, under my command, has gained to himself my gratitude and my admiration. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Gordon, though labouring under much present illness and great debility, persevered nevertheless (even against my advice) in the active discharge of his duties. To Lieutenant and Adjutant Eastment I owe a large debt of gratitude for a perseverance in that zealous ardour for the public good which shone conspicuous in his gallant bearing at the battle of Mehidpore, and has eminently marked his conduct ever since he has been under my command. Of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Bright I cannot speak in terms of too high eulogy; for never during any siege were energy, humanity and skill more eminently conspicuous than in him throughout the whole of this arduous contest. From the commencement of the attack every sepoy of the 26th Regiment who was in hospital, and who could possibly carry a musket, entreated permission to lend his aid in the general struggle; and in consequence, after eight nights and seven days, without either officer or man having scarcely entered a house or changed his clothes, the enemy had not retreated many hours before the hospital list increased to one hundred and forty, and very many more, I fear, must shortly be added to it.

10. I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and of the expenditure of ammunition during the siege and beg leave to conclude this despatch with an act of justice to determined merit and dauntless valour, by earnestly recommending to Sir Archibald Campbell that Corporal John Lucas of the Madras European Regiment, who served during the whole of the siege in the battery in which the gallant Sergeant Bond fell, and

* This, of course, was a mistake. The Burmese Commander-in-Chief Maha Bandula, was killed at Donabyo in April 1825.

who himself had a shot through his cap, should succeed to the rank of sergeant vacant in the regiment by the death of his lamented comrade, the gallant Bond.*

Return of casualties in the 26th Madras N. I.

Killed.—One jemadar and 12 sepoys.

Wounded.—1 Ensign and 69 natives; of the latter, 20 since dead.†

Note.—Daily expenditure of musket cartridges,—average 22,000 rounds. Ordnance ammunition I forget, but an immense expenditure.

Extract of letter from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's sloop "Arachne," to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, the 8th December 1824.

On the 30th ultimo the enemy's boats were seen by the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, at the advanced post above Kemendine, coming down in great numbers loaded with men. The same evening they came forward with fire-rafts, which obliged the *Teignmouth* to slip and go below Kemendine to avoid them. This unfortunately left that post exposed to a most furious attack on every side,—the enemy's war-boats on its front; but it was nobly defended by its garrison, under Major Yates, and the enemy repulsed. On the next day, 1st December, the enemy were seen in great numbers advancing towards Dalla,—about five thousand men; and they also surrounded the Dagon Pagoda, where a constant heavy fire has been kept up.

2. Captain Ryves of the *Sophie*, in command during my absence, procured a guard of one hundred sepoys from the General, for the transports, and placed this ship in her old station, about a mile-and-a-half in advance of the shipping, to enfilade the Madras lines, and also ordered the *Teignmouth* back to her station to support the post at Kemendine. At daylight I returned and found things in this state, with the exception of the *Teignmouth* having been again driven from her station during the night by fire-

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*In recognition of their services at the defence of this stockade, the 26th Madras Native Infantry were granted permission (G. G. O. dated 21st January 1825) to bear the word "Kemendine" inscribed on their colours, "as a perpetual record of their distinguished and persevering gallantry on that occasion."

† This return differs widely from that appended to Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch, which makes the loss of the 26th Native Infantry to have been 2 rank and file killed, and 1 European officer (Ensign Smith), 1 Native officer, 1 havildar, 42 rank and file, 3 bhisties, and 3 doolie-bearers wounded.

rafts, and the post at Kemendine again subject to furious and incessant attacks. I immediately sent the pinnace up, under Lieutenant Kellett and Mr. Pickey, admiralty midshipman, to gain information and reconnoitre, and shortly after, three gun-boats under Mr. Coyde, midshipman, with a party of my seamen to fight the guns; this assistance was most timely, as the garrison was sorely pressed in every direction, from which critical situation Lieutenant Kellett's highly judicious and determined gallant conduct immediately relieved them, by clearing both their flanks of the enemy by showers of grape-shot. This service performed by a single boat, in the face of hundreds of the enemy's boats, was the admiration of the whole garrison; and Major Yates has expressed himself to me in terms the most gratifying for the able assistance Lieutenant Kellett afforded him.

3. The *Teignmouth* shortly afterwards resumed her station, and was constantly engaged with the enemy's war-boats, which had long guns in their bows and annoyed her a great deal. In the afternoon, finding the enemy were making every effort to gain that post, and as it was of the last importance, both in a military and naval point of view, I ordered the *Sophie* up for its support with three more gun-boats, and our party under Lieutenant Kellett to remain. Whilst this post is held, the enemy cannot annoy the shipping at Rangoon by fire, as the distance is great and the winding of the river, with the fire-booms laid out, throw all the rafts upon the opposite side.

4. The enemy upon the Dalla side having begun to throw up works, I ordered the *Satellite*, armed transport, in charge of Lieutenant Dobson, of the *Larne*, with a party of seamen from this ship, to the support of the *Good Hope* transport, already for some time stationed there, and several of the small gun-vessels. These vessels have been, from first to last, occasionally exchanging shot with the enemy, dismounting their guns as fast as they got them up, and the commander of the *Good Hope*, Mr. Binny, is entitled to my best thanks for handsomely coming forward on this occasion and for the essential service he has performed.

5. Early on the 3rd the *Sophie* took her station off Kemendine. With the ebb, the enemy again brought fire-rafts down, not lighting them until within a very short distance of the ships, with their war-boats firing their shot over them, to prevent the approach of our boats. The *Sophie* cleared them, but the *Teignmouth* was touched and on fire for a short time, without damage. During this day the enemy became extremely daring, finding their shot went farther than ours, upon which I sent the *Sophie* two long nines, which kept them farther off. The enemy's boats becoming more bold, it was thought right to endeavour to give them a

check; and Captain Ryves, thinking they might be surprised, laid his plans accordingly and succeeded to the fullest extent. A report of this gallant attack I enclose (No. 2), which will again bring to your notice officers I have already mentioned to you for their good conduct. The result of this defeat of the enemy's war-boats has been highly beneficial, not one having ventured within gun-shot since. The two ships, however, have had their hands quite full in keeping up a constant fire on the enemy attacking Kemendine, and throwing up works against them to mount guns in, which were dismounted as soon as got up without their having done any material damage.

6. In the evening Sir Archibald Campbell communicated to me his intention to attack the enemy's left wing towards Pazendoung, and requested a diversion to be made by a naval force up that river, a report of which I enclose (No. 3), and which ended in the total defeat of that portion of the enemy's force.

7. In the afternoon, finding the enemy at Dalla strengthening themselves, I sent the *Powerful*, mortar vessel, over, and threw a few shells, which had considerable effect.

8. On the 6th, in the morning, finding the enemy still persisting in his attacks on Kemendine, I sent the mortar vessel up there, which rendered the post very essential service, and relieved the garrison considerably. The enemy's war-boats still continue in sight in great numbers, but at a respectful distance.

9. On the 7th, in the morning, the enemy were seen very busy with rafts and boats for fire, and with the strong ebb they brought them down, reaching nearly across the river, but as their boats now do not venture close, they were fired earlier; they consisted of upwards of twenty-six rafts and eight large boats, all lashed together. The *Sophie* just touched the outside one without injury and held her ground.

10. At noon the troops at the pagoda made another sally, and carried the whole of the enemy's entrenchments, taking their guns, ammunition, &c. On receiving this information, I immediately sent every disposable man from this ship, under Mr. Manley, the master, with twenty sepoys, in the steam-vessel up to Captain Ryves, to endeavour to intercept their boats and cut off their retreat; and in the night they went up far beyond Pagoda Point without seeing above four or five small boats, the enemy having retreated and deserted the neighbourhood of Kemendine.

11. Thus, Sir, has this formidable attack ended in the total discomfiture of the enemy; having called forth from the very small force I have the honour to command, in every instance, the greatest gallantry and uniform good conduct, under the utmost

exertions by day and night, the greatest part of them having been in the boats since the starting of the expedition to Pegu on the 26th ultimo.

12. From Captain Ryves I have received all the aid and counsel that a good and valuable officer could afford, and his determined perseverance in holding his ground when the fire-rafts came down merit the highest commendation, and from his ready and zealous co-operation with the post at Kemendine, that place was greatly relieved in the arduous contest it was engaged in.

13. Of Lieutenant Kellett I cannot speak in terms sufficiently strong to express my admiration of his uniform gallantry.

14. Lieutenant Goldfinch's conduct has also been most conspicuous, together with all the midshipmen named in my reports, not one of whom but have shown individual acts of great bravery.

15. Also to Mr. Manley, master of this ship, who has, from necessity, been frequently left in charge during my absence, I feel much indebted.

16. These officers, the seamen and marines I had the pleasure to serve with I earnestly beg to recommend to your most favourable attention.*

REPORT No. 2.

Dated on board the "Arachne," Rangoon, the 8th December 1824.

Captain Ryves having thought it practicable to surprise the enemy's war-boats, who were annoying the ships with their long guns considerably, placed the whole of his disposable force of Europeans, about seventy in number, under the orders of Lieutenant Kellett of this ship and Lieutenant Goldfinch of the *Sophie*, Lieutenant Clarke of the Bombay Marine, with Messrs. Pickey, Coyde, Scott and Murray, midshipmen, Mr. Clarke, Bombay Marine, and Mr. Lindguist in charge of the gun-boats. The force was put into the three men-of-war's boats and six gun-boats; and as the moon went down on the morning of the 4th instant, shoved off, and pulling up on the contrary shore to the war-boats, by daylight came abreast and boldly made a dash at them; notwithstanding their great number and size, they were taken by surprise, but did not run till our boats were within pistol-shot, when their confusion was great, and they fled with all haste, keeping up a smart fire; their large boats with heavy guns were fixed on by our boats, and from the fire of grape were soon un-

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* There were eight seamen of the Royal Navy and eight of the Hon'ble Company's marine service wounded in these operations. (*London Gazette Extraordinary* of the 24th April 1825.)

manned and captured. Lieutenant Kellett came up with some of the first with heavy guns, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, passing him whilst taking possession, captured the boat of the commander of the war-boats, with the flag, her crew running into the jungle. The chase was continued three or four miles, when Lieutenant Kellett judged it prudent to secure his prizes, having an enemy of considerable force in his rear up another branch of the river.

2. The result of this gallant exploit was the capture of seven large war-boats, four of which carried long nines on the bows, and on their return they cut adrift and brought down a large floating stockade from Pagoda Point. And what adds to the value of this service is that it was performed without the loss of a man.

3. Lieutenant Kellett's conduct on this and on former occasions speaks for itself, and I trust will meet with its due reward.

4. Lieutenant Goldfinch is a valuable officer, and merits every praise; and Lieutenant Kellett reports the high gallantry of Lieutenant Clarke and the midshipmen commanding the boats, and of every individual under his command.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, *Commander.*

To Captain Coe,
H. M. S. "*Liffey.*"

Dimensions of the largest war-canoe.

Length 83 feet, breadth 12 feet 6 inches, depth 5 feet 6 inches, pulling 52 oars, with a 9-pounder.

REPORT No. 3.

Dated on board the "Arachne," Rangoon, the 8th December 1824.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Commander of the Forces, having wished for a diversion to be made on the left flank of the enemy's line posted on the Pazendoung river, whilst he attacked them in front, I proceeded with the whole of the disposable force I had, consisting of a few gun-vessels, three gun-boats, and several merchant boats, to make an appearance, with about forty Europeans; I also took the steam and mortar vessels, and in the evening of the 4th dropped to the mouth of the river, and, waiting till the last of the flood, took our station off the village of Pazendoung about four o'clock. At six I opened the fire of all our vessels, and made every appearance of landing, which brought the enemy down to us in great force, and their loss from our fire, and particularly the shells, was very considerable,—ours only five natives wounded. This was continued till seven o'clock, when a signal, previously arranged, was made from the pagoda for our

fire to cease as our troops advanced, and in a few minutes we had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy driven from every post in the greatest confusion, not knowing which way to run, from the variety of attacks at the same time. The loss of the guns, ammunition, &c., was very great.

2. Mr. Reed, admiralty midshipman, and Mr. Guthers, boatswain, were with me, and rendered me much service; and the conduct of all merits my best praise.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, *Commander.*

To Captain Coe,
H. M. S. "*Liffey.*"

Despatch from Captain H. D. Chads, Senior Naval Officer, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated on board the "Arachne," Rangoon, the 10th December 1824.

It becomes a most pleasing duty to me to recommend to your favourable notice officers in the Hon'ble Company's service, whose good conduct has been conspicuous in the recent attack of the enemy. The first I ought to name is Mr. Binny, agent for transports of the Bengal division, in charge of the *Good Hope* transport. That ship, Sir, with the British crew of the *Resource*, who handsomely volunteered, did all the duties of a man-of-war in silencing the enemy's guns as they mounted them at Dalla. Mr. Hornblow, also agent for transports of the Madras division, in charge of the *Moira*, has also shown very great zeal in forwarding all the late arduous services; and the British crew of his ship, in charge of the mortar-vessel, have continued their usual good conduct. In the attack on the enemy's war-boats, Lieutenant Kellett speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Lieutenant Clarke and Mr. Boscawen, of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, and Mr. Lindguist, in charge of the row-boat; this latter young officer I have also had reason to be much pleased with.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, No. 30, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 10th December 1824.

Upon returning to Rangoon on the evening of the 8th instant, I found the enemy's corps of observation on the Dalla side of the river had not been wholly withdrawn, probably from ignorance of what had taken place the previous day in front of the

Great Pagoda; and as I was well aware they would not remain long after the news of Bandula's defeat had reached them, I at once determined to assault their works.

2. Detachments from His Majesty's 89th, the Hon'ble Company's 1st Madras European Regiment, and the 43rd Madras Native Infantry were immediately ordered under arms, and just as the moon arose they moved across the river, under the command of Major Ferrior of the latter corps, landed, and jumped without a moment's hesitation into the enemy's trenches. Many Burmese were slain in the short conflict that ensued. They were driven at the point of the bayonet into the jungle in their rear, and ten good guns, with many small arms, fell into our possession.

3. Major Ferrior kept his ground during the night, and in making a reconnaissance early in the morning found the enemy still occupied some stockades in the jungle in considerable force. I, in consequence, directed Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, with a reinforcement of His Majesty's 89th Regiment under Major Basden, and 300 of the 12th and 30th Madras Native Infantry, to join Major Ferrior, and attack the enemy wherever he might be found. Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby's coolness and judgment fully confirmed the high opinion so justly entertained of him. He drove the enemy in great confusion from all their strongholds in the jungle, and they are now only seen in unconnected groups at a great distance on the plain.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby bears the most honourable testimony to the valour and intrepidity of Major Basden and His Majesty's 89th Regiment, and pays the highest compliment to Major Ferrior and all the other troops employed, as well as to Captain Russell, of the Bombay Artillery, who accompanied him.

Return of casualties in action with the Burmese at Dalla on the 8th and 9th December 1824.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.						Total.
	European officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Bhisties.	
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
89th Foot ...	..	..	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	22	...	29
1st Madras European Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	7	...	8
12th Madras Native Infantry.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
30th Madras Native Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
43rd Madras Native Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	4	...	36	1	
Grand Total ...			2					46				48

Names of Officers wounded.

89th Foot.—Lieutenants A. B. Taylor, *slightly*, and A. Dowdall, *severely*; Assistant-Surgeon J. Walsh, *slightly*.

1st Madras European Regiment.—Captain J. Roy, *slightly*.

12th Madras N. I.—Lieutenant P. D. Glover, *severely* (arm amputated).

Return of ordnance and military stores captured from the enemy by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., in the different attacks at Dalla on the 8th and 9th December 1824.

Ordnance.	1-pounder.	7-pounders.	8-pounders.	3-pounders.	6-pounders.	Swivels.	Grand total.	Remarks.
Brass guns ...	2	1	2	...	...	...	5	
Iron ,, ...	...	...	...	2	1	11	14	
Total ...	2	1	2	2	1	11	19	

Powder destroyed	...	Cwt.	15
Spears captured	...		22
Entrenching tools	...		20
Muskets	...		24

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Arty. with Expdn.*

(Signed) L. C. RUSSELL, *Capt., Bombay Arty.*

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Secret and Political Department, Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 16th December 1824.

When I had the honour to address you on the 10th instant, I did not expect I should so soon have the pleasure of communicating to you that it has again pleased God to favour us with a great victory over the army of Bandula, re-collected after his late defeat and considerably reinforced on his retreat, which latter circumstance induced him and his chiefs to determine upon one more great effort to retrieve their disgrace. For this purpose they succeeded in rallying and forming, with the reinforcements mentioned, a force amounting to between twenty and twenty-five thousand men, and returned to the village of KOKIEN, about three miles from the Great Pagoda, and immediately commenced intrenching and stockading, in point of position, with a judgment such as would do credit to the best instructed engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations.

2. On the evening of the 12th a deserter from the enemy (amongst much other information) declared it to be their intention to attack our lines on the morning of the 14th (pronounced

a fortunate day by their soothsayers), determined to sacrifice their lives at the dearest rate, as they had nothing else to expect than to do so ignominiously by returning to the presence of their king, disgraced and defeated as they had been. This information was too circumstantially given to be disregarded, and I prepared accordingly. On the 13th the enemy's movements left little doubt on my mind of the truth of the deserter's information.

3. About half-past two on the morning of the 14th a formidable fire-raft was launched from a little above Kemendine, which, however, effected nothing; and at the same time their emissaries succeeded in setting fire to Rangoon in several places at once, by which about one-fourth of the town has been destroyed, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the garrison and the well-disposed part of the inhabitants to get the fire under.

4. The 14th passed without any other attempts on the part of the enemy. During the day, however, he was observed above Kemendine to transport large bodies of troops from the Dalla to the Rangoon side of the river.

5. For many urgent reasons I determined to attack Bandula on the following day, rather than wait his pleasure as to time and place of meeting. The position he had taken up (though formidable) was still more favourable than any he had yet presented me with. I also derived much advantage from a knowledge of the ground the enemy were in possession of, having been over it with a part of my force upon a former occasion.

6. On the morning of the 15th my columns of attack were formed as follows:—

The right, consisting of two hundred of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and three hundred of the 18th and 34th Madras Native Infantry, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton, with one field piece and a detachment from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Archbold. This column I directed to make a detour round the enemy's left, and, if possible, to gain the rear of his position, and there wait the preconcerted signal of attack from me. I marched myself with the left column, which consisted of five hundred Europeans from the 38th, 41st, 89th and Madras European regiments, and three hundred Natives from the 9th, 12th, 28th and 30th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, five field pieces, and a detachment of the Body-Guard under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front. On arriving before the enemy's position it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not, from experience, known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had

the honour to command. Of this column two divisions were formed, giving the command of one to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans of the 38th Regiment.

7. My dispositions being complete, the preconcerted signal guns were fired, and I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Cotton's reply, which assured me that all was ready on his side. The artillery now opened, and the three columns rushed on to the assault with the most determined and enthusiastic bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous work, making the enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his camp standing, with all the baggage and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition. On entering we were disappointed to find that Bandula did not command in person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with the chief in the immediate command of the post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault.

8. Whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's Body-Guard made some gallant charges amongst the retreating infantry and Cassay horse, dealing death and destruction to all around.

9. When it is known that thirteen hundred British infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable intrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defended by upwards of twenty thousand men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy. Future ages will scarcely believe it! The prisoners declare that our appearance before their works was treated by them all (from their generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

10. Our gallant friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations. Captain Chads directed that intrepid and enterprising officer Lieutenant Kellett of His Majesty's *Arachne* to proceed in command of an expedition up the river, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer of attacking the enemy's war-boats. He soon came up with a fleet of two-and-thirty, and, after some little manœuvring to encourage the enemy to a confidence that they could, by their superiority in rowing, keep their own distance, suddenly put the full power on the *Diana* steam-boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their commanders and crews into the utmost consternation, some making for the shore, and others leaping overboard in the middle of the river, all abandoning their boats, and leaving Lieutenant Kellett at leisure to take possession of and bring away thirty out of the

thirty-two originally discovered, and to destroy, on his return, several fire-rafts as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction. Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Captain Chads (and every individual composing the naval part of the expedition) co-operates with me in carrying on the combined service increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks.

11. Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council the enthusiastic bravery of the troops engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able and judicious aid I received from my second in command, Brigadier-General Cotton. The movements, by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, were well executed, and the attack itself afterwards was conducted with the most beneficial effects to the general success of the day. To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due. The exertions of Captain Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of Captain Cheape and Lieutenant Underwood of the Engineers, were most conspicuous. Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Jackson, Deputy Quartermaster-General, afforded me on this day, as well as on all former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

12. In the list of wounded will be seen with regret the name of Major Sale of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, an officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Rangoon. I am happy to say that his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable.

Return of killed and wounded in the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in the storming of the Burmese stockades at Kokien on the 15th December 1824.

Corps.	Killed.										Wounded.										Total officers and men.
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Regimental staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Lascars.	Horses.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Regimental staff.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Lascars.	Horses.	
Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2
Madras ,, ...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	4
Governor-General's Body-Guard ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	4	...	..	1	.	...	..	..	4	...	8	8
13th Foot ...	...	..	3	...	...	2	..	7	...	.	2	2	3	1	..	2	...	40	...	...	62
38th ,, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	9
89th ,, ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	18	...	...	20
1st Madras European Regiment ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	9
9th Madras Native Infy.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	3	..	...	3
18th ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
30th ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	.	...	1
34th ,, ,,	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	10	...	...	13
Total ...	...	..	3	...	1	2	...	12	...	4	2	3	8	1	2	5	1	91	2	8	
Grand Total ...					18					4					115					8	133

Nominal list of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED:

Governor-General's Body-Guard.—Jemadar Sheo Lal Sing.

13th Light Infantry.—Lieutenants W. Darby, J. Petry and J. Jones.

WOUNDED:

Bengal Artillery.—Lieutenant E. F. O'Hanlon, *severely* (died 16th December 1824).

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenants (Brevet-Captain) F. H. M. Wheeler, *severely*; J. Macartney, *severely*; and J. A. Campbell, *severely* (died 24th March 1825).

Governor-General's Body-Guard.—Lieutenant E. C. Archbold, *slightly.*

13th Light Infantry.—Majors R. H. Sale, *severely*, and W. H. Dennie, *slightly*; Captain and Brevet-Major G. Thornhill, *severely*; Captain J. Macpherson, *severely*; Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) R. Pattison, *severely*; Ensigns A. P. S. Wilkinson and T. E. Blackwell, *slightly*; Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) and Adjutant M. Fenton, *slightly.*

18th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain D. Ross, *slightly.*

34th Madras N. I.—Subadar Shaik Hussain, *severely*, (died 9th February 1825).

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Kokien, 15th December 1824.

Iron guns.—Three 3-pounders; one 2-pounder; five swivels, ¾-pounders; and 33 *jinjals.*

Muskets brought in	...	...	870
Do. destroyed	...	...	500
Gunpowder destroyed	...	...	5,000 lbs.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, *Captain, Comdg. Detachment Arty.*

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Arty. of the Expdn.*

Extract of letter from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Sloop "Arachne," to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, the 16th December 1824.

Within these last three days, the enemy having returned and re-commenced offensive operations, particularly by annoying us with immense quantities of fire-rafts, one of which consisted of upwards of sixty canoes, besides bamboo rafts, all loaded with oil and combustibles, I thought it probable these preparations might be destroyed; and as I had before sent a force up the Panlang branch of the river without finding anything, I this time ordered one up the Lyne branch, under Lieutenant Kellett of this ship, to consist of the steam-vessel, with this ship's

marines, and soldiers (kindly granted by Major Yates, commanding at Kemendine), amounting in all to forty men, for her defence, the pinnaces of the *Arachne* and *Sophie*, and to tow the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*. Before daylight yesterday morning they proceeded with the first of the flood, and at a short distance above Pagoda Point saw large numbers of the enemy's war-boats, at least two hundred, who retired in good order as they advanced, keeping up a smart fire from their long guns, five boats having them mounted, and taking their distance that the carronades should not reach them. When about seven miles up, a raft was drawn right across the river and set on fire by them to prevent the advance of our vessels; but an opening was found, and Lieutenant Kellett, now seeing the river quite clear, with great judgment, decreasing the power of steam, and casting off the *Prince of Wales*, he was immediately within grape and musketry distance. The enemy, finding themselves in this situation, drew up in a regular line to receive them; this gallant little band was not however to be daunted by their show of resistance, but nobly dashed on, although the *Prince of Wales* was out of sight. The heavy fire from the boats, carronades and musketry threw the enemy into confusion and panic, and they flew in all directions, leaving us in possession of three of their large war-boats (the chief's one mounting three guns and pulling sixty oars; the other two, one in their bows, nine and six-pounders), with about forty other boats of all descriptions, many of them loaded with ammunition and provisions for their army before Rangoon.

2. The securing of thirty of these boats, and destroying the others, took up the whole of the flood, when Lieutenant Kellett, having most fully accomplished my instructions and wishes, returned, destroying on his way down quantities of materials for fire-rafts and a great many canoes laden with earth-oil. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great; ours, I rejoice to add, not a man hurt, the steam-vessel having been stockaded to secure the men.

3. I cannot find words sufficiently strong in which to recommend Lieutenant Kellett's uniform gallantry to you; his conduct on this, as well as the former occasions, proves him a most valuable officer. Lieutenant Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, I have also frequently had occasion to name to you, and with pleasure I repeat my former recommendations; he was in the *Sophie's* pinnace with Mr. Murray, midshipman. Mr. Tomlinson, admiralty midshipman, commanded this ship's pinnace, and Mr. Winsor, admiralty midshipman, was in charge of the steam-vessel, and shewed his usual judgment and good conduct.

4. Lieutenant Kellett speaks in the highest terms of the determined, steady conduct of every man under him—soldiers, sailors and marines,—and feels much indebted to Lieutenant Collinson, commanding the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*, for the able assistance that vessel rendered him.

5. During these operations, the commander of the forces, Sir Archibald Campbell, attacked the enemy in the same direction, and gained a most brilliant victory.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, Secret Department, Fort William, the 24th December 1824.

The official despatches already published in an Extraordinary Gazette having announced the late brilliant achievements of the British arms at Rangoon, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council now proceeds to the discharge of a most gratifying duty, in signifying, in the most public and formal manner, his high admiration of the judgment, skill and energy manifested by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell in directing the operations of the troops under his command on that important and arduous occasion.

2. The Governor-General in Council requests Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell to accept the cordial thanks of the Government, and to notify to the brave officers and men under his command the sentiments of admiration with which it regards the gallantry, spirit and enthusiasm evinced by them throughout the severe and protracted conflicts with the enemy, which terminated in his entire rout and dispersion, with great slaughter and the loss of two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery and most of his military stores. His Lordship in Council has remarked with particular approbation the recorded instances of meritorious conduct displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, second in command, and Lieutenant-Colonels Mallet, Parlby and Brodie; Majors Evans, Sale, Frith, Yates, Dennie, Thornhill, Gore, Wahab, Ferrior and Basden; and Captains Piper, Wilson and Ross. The Governor-General in Council entertains also the highest sense of the efficient services and honourable exertions of Captains Murray, Russell, Timbrell and Montgomerie, of the artillery; of Captain Cheape, Commanding, Engineer; Captain Wheeler, of the Madras Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals; and of Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, Personal Staff to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell.

3. The Governor-General in Council seizes this opportunity of expressing his warm acknowledgments to Captain Chads, of His

Majesty's ship *Arachne*, the senior naval officer at Rangoon, and to Captain Ryves, of His Majesty's ship *Sophie*, for their distinguished personal exertions, and requests the former to convey to the officers and crews of His Majesty's ships, of the Hon'ble Company's cruisers, as well as the officers and men of the transports who volunteered their services, the sense which Government entertains of their gallant conduct in the several actions with the enemy's war-boats, when they so conspicuously displayed the irresistible and characteristic valour of British seamen. On these occasions His Lordship in Council observes that Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, of His Majesty's ship *Sophie*, particularly distinguished themselves.

4. The high encomium bestowed by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell on the conduct of all the troops under his command, in which he states that their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations, and that whilst his Europeans fought like Britons and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth, the gallant sepoys successfully obtained the palm of honour in rivalling their European comrades in everything that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier, has been perused by the Governor-General with peculiar gratification; and His Lordship in Council requests the Brigadier-General to take the most effectual means of making known to his troops at large the high estimation in which their valorous deeds and exemplary fortitude are held, and specially to mark the admiration of Government of the heroic manner in which the Native troops have so nobly sustained the long and well-earned fame of our Indian army.

5. The Governor-General in Council deeply laments the loss of Major Walker, of the 3rd Madras Native Light Infantry, emphatically styled by Sir Archibald Campbell "one of India's best and bravest soldiers;" of Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant O'Shea, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; and of the gallant soldiers who have fallen in the service of their country. His Lordship in Council trusts that the brave officers who have been wounded in the several actions with the enemy may soon be restored to the public service.

Chapter VII.

The Conquest of Arakan.

It will be remembered that when the plan of operations against the Burmese was decided on in the early part of 1824, it was determined to maintain a strictly defensive attitude on the Chittagong frontier. This policy was not departed from later on, notwithstanding the defeat and destruction of the British detachment at Ramú; and except a descent on the island of Ramrí in October 1824, nothing was attempted, either by sea or land, against the Burmese in Arakan, though inaction in that direction was not only calculated to have a depressing influence on the minds of the native soldiery, but was very likely, at the same time, to produce a most undesirable political effect throughout the length and breadth of India, wheresoever rumours of the Ramú disaster (and those certainly not unexaggerated) might succeed in penetrating.

The attempt on Ramrí Island, alluded to above, and a boat action on the coast which preceded it, are described in the following reports :—

Extract from a letter from Captain G. Barnes, Commanding the East India Company's frigate "Hastings," to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Cheduba Roads, the 21st September 1824.

I have great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council, an account of a most daring, well-conducted, and successful attack made by two cutters belonging to the Hon'ble Company's frigate *Hastings*, under my command, on four boats belonging to the enemy on the coast of Ramree, and trust that my entering somewhat into detail will be excused, as I am anxious to do justice to the officers and men who so gallantly achieved the dispersion of the enemy, whose numbers were so disproportioned to their little force.

On the morning of the 10th instant, at daylight, the look-out at the mast-head announced three large boats to be in sight, close under the shore of Ramree and about five or six miles distant from the frigate, rowing to the southward. I immediately direct-

ed the two ten-oared cutters to be manned and armed, and sent six marines in each, placing both boats under the command of Lieutenant Harrison, second of the frigate, Mr. Graves, master's mate, being in charge of one boat, with orders to bring them alongside, if possible. Some time after the cutters had left the ship, I observed a fourth boat, and could plainly perceive they were all full of men; our launch unfortunately being absent watering, I manned and armed the two boats belonging to the pilot brigs *Meriton* and *Planet* with European seamen and marines, and despatched them to the assistance of the cutters, but owing to the start they had of them, and these being very heavy-pulling boats, they were not able to assist in the capture, which I cannot better describe to His Lordship than by transmitting the very modest but manly letter of Lieutenant Harrison, describing the affair. Annexed I have the honour to send a list of the arms captured, and understand a considerable quantity was lost in the boat that was bilged, and which was the largest of the four, and had their *sirdar* on board it, who, it is believed, escaped.

List of arms captured.

Fifteen muskets, one bayonet, 130 spears, 95 swords, one swivel gun.

A large quantity of gunpowder, the major part damaged by water.

Some musket ammunition that had been taken from our troops at Ramú.

A quantity of musket balls and flints.

Report from Lieutenant G. B. Harrison, to Captain G. Barnes, dated on board the frigate "Hastings," Cheduba Roads, the 10th September 1824.

In pursuance of your orders of this morning, I proceeded with the two cutters under my command in pursuit of four boats belonging to the enemy, as seen from the *Hastings*, pulling along the Ramree coast to the southward. After a smart pull of about six miles, I had closed with the chase so near as to enable the cutter under the command of Mr. Graves to intercept the two sternmost boats of the enemy, while I myself succeeded in turning the two boats in advance; they then seemed inclined to receive us warmly by giving loud cheers, which were immediately returned by our seamen and marines with their accustomed spirit. A fire of musketry now commenced on both sides, and the enemy, perceiving our intention of laying them on board, immediately beached their boats; we pursued so closely as to enable us to do considerable mischief; three boats were captured and towed into deep

water, six of the enemy made prisoners, and the fourth boat, I regret to say, was bilged and rendered useless. So precipitate was their retreat, that they left everything behind, and amongst various articles a great number of arms of all descriptions have been captured.

I feel much pleasure in bringing to your notice the zeal and exertions of Mr. Graves, to whom the highest praise is due, as well as the satisfactory conduct of everybody employed, particularly the seamen, whose great exertions in pulling deserve my best thanks; and although the second division of boats were not up at the commencement, I have every reason to suppose they aided in enabling me to effect my purpose without the loss of a man, as the enemy could not be estimated at less than four hundred effective men. Their loss in killed and wounded I have no means of ascertaining correctly, but I should imagine it to exceed sixty.

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, Commanding at Cheduba, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 23rd October 1824.

Captain Barnes, of the Hon'ble Company's frigate *Hastings*, having intimated to me his intention of making another reconnaissance on the enemy's coast with the frigate and gun-boats under his command, and having made a requisition for two hundred men of my regiment, I ordered the flank companies to be completed to that number, with the usual proportion of European commissioned and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, under the command of Captain Vincent, for the service, furnishing at the same time two European artillerymen for each of the gun-boats of the third division of the flotilla under Captain Finucane.

2. The whole embarked on the 15th instant on board the frigate and buoy-vessel *Planet*, and, with the Hon'ble Company's surveying ship *Investigator*, proceeded the same afternoon to the point of attack.

3. I have the honour to transmit, for His Excellency's information, a copy of Captain Vincent's report.

Report from Captain Vincent to Lieutenant and Adjutant Margrave, dated Cheduba, the 18th October 1824.

I have the honour to report the return of the detachment embarked under my command for service on the island of Ramree, and to state, for Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's information, that having, in conformity to his instructions, placed myself and troops at the disposal of Captain Barnes, commanding the Hon'ble Company's ships of war and gun-boats on this station, we were,

on the morning of the 16th instant, joined by one hundred seamen and marines, and soon after landed in front of a breastwork which had been occupied by the Burmese during the morning, but evacuated immediately on our advancing to attack it. I then pushed on to the stockade described by Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton as being in an unfinished state, but found it completely destroyed, a few sticks only remaining to mark its actual situation. Learning, however, from the guide that there was a fortified village a short distance in front, I proceeded on till we came to a stockade, which we found totally abandoned, although capable of defence against any but a British force without guns. As I had the advantage of your valuable services on this as well as on every other occasion during the day, I must request that you will do me the favour to afford Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton any information he may be desirous of obtaining as to the strength of this post, its peculiarity of construction, and the description of buildings within it, this report itself being too unimportant to intrude anything further on the Lieutenant-Colonel's attention than merely to state the nature of the service on which the detachment was employed.

2. Conceiving it probable that the Burmese had returned to a stockade which I understood was no great distance from us, I did not consider it advisable to delay longer than was necessary for the destruction of the buildings in and about that we were in possession of, and after a march of nearly a mile had the satisfaction to find the guide's information correct; but although inferior to the other only in size, we were allowed to enter this second stockade, as usual, without resistance, the Burmese having fled in all directions on the appearance of the advanced guard.

3. As the abandonment of this last stockade evinced but little inclination on the part of the enemy to afford us an opportunity of doing more in that direction, I thought it advisable, after firing the whole of the buildings (from many of which I had the satisfaction to see large quantities of powder explode), to return to the beach and bivouac near the breastwork we had possessed ourselves of on landing. I ought to have mentioned before that we were joined in the morning by a party of the Calcutta Militia,* doing duty on board the gun-boats; these men were stationed as a picket in rear of the line, the pickets of the regular Native infantry being thrown in directions whence a night attack was more to be apprehended. It appears, however, that between three and four in the morning a few of the enemy had the temerity to advance on the sentries, and actually fired amongst them, wounding three privates, and one of them so badly as to

* Now the 18th Bengal Native Infantry.

render amputation of the right arm necessary. I am happy to add that the picket behaved with the greatest steadiness on this occasion.

4. Having made a march of about four miles to the northward, where it was reported some large boats were in a creek, and finding only one, which was immediately destroyed, the detachment returned to the beach and re-embarked on board the boats held in readiness for that purpose.

5. Although this report has nothing to detail of a brilliant nature, it must nevertheless be gratifying to Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton that the conduct of every individual belonging to the detachment was such as to ensure, on any future occasion of greater difficulty, every possible advantage to which bravery and devotion to its interests can bestow; and though it may be considered presumption in me to speak of the merits of any other branch of the service than that to which I immediately belong, I cannot, in the present instance, avoid bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-Colonel the highly meritorious conduct of the officers, seamen and marines of the Hon'ble Company's frigate *Hastings* and surveying ship *Investigator*, who acted in conjunction with the troops, not only as regarded their readiness to meet every obstacle which the nature of the service led us to expect, but likewise in their steady and prompt obedience to the rigid rules of discipline which the peculiar nature of the enterprise rendered so essentially necessary to be observed.

Despatch from Captain G. Barnes, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's frigate "Hastings," to G. Swinton, Esq., &c., &c., &c., dated the 19th October 1824.

Captain Ross, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, and commanding their ship *Investigator*, having delivered into my charge, on the 7th instant, a division of gun-boats, five in number, under the direction of Captain Finucane of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, I thought this additional force might be employed to advantage for the purpose of covering a landing of troops on the north part of Ramree, for the purpose of destroying some stockades and breastworks the enemy possess on the sea-face; and as I had learnt that the Burmans had some strong defences at a short distance inland, I applied to Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton for the aid of two hundred sepoys, which that officer was pleased to grant, and on the evening of the 14th, the troops being embarked on board the *Hastings* and *Planet*, pilot-brig, we weighed and proceeded to our position. The frigate drawing too much water to approach the shore near enough for her guns to prove useful, I placed the gun-boats close in shore, abreast of the enemy's works,

and in the morning disembarked the whole of our force, consisting of—

40th Regt.	... Sepoys	200,	commanded by Captain Vincent;
Hon'ble Co.'s frigate *Hastings* ...	Europeans, marines	26	commanded by Lieutenant H. Wyndham, First of the *Hastings*;
	Ditto seamen	57	
Volunteers from Hon'ble Co.'s ship *Investigator* ...	Ditto seamen	40	

and myself went on board the *Elizabeth*, gun-boat, to give such directions as I might think requisite. A smart fire was kept up by the boats on the enemy, who shewed themselves in force and fired smartly on the boats; but with the exception of one shot from a large *jinjal* that hit the *Burrampooter*, and a few musket balls that struck the *Megna*, which was placed by her gallant commander, Mr. Boyce, so close to the bank that it was hard to miss her, no accident occurred, the whole of the enemy flying into the jungle as soon as the troops landed, leaving their *jinjals* behind them. The position held by the enemy was exceedingly strong and well chosen, being composed of a well-formed breastwork fronting the sea, with a *nullah* of considerable width between it and the high sand-bank forming the shore, the tide flowing into the *nullah* so that the place was capable of good defence. The rear of the stockade was also intrenched at the distance of about a hundred yards, and that backed by a thick jungle. As the force, about noon, moved off into the interior, and being unable, from my weak state of health, to march with them, I beg leave to give the remaining account of the reconnaissance in the language of my First Lieutenant, who commanded the nautical party on shore.

2. I have much pleasure in mentioning that on the morning of the 16th, Mr. Midshipman Laughton landed about a mile-and-a-half to the south of our first position, and, with the crews of the *Burrampooter* and *Irrawady*, burnt a respectable *chowkey* belonging to the enemy, who fled on his approach.

I hope this diversion will meet with the approval of the Right Hon'ble Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council.

Report from Lieutenant H. Wyndham, to Captain G. Barnes, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's frigate "Hastings."

In obedience to your orders of the 16th instant, I proceeded on shore with the seamen from the *Hastings*, under my command, to co-operate with Captain Vincent in the destruction of the enemy's stockades. The landing of the force having been effected in sight of the enemy, without opposition, about one mile to the southward of Umlabeen, I was joined by Lieutenant Lloyd, with forty seamen from the *Investigator*. A large body of the enemy

were seen in their trenches half a mile to the southward, but immediately our force was put in motion they disappeared among the jungle, and we then occupied a breastwork guarding the road to the interior; a short halt was made for arrangements, and the guides to be landed.

2. At noon we were again put in motion, and commenced our march to the stockades along a narrow pathway, admitting in many places only two abreast, and intersected with rivulets. In about twenty minutes we were upon the spot of the expected stockade; but the enemy had previously demolished it, leaving nothing but a few of the large posts standing at its angles, and the entrenchments not filled up. From this place we pushed forward about one mile-and-a-half more, and came upon a regular and well-constructed stockade, capable of containing four thousand men, with a double fence round a sand breastwork, and well filled up between with pointed bamboo stakes inclining outwards. I regret to say that Wm. Williams, seaman of the *Hastings*, was severely wounded by one of them running into his foot. Here again the enemy fled upon the approach and firing of the light troops in advance, when our party triumphantly entered the gates and took possession. A small *jinjal* with a pair of colours were taken, and the stockade set on fire, which consumed the whole of the interior buildings and, from the explosion of some concealed powder, did damage to the breastwork and outer fences. From this we marched on the left and destroyed another large stockade, which had no outwork, but a breastwork inside the stockade, about four feet six inches high, and barracks sufficient to contain three thousand men. From hence we marched down to the beach and occupied our former position within the breastwork, and slept under arms for the night. Here another accident occurred from the going off of a musket which, I am very sorry to add, severely wounded one of the *Investigator's* seamen through the arm.

3. About half-past three o'clock next morning, we were aroused from our slumbers by the enemy, who commenced an attack upon our pickets. We received them with cheers, and every man was at his post instanter.

The enemy, when they found us on the alert, and our pickets commenced firing upon them, retreated immediately to the woods, and nothing more was seen of them. We continued under arms till daylight, and then commenced a circuitous march of about four miles to the northward and passed three villages in the rear of Umlabeen; but as they appeared to be Magh habitations, with no work of defence about them, they were not destroyed. We then marched towards the sea and came up in the rear of the breastworks which the frigate under your command, upon a

former occasion, drove the enemy from. We proceeded along the beach to the position held by us during the night, where we halted, refreshed the men, destroyed the buildings, and embarked the force.

4. I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the good conduct of the officers and seamen you did me the honour to place under my command; and I feel confident, had the enemy stood, they would have shewn themselves to be British seamen.

Later on more enterprising counsels prevailed, and arrangements were made for the assembly, during the ensuing cold season, of a force at Chittagong,* to move south-

* By G. O. C. C. dated the 28th October 1824, "the troops assembling at Chittagong and on the frontier of Sylhet for service" were brigaded as follows:—

1ST BENGAL BRIGADE.

Chittagong.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shapland, C.B., 27th N. I., Brigadier Commanding.
Captain H. L. White, 36th N. I., Brigade-Major.
44th Foot.
47th Bengal Native Infantry.
62nd ,, ,,

2ND BENGAL BRIGADE.

Chittagong.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, C.B., 54th Foot, Brigadier Commanding.
* * * —Brigade-Major.
54th Foot.
26th Bengal Native Infantry.
42nd ,, ,,

3RD BENGAL BRIGADE.

Sylhet.

Colonel W. Cotton, 47th Foot, Brigadier Commanding.
Captain G. F. Sadlier, 47th Foot, Brigade-Major.
47th Foot.
7th Bengal Native Infantry.
44th ,, ,,

4TH BENGAL BRIGADE.

Sylhet.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., 39th N. I., Brigadier Commanding.
Captain J. A. Currie, 14th N. I., Brigade-Major.
14th Bengal Native Infantry.
39th ,, ,,
52nd ,, ,,

5TH MADRAS BRIGADE.

Chittagong.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fair, 10th Madras N. I., Brigadier Commanding.
Lieutenant A. B. Dyce, 4th Madras N. I., Brigade-Major.
10th Madras Native Infantry.
16th ,, ,,

These arrangements, however, underwent considerable alteration, as will be seen further on.

ward from that place, clear Arakan of the enemy, and eventually cross the mountain range which separates that province from Ava Proper, holding out a hand to Sir Archibald Campbell on his advancing up the line of the Irrawadi, and aiding him in his movement on the enemy's capital.

Orders for the assembly of the force were given in September 1824, but it was the end of December before the last of the troops warned for this service had reached the appointed rendezvous.

It was in connection with these movements that the well-known Barrackpore mutiny occurred.

Amongst the corps warned for service in Arakan were the 26th (late the 1st Battalion of the 13th), the 47th (late 1st Battalion 24th), and the 62nd (late 2nd Battalion 31st) Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry,—all then stationed at Barrackpore. These corps took no pains to conceal their aversion to the service for which they had been detailed; the Ramú disaster had impressed them with an unreasonable and unreasoning dread of the prowess of the Burmese, whom they regarded as magicians possessing the power of rendering themselves invisible and invulnerable. They had also heard rumours of the unhealthiness of the climate of Arakan; and above all, believing it impossible to reach that country by land, there was ever present to them the belief that they would be forced on board ship, which to a Bengal sepoy, for reasons which have already been mentioned, was an idea which embraced all that was dreadful, all that was contaminating. In addition to these imaginary evils, there unfortunately existed a real and substantial ground of dissatisfaction in the difficulty of procuring the carriage necessary for the transport of the baggage, which, according to the then universal custom in Bengal, the sepoy was expected to provide for himself out of the allowance given for that purpose. The British officers of the three regiments, at their own expense, collected a portion of the baggage animals required, and an advance of money was made to the men to enable them to purchase the remainder; but the animals were not to be had, and the advance of money was therefore useless.

In the midst of the general dissatisfaction which prevailed, the 47th, the regiment under orders to move first, was ordered, on the 1st November 1824, to parade for the march. This was all that was required to fan the smouldering fire of discontent into the active flames of mutiny, and, with the exception of about a hundred men, the regiment refused to move a step from Barrackpore unless their pay were increased and carriage supplied by the Government. All attempts to soothe the excited feelings of the men proved fruitless. There was no alternative left to the military authorities but to put down the mutiny by force, and accordingly Her Majesty's 1st and 47th Regiments of Foot, a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and a portion of the Governor-General's Body-Guard, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir Edward Paget) himself, were moved up at once to Barrackpore, from Calcutta and Dum-Dum. On the morning of the 2nd November these troops were drawn up on the parade ground at Barrackpore, facing the mutinous regiment and the other two Native corps under orders for Arakan, small portions of which had also joined the 47th. A final attempt was then made to bring the mutineers to reason, but they were stubborn, and at last the guns of the horse artillery were ordered to open upon them. At the first discharge the mutineers broke and fled, pursued by the Body-Guard, who cut up many of them, while numbers were drowned in the attempt to escape across the Húghli by swimming. Most of the fugitives were made prisoners within a few hours, and a general court-martial condemned many to death; not more than a dozen executions, however, took place, the sentences in most cases having been commuted to hard labour on the roads, in irons, for various periods. The number of the regiment was effaced from the Army List, and remained vacant for several years.*

* To replace the 47th, a new regiment was immediately raised, and numbered the 69th. In 1829, this regiment was brought into the vacant place in the line, and as the 47th Bengal Native Infantry, did excellent service during the Sutlej campaign, and afterwards in Burmah; and it remained faithful during the outbreak of 1857. It still exists as the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, and lately rendered good service in Egypt. The 69th Native Infantry which mutinied at Mooltan in 1858 was raised in 1825 as the 1st Extra Regiment.

The prompt and vigorous measures of repression adopted produced a salutary effect; and the chief difficulty, that of the provision of adequate carriage, having been overcome, the disinclination of the remaining regiments to proceed on service to Arakan, however deeply it may still have been felt, was no longer openly expressed, and within a few days after the mutiny the 26th and 62nd marched for Chittagong.

At this place arrangements for the expedition had been progressing actively, but, as before remarked, it was the end of December 1824 before the troops had assembled and all was in readiness for an advance to the southward.

The following was the staff and composition of the force organized for this expedition :—

Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., 44th Foot, Commanding.

Lieutenant F. J. Bellew, 62nd Bengal Native Infantry, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant F. Hawkins, 44th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Brigadier-General W. Macbean, C.B., 54th Foot, Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant J. Clark, 54th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant W. B. Scott, 44th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain J. G. Drummond, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant J. Paton, 58th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain F. Hemming, 44th Foot, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Lieutenant A. W. Gray, 44th Foot, Baggage Master.

Captain A. Bannerman, 20th Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain J. Taylor, 19th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant J. Frederick, 67th Bengal Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant G. Huish, 27th Bengal Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant H. Gordon, 27th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Paymaster.

Captain N. L. Austin, 18th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy Paymaster (Madras troops).

Surgeon W. L. Grant, Bengal Medical Service, Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon J. Grierson, Bengal Medical Service, Field Surgeon.

Lieutenant G. Thomson, Bengal Engineers, Field Engineer.

Lieutenant J. A. Crommelin, Bengal Engineers, Field Engineer.

Lieutenant R. Wroughton, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry, Surveyor.

Mr. T. C. Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, Political Agent.

Lieutenant M. Smith, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant Political Agent.

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lindsay, Bengal Artillery, Commanding.

Lieutenant J. S. Kirby, Bengal Artillery, Adjutant.

6th Company, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Artillery.*

7th Company, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Artillery.†

"A" Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.‡

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* Afterwards the 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Artillery, and now No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

† Afterwards the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Artillery, and now "C" Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

‡ Now No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery. This company did not arrive until after the capture of Arakan.

Pioneers.

Six Companies of Bengal Pioneers.*
Corps of Magh Pioneers.†
Extra Pioneer and Pontoon Train.†

Cavalry.

The 2nd Bengal Local Horse.‡

1st Bengal Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Richards, 26th Bengal Native Infantry, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain R. Fernie, 27th Bengal Infantry, Brigade-Major.

44th Foot.
26th Bengal Native Infantry.§
49th " " "

2nd Bengal Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, C.B., 54th Foot, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain A. Burnett, 54th Foot, Brigade-Major.

54th Foot.
42nd Bengal Native Infantry.‖
62nd " " "

5th Madras Infantry Brigade.¶

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fair, 10th Madras Native Infantry, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain J. Anderson, 16th Madras Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

10th Madras Native Infantry.
16th " " "

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* These companies were afterwards absorbed into the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

† Broken up at the end of the war.

‡ Then better known as "Gardner's Horse," after the officer who raised the corps. It is now the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Served afterwards in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, and lately (1882) in Egypt.

§ Afterwards so eminent for its services in Afghanistan, 1842, for which it was made "Light Infantry."

‖ The present 5th Bengal Native (Light) Infantry.

¶ The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Madras Infantry Brigades were in Ava with Sir Archibald Campbell.

Additional Corps.

The 1st Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.*
„ 2nd „ „ „ „†
The 1st Bengal Grenadier Battalion.‡
„ 2nd „ „ „§

The naval force assembled to co-operate with the army under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison was commanded by Commodore Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, and consisted of the following vessels:—

Vestal	..	10-gun brig.
Research	..	Surveying vessel.
Investigator	..	Ditto.
Helen	..	6-gun brig.
Henry Meriton	..	Ditto.
Planet	..	Ditto.
Sophia	..	Ditto.
Asseerghur	..	Ditto.
Trusty	..	Ketch.
Pluto	..	Steam gun-vessel.

Ten pinnaces, each carrying two guns.

Eighty gun-boats, each armed with a 12-pounder carronade.

On the 1st of January 1825, Brigadier-General Morrison began his forward movement,‖ and on the 1st

* Composed of the Light Companies of the 9th, 12th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 33rd, 41st, 43rd and 56th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry.

† Composed of the Light Companies of the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 20th, 28th, 32nd, 54th, 59th and 63rd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry.

‡ Composed of the Grenadier Companies of the 9th, 12th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 33rd, 41st, 43rd and 56th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. This battalion did not arrive until after the fall of Arakan.

§ Composed of the Grenadier Companies of the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 20th, 28th, 32nd, 54th, 59th and 63rd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. Did not join until after the fall of Arakan.

‖ The following was the strength of the troops moved forward:—

2nd Local Horse	...	621
Artillery Division	...	667
1st Brigade	44th Foot ...	744
	26th Bengal Native Infantry	113
	49th „ „ „	1,052
2nd Brigade	54th Foot	767
	42nd Bengal Native Infantry	911
	62nd „ „ „	1,138
5th Brigade	10th Madras Native Infantry	622
	16th „ „ „	1,062
Unattached	2nd Light Infantry Battalion	1,033
	Magh Levy ...	553
	Pioneers ...	649
		9,932

of the following month, with the force under his command, he reached the Náf river, forming the boundary between Chittagong and Arakan. A detachment was immediately crossed over, and occupied the post of Mangdú, from which the Burmese garrison fled on their approach. Several days were consumed in getting the rest of the force over the river, and it was the 12th of the month before a further advance from Mangdú could be made. At this point the 54th Foot, the 10th and a wing of the 16th Madras Native Infantry were put on board some of the gun-boats to proceed by sea, while the 44th Foot, four companies of the 42nd and five of the 62nd Bengal Native Infantry, with a battery of artillery, two *ressallahs* of the 2nd Local Horse, the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion and the other wing of the 16th Madras Native Infantry continued the route by land. The rest of the troops were left at Mangdú under Brigadier Richards, to see a supply convoy over the Náf and bring it on to head-quarters. The bulk of the naval force under Commodore Hayes proceeded direct to the mouth of the Oratung river.

Owing to the gun-boats with the 54th Foot and the Madras sepoys on board having to put back to Mangdú in consequence of a violent storm, it was the 27th of February before the whole of the force was assembled on the banks of the Myú, a large river about five marches south of the Náf. In the meantime the marine force had met with a check in an attack on the stockades of Kiangpala in the Arakan river on the 23rd of February. The particulars of this affair are related in the following despatch from Commodore Hayes:—

Extract of a letter from Commodore J. Hayes, Commanding the Flotilla, to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, dated on board the "Research," off Oriatong Pagoda, the 25th February 1825.

I am to state, for His Excellency's information, that I left Mangdú on the 16th instant under an understanding with General Morrison that I was to take on the major part of the fleet to the Arakan river, with General Macbean and Brigadier Fair, at the head of His Majesty's 54th, the Madras 10th, and left wing of

the 16th Native Infantry, with half the gun-boats, leaving Captain Crawford with the other half and Mugh boats to join General Morrison on the Myou, who was proceeding to its entrance with the main body of the army.

On the morning of the 17th we cleared the Naf to join the transport ships destined to convey the advance brigade above mentioned to Arakan, but at 1 P.M. a violent storm commenced from the northward, which continued round the compass till the morning of the 19th, and prevented the embarkation of the troops in question. Being thus unfortunately disappointed, and feeling anxious for the safety of our small squadron of vessels[1] sent to explore the entrances of the Myou and Arakan rivers (in communication with General Morrison) on the 10th instant, I consequently proceeded in quest of them with the *Research*, *Vestal*, *Helen*, *Trusty*, *Osprey* and *Gunga Saugor*, armed vessels, the *Isabella* and *Asia Felix*, transports, and five commissariat sloops, leaving Captain Crawford to follow with the gun-boats, &c.

[1] *Asseerghur*, *Pluto*, *Thames*, *Asia* and *Africa*, gun-boats.

On the 21st I was joined by Lieutenant Armstrong to the eastward of the Myou, who had that morning left the Arakan river in consequence of an unexpected attack from the Burmese forces, reported to consist of seventy war-boats and two thousand men. Lieutenant Armstrong also reported that the Magh inhabitants friendly to Government were much alarmed, and wanted to be taken off (but that he had no means of supporting them), and that it was absolutely requisite to give them immediate support and protection for the general good of the service. Under such impression I determined to proceed into the Arakan river without loss of time, and accordingly entered it during the same evening with the vessels above mentioned.

On the 22nd I was joined by the *moonshee* employed by Captain Drummond to procure intelligence of the enemy's proceedings. He informed me that there was a stockade half-way to Arakan, called Chamballa,* which it was requisite to take to clear the way to Arakan; that it contained only one thousand Burmese fighting men, and would easily fall to us if speedily attacked; that all the heads of the villages were confined in the stockade, and if liberated, we should have the whole country with us. Believing his information to be correct, I determined, with the small means at my command, to attempt the capture of the place, and despatched a messenger to General Morrison, with intimation to such effect.

On the 23rd, at 2 P.M., we came in sight of the stockade (as it was called erroneously); at 3 P.M. made the signal No. I. Soon afterwards the enemy opened his fire upon the gun-boats *Gunga*

* Properly Kiang-pala.

Saugor and *Vestal*, the headmost vessels. When the *Research* got within half pistol-shot, we commenced a heavy cannonade and steady fire of musketry upon the stockade and breastwork, which was returned by the enemy with great regularity and spirit (his musketry in particular being tenfold that of our whole force). On ranging to the northern end of the stockade, with intent to anchor and flank it, as well as allow the other vessels room to come into action, we found ourselves raked from forward by another stronger battery and stockade which we had no idea of, nor were the latter works known to our informants,—(which may be the case; considering the rapidity with which the Burmese throw up their works of defence, I am not inclined to impute treachery to our informants, although it is difficult to suppose them ignorant of such important works). Finding myself disappointed, and our best men falling fast, wore round and ranged up again from the southward, in like manner as before, covered the other vessels engaged, and ordered them off. After a severe conflict of two hours' duration, seeing that any further contest was a useless waste of the lives of my brave companions (as we neither had men enough to keep the place if taken, nor sufficient means to land them with effect, owing to the absence of the *Pluto*, steam gun-vessel, upon which I had calculated to land one hundred men on the beach under her commanding battery), having seen the whole clear, wore round again; on hauling to the wind, grounded about half a mile from the stockade, as did the *Asseerghur* and *Asia Felix*, transport; the *Isabella* transport having grounded previously, did not join in the action. The contest terminated about 5 P. M., and although the vessels mentioned remained in the position they grounded in until 3 A. M. next morning, the enemy did not attempt to fire at any of them, which shews the crippled state he was reduced to better than any other comment; in fact, the river part of the southern stockade and breastwork was completely battered down, and the works deserted by the enemy, who retreated into his other stronger holds: so that our possession of the deserted one would have availed us nothing, as we could not have maintained it with our small force, and left the vessels capable of defence.

I grieve to state, in the first instance, the premature fate of my valued friend, Major Schalch; he was mortally wounded by my side, on the front part of the poop, and fell into my arms; he lingered in great agony until half-past three o'clock this morning, when his gallant spirit fled for ever. In the next place, I am to lament the loss of Mr. Rogers, second officer of the *Research* (formerly second officer of the *Asia*, free trader). The other lamented disasters are detailed in the casualty reports herewith submitted for His Excellency's information, the whole of which were occasioned by the enemy's musketry, although he fired from several pieces of ordnance

and numerous *jinjals*. To account for our loss, I need only add that the river part of the Burmese works is not more than musket range across, and that the *Research* was never without pistol-shot while in action with the enemy on the 23rd instant.

I am impelled, by a sense of common justice due to the troops, to express my admiration of the steady and gallant conduct of His Majesty's 54th, the details of the Madras 10th and 16th Native Infantry, the 11th Bombay Native Infantry,* and Calcutta Militia† present on the occasion, and I humbly presume to recommend Captains Grindley and Tolson, and the officers under their command, to His Excellency's consideration. Lieutenant Coote, of His Majesty's 54th, fought by my side, and a more gallant officer I have never seen in action. The gun-boats were admirably served, and exceeded my expectation, as did the *Trusty* and *Asia Felix*, transports. All the officers and men of the larger vessels of war did justice to the high character I had previously formed of them, and every effort which can be drawn from courage, zeal and fidelity may be confidently expected from the whole on the most arduous service hereafter.

In conclusion, although we have not effected our object, we have gained a complete knowledge of the navigation of the river more than half-way to Arakan, and ascertained the best mode of capturing Chamballa and the booty it contains. Whenever the advance brigade joins us and co-operates by land, perhaps our misfortune may prove the means of inducing the enemy to risk a further contest when so reinforced, and terminate the Arakan conquest, as the place in question is said to be of more importance than the capital.

P. S.—While writing the above disastrous report, I was visited by Mahrae, the Jemadar of the Oriatong district, who says he made his escape from Chamballa when we drove the enemy out of his southern stockade; he added, that several more Mughs, heads of villages, got off at the same time, that there were three thousand Burmese soldiers opposed to us, besides pressed Mugh men, and that they retreated into the stronger fort or stockade. He further observed that the three stockades communicated with each other for such purpose. By his account, there were five *shoee-tees*,[1] or golden *chattahs*. Nackoonda, the Ramoo conqueror, the Rajah of Arakan's son, or *secredogee*, or secretary, and other inferior chiefs, and all the Mungdoo and Loadhong troops, were posted therein to retrieve their lost character, and the commander of Mungdoo was in triple irons; he earnestly entreated that we would not leave them to the rage of the barbarous Burmese. I told him we were not

[1] We saw five golden *chattahs*, three large and two smaller sized.

* The Bombay Marine Battalion, now the 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

† Now the 18th Bengal Native Infantry.

going further; that in two or three days we should return with a sufficient force and take Chamballa; that I merely came to Oriatong for water, &c., for the troops and vessels, which was indispensable for our further proceedings; that if the vessels had been supplied, I would not have lost sight of Chamballa for a moment. We are now only four short reaches from it (none of them three miles in extent), at the most commanding station of the river; the creek close to us, to the westward, runs into the Myou, near the General's head-quarters; we completely cover the Arakan river, from its entrance to this station, and alike intercept all communication from the northward.

In concluding the casualty reports, I am to bring to His Excellency's particular notice the very gallant conduct of the following officers, *viz.*, Mr. Royce, commanding the *Trusty*, and Captain Jellicoe, of the *Asia Felix*, transport, who remained at anchor with their vessels off Chamballa a considerable time. I am more indebted to Captain Jellicoe than any other person, as I had no reasonable pretension to expect such assistance from him. With regard to Mr. Royce the case is different: I expected much able aid from him in consequence of his established character for undaunted courage and zeal in the service. Mr. Kent, commanding the *Thames*, first class gun-boat, greatly distinguished himself, as did Mr. Charles Ramsay Richardson in the *Africa*, Mr. Charles Montriou in the *Gunga Saugor*, Charles Avery (boatswain's mate) of the *Asia* gun-boat, and Mr. Oakshot (gunner), in charge of the *Osprey*, gun-pinnace. The whole of the crews of the vessels just mentioned are equally entitled to the most favourable notice of His Excellency. In consequence of the loss of the second officer of the flag-ship, I have been enabled to promote Messrs. Richardson and Montriou to the situations of second and third officers of the Hon'ble Company's ship *Research*, as a just reward for their gallant conduct on the occasion in question, and trust such proceeding will meet His Excellency's approbation.

Report of killed and wounded on board the flotilla in the action with Chamballa stockades,—23rd February 1825.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Research	3	14
Asseerghur	...	1
Helen	...	2
Trusty	...	3
Gunga Saugor	...	2
Thames	...	1
Africa	1	3
Asia	...	2
Asia Felix	...	3
Total ...	4	31

Killed.—Major J. A. Schalch; Mr. Rogers, second officer of the *Research*.

Roll of the detachment of the flotilla and transports engaged in the attack of Chamballa stockades on the 23rd February 1825.

Hon'ble Company's ship *Research*, ten 12-pr. carronades,—Commodore Hayes; Flag-Captain Crawford, absent; Lieutenant Armstrong, acting.

Bombay cruizer *Vestal*, six 12-pr. carronades, four long brass 12-prs.,—1st Lieutenant J. W. Guy, Commander.

Hon'ble Company's brig *Asseerghur*, six brass 6-prs., two 12-pr. carronades,—W. Warden, Commander.

Hon'ble Company's hired brig *Helen*, six brass 6-prs.,—J. W. Higgins, commanding.

Hon'ble Company's ketch *Trusty*, six brass 3-prs.,—J Royce, commanding.

Hon'ble Company's steam gun-vessel *Pluto*, four brass 24-pr. carronades, two brass long 6-prs. (not in action)—F. C. Minchall, commanding.

Hon'ble Company's gun-pinnace *Osprey*, two 12-pr. carronades,—Mr. Oakshot, Gunner, in charge.

Hon'ble Company's gun-boat *Gunga Saugor*, one 12-pr. carronade,—Charles Montriou, master's mate of the *Research*, in charge.

Hon'ble Company's large gun-boat *Thames*, two 24-pr. carronades,—Richard Kent, commanding.

Hon'ble Company's gun-boat *Africa*, one 12-pr. carronade,—C. R. Richardson, third officer of the *Research*, in charge.

Hon'ble Company's gun-boat *Asia*, one 12-pr. carronade,—Charles Avery, boatswain's mate of the *Research*, in charge.

Hon'ble Company's transport ship *Asia Felix*,—G. Jellicoe, in charge.

Hon'ble Company's transport ship *Isabella*,—M. McNeil, Commander—(not in action).

Military forces with the flotilla detachment.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment, 2nd Company,—Captain Grindley (commanding) and Lieutenant Coote ... ... 40 men.

Detachment of the Hon'ble Company's Madras 10th and 16th Native Infantry,—Captain Tolson, commanding; fit for duty	... 170 men.
Flotilla marines on the different vessels	... 100 „
Calcutta Militia	... 12 „
Bombay 11th Regiment Native Infantry	... 18 „
Flotilla seamen on the different vessels	... 140* „
Total soldiers and sailors	... 480

It was the 20th of March before General Morrison had got his forces across the Myú river, and assembled them at Chaukrain, preparatory to a movement on Arakan, the chief town of the province. On that day a portion of the force was pushed forward to Kay-krang-dong and Natonguay on the Arakan river. On the 24th a further advance up the eastern bank of the river was made, and the camp was formed on the southern bank of the Chabatti Nullah. The subsequent movements, the operations on the Padho hills and at Mahatti, and the capture of Arakan are described in the following papers :—

Letter from Major W. L. Watson, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated Fort William, the 14th April 1825.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, in original, a despatch this day received from Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern Division, dated 2nd April, announcing the capture of Arakan after a succession of the most brilliant operations against the enemy.

CAMP ARAKAN, *the 2nd April 1825.*

SIR,

The Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the South-Eastern Division of the Army should be crowned with complete success. Arakan was yesterday taken, and the ten thousand men that acted under Atwoon Mangza have, as a military body, been nearly annihilated. The proceedings that have led to this result I shall now have the honour to detail for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

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* Flotilla seamen absent with General Morrison in Mugh boats, ten. Twenty out of the number, on board the *Pluto*, not in action.

2. On the 24th ultimo the arrangements for the movement of the force from the camps on the Ooratung were completed, and the head-quarters of the division were established, with the 2nd Brigade, in advance at Chabattee Bheong, within two miles of the enemy's position in the Padha hills, the march of the remainder being directed as pointed out in enclosure No. 1.

3. On the 25th ultimo, boat and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chabattee and Wabraing rivers, and in the evening a reconnaissance was made to ascertain the position of the passes through the hills and the obstacles to be encountered. The natural ones were considerable, arising principally from the steepness of the ascents, and from the course of deep tide *nullahs*.

4. On the 26th, the troops then present crossed the Wabraing by daybreak, and were formed into four columns as per margin. The right and centre columns then advanced to force the two ascertained passes, while the left, with the gun-boats under Captain Crawford, Hon'ble Company's Marine, was to have ascended the river, which appeared to flow through the hills. The boats, however, having grounded on a shoal, Captain Leslie landed his men, and was then directed to skirt the river and, if possible, to pass by the extreme right of the first range of hills, with a view of attacking the enemy from their rear, or of intercepting them in their retreat.

Right Column under Brigadier Grant, C.B.

One 12-pounder; two 6-pounders.
The 2nd Brigade.
1 company, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.
1 company of regular pioneers.

Centre Column under Brigadier Richards.

Two 12-pounders } Lieut.-Col. Lindsay.
Two howitzers }
The 1st Brigade.
2 companies, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.
1 company of regular pioneers.

Left Column (to act with the gun-boats) under Captain Leslie, His Majesty's 54th Regiment.

2 companies, His Majesty's 54th Regiment.
2 companies, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.
Rifle Company, Mugh Levy.
2 companies of Mugh Pioneers.

Reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, C.B., His Majesty's 54th.

One 12-pounder; two 6-pounders.
3 companies, His Majesty's 54th Regiment.
3 companies, 26th Bengal Native Infantry.
2 companies, 49th Bengal Native Infantry.
3 companies of temporary pioneers.
1 company, Mugh Pioneers.
2nd Bengal Local Horse.

5. The centre column had not proceeded far ere the tocsin of alarm and shouts from the hills gave notice where they were occupied, and that the enemy were in force.

The advance, consisting of the light infantry companies of the 26th, 28th,* 49th and 63rd* Regiments, under the command of Captain Mason, 49th Regiment, was directed to gain the

* These two companies belonged to the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion.

summit, which was effected in the most gallant manner. The column then moved to its left to the attack of a stockade, while the light infantry companies, keeping nearly parallel to it, drove the enemy from several intrenched positions along the crest of the hills; two rounds from the twelve-pounders caused the but partly-finished stockade to be abandoned. The men who retired from it immediately occupied strong ground on the heights above. Here the left column, from being compelled to diverge from the river, joined, and a smart fire was continued, till the grenadiers of His Majesty's 54th Regiment and left grenadiers of the 49th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, began to ascend at two different points. The enemy then fled, on which the centre column retraced its steps, and defiled through the abandoned pass, up which the left column proceeded in furtherance of the orders first given. The ground on the north side of the hills proved to be an extensive plain, intersected by several deep tide *nullahs* belted with jungle. In such a country the flying foe easily escaped, as the cavalry was unable to pursue till assisted by the labour of the pioneers. The forward movement was, however, continued till the three columns united at the Jeejah river. Here it was intended to have halted till the artillery, under the protection of the reserve, could be brought up; but a few companies of the 49th Regiment, Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, having been pushed across to ascertain what was in front, the report was made that the enemy were approaching in column, supported by cavalry. So desired an opportunity was immediately embraced, the low state of the tide and the sandy bottom of the river enabling the troops to pass without impediment. The heads of the columns had, however, no sooner debouched from the jungle, than the enemy fled, and reached, with but little loss, their works that covered the fords of the Mahattee.

6. The troops had now been under arms nine hours, and were still anxious to proceed, but a consideration for their physical strength, with an unwillingness to remove still further from the supplies, whose arrival must necessarily be retarded by the nature of the country passed over, caused me to direct that positions where shelter from the sun might be obtained should be occupied. The fire of the enemy, while they opposed us, was noisy, but ill-directed. A further consequence of this day's action, beyond the advantage immediately gained, was that the enemy abandoned their stockades at Kheong Peela* (*alias* Chamballa).

7. The troops, with the exception of the reserve, which did not arrive till near midnight, having joined their exertions to enable the artillery to join, bivouacked by brigades.

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* Properly Kiang-pala.

8. On the 27th, when the fog dispersed, the order of advance was resumed, and Major Carter, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, with three companies of that corps, covered by the light infantry company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, was directed to carry a small hill in front of the enemy's works, while the remainder of the force moved forward in column, at quarter distance, with the artillery on the reverse flank.

9. The enemy's position was well chosen, being situated on a peninsula, protected by a broad river whose fords are only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks are not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. Their defences consisted of deep entrenchments along the margin, with *epaulements* left to protect them from an enfilading fire; in the rear, high conical hills, surmounted by pagodas and surrounded by entrenchments, served as numerous citadels, and appeared to be occupied as such.

10. On the advance of the party under Major Carter, the enemy that occupied the hill retired across the river, when a fire from those parts of their works that commanded it was immediately opened; four twelve-pounders, two five-and-a-half-inch-howitzers, and two six-pounders were placed in position, while the first brigade was moved to the right to attack a column that appeared in that direction, and which I now judge to have been an intended reinforcement; it did not, however, long remain in sight, or reach Mahattee. The fire of the artillery soon silenced the enemy's, and checked the effective fire of their musketry; and as the fords were then passable, the 2nd Brigade took ground to the left, in order to cross to the right of the enemy's defences. The 1st Brigade and two *ressalahs* of horse were at the same time moved forward, the reserve (formed, as on the preceding day, with the addition of three companies of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion and the rifle company of the Mugh Levy) following.

11. On the 2nd Brigade descending into the river, the enemy abandoned their post, while the troops on the right (the situation of the ford having been ascertained) crossed, but from the steepness of the bank on the opposite side, had great difficulty in entering the works. A *ressalah* of horse, with the rifle company of the Mugh Levy, were pushed over still further to our right, to gain the road by which the enemy were retreating, and arrived in time to do some execution among their rear, and to prevent the destruction of bridges on the road to Arakan.

12. I have omitted to mention that during the commencement of the action (which lasted about two hours) I received the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of Brigadier-General Macbean with the 5th Brigade.

13. On the 28th it was necessary to halt to obtain information, and allow of a junction being formed of the troops still in the rear, and by the flotilla under Commodore Hayes, who was in progress for that purpose. In the evening this was effected, and the enemy's position partly reconnoitred.

14. On the 29th the division moved forward at daylight. The advance, under Brigadier-General Macbean, consisted of one *ressalah* of horse, two six-pounders, two howitzers, the 5th Brigade, six companies of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, the rifle company of the Mugh Levy, one company of regular pioneers, one company of Mugh Pioneers, and sixteen scaling ladders. Considerable delay was occasioned by fog, which at first prevented the great strength of the enemy's position from being discovered. It occupied a range of connected hills (since ascertained to be from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet in height), strong by nature, but rendered still more so by art, escarpment, *abatis* and masonry having been resorted to where those means could be most efficaciously employed. One pass alone leads through them to the capital, and that was defended by the fire of several pieces of artillery and about three thousand muskets; the whole number of the enemy ranged along the heights may be estimated at from eight thousand to nine thousand men; the ground in front is an extensive valley entirely clear of jungle, but in depth not altogether out of the range of the enemy's artillery.

15. Where the advance halted it was partly covered by a tank, and Brigadier-General Macbean made a disposition for acquiring the principal hills in the first range at the commencement of the pass. Four pieces of artillery were ordered forward to cover the attack, and the troops for the assault, consisting of the light infantry company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, four companies of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, and the light infantry companies of the 10th and 16th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, with the rifle company of the Mugh Levy, were placed under Major Kemm; a support of six companies of the 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, under Captain French of that corps, followed. The assault commenced, and in spite of a well-directed fire and of the steepness of the ascent, which was occasionally nearly perpendicular, many gained the summit. Lieutenant Clark, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Macbean, with several of the light infantry company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, got their hands on the trench, but even with the assistance such a hold afforded were unable to maintain their ground; large stones were rolled on them and smaller ones were discharged from bows; the consequence was

they were precipitated to the bottom. In this attempt the efforts were persevered in till every officer was wounded.

16. I cannot here avoid interrupting the detail to make known to His Excellency that on no occasion could British gallantry be more conspicuously displayed; the conduct of the officers was emulated by the men, and European and Native troops vied with each other to equal the example set.

17. The guns, in the ardour of the moment, had been advanced by Captain Lamb, who commanded them, so far, that on the retreat of the troops they became too exposed to be longer served; and the retiring of them at the time was impracticable without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag-ropes.

18. While the attack was being carried on at the pass, the right of the enemy's position was cannonaded, but without any apparent effect; the twelve-pounders and heavy howitzers were afterwards moved to play upon the works at the pass; the fire was continued for an hour; but it appearing to be but a useless waste of ammunition, I caused it to be discontinued, and those guns to be withdrawn. At the same time an encampment was marked out, the tents were pitched, and at one o'clock the troops fell back upon them, with the exception of the advance, which was continued during the day in the position they occupied; in the dusk of the evening the wounded were brought off, the guns withdrawn, and the whole retired without further loss, though a heavy fire had been continued by the enemy at intervals during the day.

19. From observations made the conviction was established that the right of the enemy's defences was the key of his position. Here the natural obstacles were the greatest, the approach being protected by a small lake, the ascent being more abrupt, and the height being more considerable. These seemed to have given a confidence in its security, and though the summit was crowned with a stockade, and part of the way up thickly *abatised*, the number of men to guard it was not considerable. This point was therefore selected for the principal future attack. At the same time the construction of a battery for four mortars, two twenty-four-pounders, four twelve-pounders, and two five-and-a-half-inch-howitzers to play on the works at the pass, and to draw the enemy's attention entirely to that point, was ordered. The senior engineer officer, Lieutenant Thomson, received directions to that effect, and the day of the 30th was employed in bringing from Mahattee the necessary material. At half-past seven that evening ground was broke; by three o'clock (on the 31st) the battery finished, and before daylight completely armed, when the guns opened and continued

during the day a heavy cannonade, which had the effect of checking the enemy's fire, though it was not entirely silenced.

20. Instructions were given to Brigadier Richards to make a night attack with the force as per margin on the right of the enemy's position. At half-past eleven the appointed rocket signal of success was thrown up, and Lieutenant Wroughton, Survey Department, in a short time after returned from the height, bringing the grateful intelligence that though the fire of the enemy had been heavy, the stockade had been gained without a man on our side being killed, and with only a few slightly wounded. A copy of the Brigadier's report of the affair (No. 2) is herewith enclosed.

Right Column under Major Carter, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

2 companies, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.
2 companies (grenadiers), 26th Regiment.
30 troopers (dismounted).

Left Column.

2 companies, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.
1 company, 26th Regiment (Light Infantry company).
1 company, 49th Regiment (Light Infantry company).
30 flotilla seamen.

Reserve under Captain Shelton, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

2 companies, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.
2 companies (grenadiers), 49th Regiment.
40 pioneers.

21. A reinforcement of the remainder of the 1st Brigade, with two six-pounders on elephants, was immediately despatched. Arrangements had also been made for storming the works at the pass on the morning of the 1st, should the fire from the battery have produced such an effect as would almost ensure the certainty of success. Brigadier Richards was also directed to commence at daylight an attack on the defences of the intervening heights.

22. The difficulty of carrying the guns up the hill caused a delay, and it was near seven o'clock before one was mounted, a few rounds from which silenced the fire of a six-pounder that the enemy had planted on the next summit, when the Brigadier advanced to the assault. The enemy did not stand; advantage was taken of the panic of the moment; the detachment under Brigadier-General Macbean, as per margin, allotted to the attack of the pass, was directed to move forward; the enemy were soon seen abandoning all the heights; and from that moment opposition ceased and Arakan was gained.

A subaltern's detachment of artillery.
60 troopers (dismounted).
2nd Brigade (except four companies of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, who were attached to the 5th Brigade).
4 companies of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion.
30 flotilla seamen.
Detachment of regular pioneers, with six scaling ladders.

23. It has been my province to lay before His Excellency a succession of operations, which have accomplished the first object directed by the instructions emanating from the Governor-General in Council; but to the duty of doing justice to the merits of the force collectively, and to individuals separately who have

had the opportunity of putting themselves more conspicuously forward, I own myself incompetent; and I must trust to His Excellency's discernment to appreciate how truly a claim to his approbation has been perfected by the division, more from his knowledge of what they have had to encounter than from any representation I am able to make.

24. The Political Agent, T. C. Robertson, Esq., not only previous to the force quitting Chittagong, but to the present period, has been zealously and indefatigably engaged in rendering every assistance that the civil power could command; his arrangements on all occasions have tended to the advantage of the whole, and to the accommodation of individuals; and I truly rejoice at this opportunity of publicly acknowledging that the greatest benefit has been derived from his presence.

25. Commodore Hayes has, on all occasions, rendered an aid the most effectual, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the flotilla under his command, the arrival of the force before Arakan would have been almost impracticable. Every exertion was made by him to co-operate, and when insurmountable obstacles prevented the further approach of the gun-boats to the scene of action, dragged them and their appurtenances a distance of five miles to the encampment before Arakan, rendering them available for any service on which they could be usefully employed.

26. Brigadier-General Macbean gave me the benefit of his judgment and experience, and the effectual aid of his directing superintendence. To offer a further remark on the known zeal of one who has so firmly established his claim to honourable fame would, I fear, in me be but an assumption; to His Excellency the claims of Brigadier-General Macbean are fully known.

27. The assiduity and attention of Brigadier Grant, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, of Brigadier Richards, commanding the 1st Brigade, of Brigadier Fair, commanding the 5th Brigade, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, commanding the Artillery Division, demand that I should state to His Excellency that their example and their directions materially contributed to the success of our operations.

28. Did the limits of a despatch allow of my mentioning separately the officers who commanded corps, I should feel myself most particularly bound to name them, and proud should I be in being the instrument of more especially recording their deserts than, while bearing testimony to the merits of all, in saying that every officer, non-commissioned officer and private performed his duty, equally by gallantry in the field and by the willing endurance of privations that the division might move forward.

29. I may, however, I hope, be pardoned in representing that the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Scott, rendered me the most effectual assistance; that the first Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Drummond, conducted the duties of his department with judgment, with the greatest personal exertion, and with the most indefatigable perseverance. The second Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Paton, has also established his claim to a particular notice. The Assistant Commissary-General, Captain Bannerman, has had no common difficulties to encounter in effectually arranging for the continued supplies for the troops; the means of conveyance by land at his command never exceeded a week's supply. The Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Grant, has on every occasion provided for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded, and, with other medical officers, was ever forward, while the troops were engaged, to render immediate assistance. To Lieutenant Wroughton, of the Survey Department, I am particularly indebted, not only for the reconnaissances he made when we neared the enemy, but especially for discovering the paths by which Brigadier Richards, with the column under his command, gained the right of the enemy's position. Lieutenant Thomson, the senior engineer officer, displayed zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty. To Captain Wilkie more especially, and to the officers of the Pioneers generally, the advance of the division may be mainly attributed; a road of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length has, by the labour of the Pioneers, under their judicious directions, been completed, many morasses rendered passable, and innumerable *nullahs* bridged. I much fear that the continued exposure to the sun will for some time deprive the division of the benefit of Captain Wilkie's services, who persevered in doing his duty till success crowned our efforts, though suffering from severe indisposition.

30. If ever instances of mental energy triumphing over bodily infirmity were exemplified, they have been displayed by Colonel Gardner, of the 2nd Local Horse, who on each occasion, when there was a probability of the cavalry being engaged, caused himself to be removed from his *palanquin* to be placed on his horse, though so weakened by long sickness as to be unable for any length of time to prolong the exertion.

31. This despatch will be delivered by Lieutenant Bellew, my Military Secretary; he has entitled himself to my confidence, and is enabled to afford His Excellency the best information on many points connected with this country.

32. For my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Hawkins, I beg to solicit His Excellency's notice, and to strongly recommend him

for any mark of approbation, and I can confidently assert that both from talent and education he promises to prove a credit to the profession.

33. Enclosed are returns of the casualties that have occurred during the several actions with the enemy since the division entered Arakan, and also of the ordnance found in position on the east front of the heights covering the capital; the quantity captured is so widely dispersed, that there has not yet been time to allow of its being ascertained.

34. Several *sirdars* have surrendered themselves, and prisoners are hourly being brought to the camp. Grounding my opinion on the general assertions of the captives, I may venture to suggest the probability that not one thousand of the Burmese who were serving under Atwoon Mangza will reach Ava, but by the permission of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Comdg. South-Eastern Division.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp Kay-krang-ding, the 24th March 1825.

On the breaking up of the present camp, protection detachments are to be formed, consisting of—

At Chankring.

1 company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.
1 do. 2nd Light Infantry Battalion.
1 do. 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.
1 do. 16th do. do.

At Kay-krang-ding.

1 *ressalah* of the 2nd Local Horse.
1 company, His Majesty's 54th Regiment.
1 do. 26th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.
1 do. 42nd do. do.
1 do. 49th do. do.

The senior officer of the whole to command. Names and dates of commissions of officers to be employed on this important duty to be immediately sent to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the arrangements for the advance of the force:—

Head-quarters to be established this evening on the south bank of the Chabattee river.

To march at daylight to-morrow morning for the same place—

Four *ressalahs* of the 2nd Local Horse.

Artillery Division head-quarters, with four twelve-pounders, two five-and-a-half-inch howitzers, and two six-pounders.

1st Brigade Native troops.

Left wing of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion.

Rifle Company of the Magh Levy.

To embark at 6 A.M. for the same destination—

Five companies of His Majesty's 44th Regiment,—on board the gun-boats that will be appropriated for their conveyance, and proceed to the Chabattee river, where they will land and join the 1st Brigade. Horses and cattle belonging to the officers to be crossed to the camp of Kay-krang-ding this evening, and proceed with the column of march to-morrow.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, the 5th Brigade to move to Kay-krang-ding, under the arrangements communicated yesterday, as for to-morrow, by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. On Sunday, the 27th instant, four companies of His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

Four companies of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion are to cross to Kay-krang-ding under directions that will be issued by Brigadier-General Macbean, who will be pleased to effect a junction of his column with the advance column when the arrival of the commissariat cattle will permit him to move forward.

The troops, when leaving their present encampment, are to be supplied with two days' provisions.

(True extract.)

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, *Capt.*,
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Brigadier W. Richards, Commanding 1st Brigade, to Captain W. B. Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, dated the 1st April 1825.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern Division, that the storming party he did me the honour of entrusting to my charge yesterday evening completely succeeded in effecting the object desired, with the bayonet, and without the

loss of a man; and that after the junction of the remainder of my brigade with the two six-pounders, I made my arrangements for prosecuting the success I had obtained last night, the result of which is well known to the Brigadier-General.

2. In making this report I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere thanks to every officer and man, both European and Native, engaged under my orders, for the spirit and gallantry they displayed. And I feel it my duty to state that I received every assistance from my Brigade-Major, Captain Fernie, and from the active exertions of Captain Hugh Gordon, who volunteered to accompany me.

3. I cannot close this letter without stating my high sense of gratitude to Lieutenant Wroughton, of the Surveying Department, who accompanied me for the purpose of pointing out the road, for the judgment and ability with which he executed the difficult task of leading my advance to the point of attack, to which I chiefly attribute my having so completely succeeded in gaining possession of such a very strong post (the key of the enemy's position) without any loss.

From Brigadier W. Richards, Commanding 1st Brigade, to Captain W. B. Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, dated the 1st April 1825.

I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern Division, the very gallant conduct of a *havildar* of the light company of the 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, by name Sammar Sing, who was one among the very first of those who entered the enemy's stockade yesterday evening, and who by displaying an example of coolness to those who followed him clearly shewed what a noble weapon of offence the bayonet is when wielded by a resolute and determined soldier.*

2. In mentioning the gallant conduct of an individual of the 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, I cannot refrain from stating that the corps altogether has been, ever since it has been employed on the present service, most exemplary in every respect, whether it regards their gallantry, discipline and steadiness in the field, or their patient endurance of privations, to which such a service as the one they have been engaged in has called on them to endure. I therefore trust that the Brigadier-General will do me the honour of bringing these circumstances to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the impression

* This gallant soldier, as a reward for his conspicuous bravery on this occasion, was promoted to the rank of Jemadar.—(G. O. C. C., 11th May 1825).

which may have been attached to the name of the regiment, in consequence of the participation of some few dissolute characters in the unfortunate mutiny of the late 47th Regiment at Barrackpore, may be removed.

From Commodore J. Hayes, Commanding the Flotilla, to Captain F. Champagné, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Fort William, dated Arakan, the 2nd April 1825.

I am to request that you will inform His Excellency that on the 25th March, at Kay-krang-ding, the following final arrangements were made by General Morrison and myself for the disposal of the flotilla in the projected attack of the enemy's capital, *viz.*:—

2. Under Mr. Higgins, the *Helen* and *Trusty*, armed vessels, with half the 5th Division of gun-boats, were stationed at the southern part of Chamballa (or Kiang-Pela) reach, to support the troops left in possession of Hancarrah or Chanerain island, and eventually to take possession of Chamballa stockades on the enemy's moving towards Arakan. The *Sophia*, armed brig, with the other half of the 5th Division of gun-boats, were left to support the detail of troops left at Kay-krang-ding, and to protect the transports. The 8th Division of gun-boats and the *Pluto* steam gun-vessel were stationed, under Captain Crawford, in advance with Brigadier Grant. The 1st and 7th Divisions of gun-boats, under my personal command, with the *Research*, *Asseeryurh*, *Isabella*, *Brougham*, *Goliah*, *Jessy*, and four commissariat sloops, with the guns, ammunition, provisions, &c., were destined to proceed into the Mongie and form a junction with the army at Mahattee, near the capital.

3. On entering the Mongie river I received a despatch from Mr. Higgins, commanding the detachment of the flotilla in Chamballa reach, stating that the enemy had evacuated the stockades, and that he had, agreeably to my order, taken possession of the same, and awaited my further commands; in consequence of which information I directed that the *Sophia* and gun-boats at Kay-krang-ding should immediately join Mr. Higgins, and instructed the latter officer to proceed with the whole detachment up the Chamballa reach to Arakan and cause a diversion in that quarter, making every possible impression upon the enemy in his power, without losing the vessels under his command.

4. Finding we could not approach the Mahattee nearer than six miles with the larger vessels, for want of water, we left them reduced to their native crews, with one warrant officer in charge of each, and proceeded on the gun-boats *Osprey* and *Gunga Saugor*; we effected the desired junction with the army on the

afternoon of the 28th. Having communicated with General Morrison, and ascertained that the gun-boats could not approach the capital within range of their guns, it was determined that the seamen and marines combined should land and act with the army, taking with them two twenty-four-pounder carronades and requisite ammunition. The General proposing to make a preliminary attack upon Arakan fort early next morning, and that I should join the camp as above stated, I accordingly landed two twenty-four-pounders, and put myself at the head of seventy flotilla seamen, besides officers and warrant officers, together with the crews of the gun-boats present, amounting in all to 250 men. We succeeded by great exertion in dragging the guns and carrying the shot and ammunition on the men's shoulders to the camps, whereat we arrived 7 P.M. on the 29th ultimo, Captain Crawford being previously detached with the 8th Division of gun-boats to endeavour to approach Arakan by a channel between Mahattoe and the Chamballa reach. Perhaps it is here necessary to observe that the gun-boats brought up the mortars, howitzers and two twenty-four-pounder field-guns, with all their requisites, to Mahattee.

5. On the 31st General Morrison having determined to carry the heights commanding Arakan, I furnished, at his request, the following details from the flotilla for the occasion, *viz.*:—

For the advance attack under Brigadier Richards,—Lieutenant Armstrong, Mr. Howard, Mr. Montriou, Mr. Keymer, two warrant officers and thirty seamen; for the support of the same under Brigadier-General Macbean,—Captain Crawford, the Commander of the *Asseergurh*, Acting Lieutenant Richardson, Mr. Pruen, Mr. Jackson, four warrant officers and forty seamen; myself to accompany the General Commanding-in-Chief with the main body of the army. Upon this subject I have only to add that the advance columns under Brigadier Richards were completely successful, and covered themselves with glory, and that I have every reason to be proud of the gallantry and good conduct of every officer and man under my command with the Arakan army. Lieutenant Armstrong has invariably distinguished himself ever since the flotilla left Cox's Bazar.

P. S.—I rejoice to say that we had only one man slightly wounded, with the advance, at the capture of Arakan.

Return of casualties in the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., in action with the Burmese on the Padha Hills, Arakan, on Saturday, the 26th March 1825.

Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.							Missing.				Total officers and men.
	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Bhisties.	Bullock-drivers.	Horses.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Horses.	
2nd Bengal Local Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2
Right Wing, 44th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Right Wing, 54th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26th Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
49th Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	16
Grand Total ...		...				16					3		...		3	16

Return of casualties in the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., in action with the Burmese at Mahattee, Arakan, on Sunday, the 27th March 1825.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.					Horses.	Total officers and men.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.		
Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bengal Pioneers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	7
2nd Bengal Local Horse..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Right Wing, 44th Foot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
54th Foot ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	10
26th Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	13	...	17
42nd Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	12
49th Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Left Wing, 62nd Bengal Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	53	2	61
Grand Total ...	1					60					2	61

Nominal roll of officers wounded.

26th Bengal N. I.—Captain R. Seymour, (*slightly*).

42nd „ —Lieutenant A. McKean, (*slightly*).

Return of casualties in the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., in action with the Burmese forces at Arakan from the 29th March to the 1st April 1825.

Corps.	Killed.					Wounded.								Total officers and men.	Remarks.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Volunteers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Gun-drivers.	Bhisties.	Horses.	
General staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bengal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	9	
Bengal Pioneers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2nd Bengal Local Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	6	
44th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
54th „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	18	
26th Bengal N. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
42nd „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion ...	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	5	1	35*	...	...	...	51	* 2 since dead.
10th Madras N. I. ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	20	
16th „ „ ...	1	...	1	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	29	...	1	...	45	
Magh Levy, Rifle Compy. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	8	
Total ...	1	...	4	...	24	8	1	2	8	1	111	5	1	1	166	
Grand Total ...	29					137								1		

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED:

16th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain A. French.

WOUNDED:

General Staff.—Lieutenant J. Clark, 54th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Macbean, *severely.*

Bengal Pioneers.—Captain P. B. Fitton, 27th N. I., *dangerously,—right leg amputated.*

54th Foot.—Captain E. A. Evanson, *severely*; Lieutenant H. W. Harris, *severely*; Volunteer J. Graham, *slightly*.

2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion.—Major W. H. Kemm, 50th N. I., *slightly*.

16th Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenants J. K. Luard, *severely*; F. B. White, *slightly*; and R. S. Gledstanes, *slightly*.

Return of ordnance stores, &c., taken at Mahattee and in the enemy's fortified position on the heights of Arakan, on the 1st April 1825 by the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B.

Nature.	No. of iron.	No. of brass.	Remarks.
9-pounder guns	1	...	Burst.
6 " ...	2	...	
4 " ...	7	2	
3 " ...	4	...	
2 " ...	5	2	
1½ " ...	2*	2	* One of these is burst.
1¼ " ...	...	1	
1 " ...	1	2	
½ " ...	7	3	
Total ...	29	12	

Jinjals, 10; muskets, 82; loose shot of different sizes, 385; powder, about 280 lbs.

Of the iron guns, 22 are of cast-iron, of which one of them, a six-pounder, marked on the trunnion "1785," appears to be a good, serviceable gun; the whole of the rest are good for nothing.

Extract from a despatch from Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, Commanding the South-Eastern Division, to Major W. L. Watson, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Arracan, the 9th April 1825.

Since my despatch of the 2nd instant, nothing of any moment has occurred. Parties were sent in pursuit of the flying foe; they overtook hundreds of stragglers, but (with one exception) failed in encountering any collected number; that exception obtained in the instance of a body of the enemy, amounting to about three hundred men, who, attempting to make their escape across the

plain, were pursued by a *ressalah* of the 2nd Local Horse, under Lieutenant Maclean, and were accounted for as killed, prisoners, or drowned in the river, which they had to pass in order to reach the road leading to Talak.

2. I have as yet been unable to obtain any positive information as to what has become of the dispersed force; a large proportion, who had families in the country, are represented to have embodied themselves in the population, while others are stated to be wandering in the jungles, and others again to have, by a circuitous route, gained the road to Talak, which place many of the *sirdars* were endeavouring to reach by unfrequented paths through the mountains.

3. The views that led to the attacking of the enemy on the eastern side are proved to have been justly founded, though the object has not been entirely completed,—the intercepting their return to Ava. It is, however, nearly certain that they have not been able to re-assemble in any force, and I still hope the measures that have been adopted, and proposed to be pursued, will yet enable me satisfactorily to account for the fugitives.

4. Brigadier-General Macbean, with part of the force as per margin, embarked yesterday in such vessels as Commodore Hayes could render available for their reception, in order to co-operate with the flotilla in an attack on the island of Ramree, with Chynda on the main land.

Artillery.—Four 6-pounders, two 5½-inch howitzers, two 5½-inch mortars.
Infantry.—Four companies, His Majesty's 44th Regiment; four companies, His Majesty's 54th Regiment; eight companies, 40th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry; 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

While the operations under General Morrison were in progress, another attack on the island of Ramrí had been made by Colonel Hampton, 40th Bengal Native Infantry, who was in command of the British forces occupying Cheduba. This was on the 3rd February 1825.

The following despatch from Colonel Hampton gives the particulars of this expedition:

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hampton, Commanding at Cheduba, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Cheduba, the 8th February 1825.

Captain Hardy, commanding the Hon'ble Company's frigate *Hastings*,* having sent me two Burmese prisoners, taken on

*Captain Barnes, who previously commanded the *Hastings*, died in November 1824.

Ramree island on the 22nd ultimo, by a party sent on shore from that vessel, and having from those individuals obtained what I considered sufficient information regarding its localities, defences, and means of resistance, as to justify my making a descent on the island, with a view to its capture, I addressed him on the subject, stating that if he would make arrangements for the transportation of part of the force under my command, I should be most happy to join him (Captain Hardy being at this time most actively employed in surveying and reconnoitring the harbour and creek of Ramree), and had not the least doubt, provided the information proved correct, that, with his cordial co-operation and assistance, we should neither find much difficulty nor trouble in accomplishing the object.

2. Captain Hardy came over to Cheduba on the 27th, and after a short consultation (although he was of opinion that our European force was not sufficient, yet he was unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way), the business was determined on.

3. By 5 P. M. on the 29th the detachment detailed in the margin was embarked on board the depot ship *Francis Warden*, the armed brig *Planet*, and the flotilla of gun-boats. The brig having got the artillery on board, sailed that afternoon, and on the following morning the remainder of the vessels got under weigh; but from light and variable winds, and the intricacy of the entrance into Ramree harbour, we did not reach the mouth of the creek until the morning of the 2nd instant.

Forty-eight artillerymen, with two brigades of guns.
Five hundred and twenty men of the 40th Regiment, Native Infantry.

4. At 1 P.M. Captain Hardy, accompanied by Major Murray, Captain Hall, commanding the artillery, and my detachment staff, Lieutenant Margrave, went for the purpose of examining the localities of the creek, and to ascertain the landing place which had been pointed out by one of the guides. About 5 P. M. the party returned, and reported that the plain pointed out appeared a favourable spot for landing at high water, and just above it the creek was strongly staked across. About three hundred yards further up the creek there was a second row of stakes, much stronger, and defended by a battery, from which the enemy opened a heavy but ill-directed fire upon the boats from *jinjals* and musketry. About half a mile up the creek, beyond the second row of stakes, the angle of a stockade was visible.

5. Arrangements being made for landing the troops as early in the morning as possible, to benefit by the flood tide, the distance from the vessels to the landing place being about four miles, by half-past 9 A.M. nearly the whole force was landed without opposition.

6. I immediately formed a column, of the strength specified in the margin, with a view of attacking the enemy in flank, and driving him from the breastwork which defended the creek, to enable Captain Hardy to proceed up with gun-boats, to remove the stakes, and to accompany the troops to the principal stockade, leaving Captain Skardon, with the reserve of about one hundred and eighty men, and the two brigades of guns under Captain Hall, to act in concert with Captain Hardy as circumstances might render it necessary.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment...	6
Marines of the *Hastings* ...	30
Seamen	60
40th Regiment Native Infantry	330
Total ...	426

7. The column of attack, I regret to say, was led by the guides in quite a different direction to the place I wished to carry, and had to surmount obstacles never contemplated from the information received. The gallantry of the party, however, overcame every difficulty which presented itself, and drove the enemy out from all his intrenched positions at the point of the bayonet, obliging him to take shelter in his usual place of resort, the jungle, from which a galling fire was kept up, until he was dislodged by our troops.

8. It being now half-past 3 P.M., the detachment quite fatigued and exhausted for want of water, and finding it was totally impracticable to advance by the road pointed out, the jungle being so very close as not to admit a file of men abreast, and lined by the enemy, who had now opened a fire upon our rear (we were about five miles distant from the boats, without any possibility of communication), and it appearing evident that we had been most treacherously deceived, it was deemed prudent and advisable to return to the boats, so as to arrive in sufficient time to recross the *nullahs* which had so greatly impeded our advance.

9. The enemy re-occupied every hill and plain as we quitted, and continued firing on us from *jinjals* and matchlocks, until checked by the arrival of the reserve, when a few well-directed rounds from the six-pounder field pieces dislodged them from their lurking places, and effectually silenced their fire, which enabled us to re-embark the whole force by 6 P.M.

10. However much it is to be lamented that our enterprise has not been crowned with that success which the information I had received gave me every reason to expect, as well as the loss we have sustained, yet I trust His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will view it as trifling, compared with the information which has been acquired respecting the harbour of Ramree and its localities by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Captain Hardy, and which no doubt may prove of the

utmost importance should Government deem it expedient hereafter to send an adequate force to take possession of and occupy it.

11. From my own personal observation, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, the island is particularly strong; and from the localities of the country, its natural defences and means of resistance, it will require a force of at least fifteen hundred or two thousand men, including five hundred European troops, with a due proportion of artillery and pioneers, to take and maintain it.

12. When every man composing the force did his duty, it is difficult to discriminate individual merit, but I should consider myself wanting in duty were I not to bring to the notice of His Excellency the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Bell, of the Bombay European Regiment, commanding the marines, and of Lieutenant Coxe, commanding the light company of my own regiment, who were conspicuously forward on every occasion, shewing an example to their men which did them honour and credit.

13. To Captain Hardy, who commanded the naval part of the force, and who was engaged with the gun-boats during my absence, endeavouring to remove the stakes and force a passage up the creek to the enemy's breastworks, and whose officers and seamen exerted themselves to their utmost, my sincere and grateful thanks are due, as well as for his cordial co-operation and assistance on every occasion wherever the public service required it.

14. Herewith I do myself the honour to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

Report from Captain Hardy, to Commodore Hayes, dated from on board the frigate "Hastings," Ramree Harbour, the 5th February 1825.

The *Henry Meriton* has been detailed to convey to you and General Morrison the result of the operations against Ramree, which, I regret to state, have failed, from causes which Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton will more properly explain. I am happy to say the Lieutenant-Colonel speaks in high terms of the good conduct and bravery of our seamen and marines; and I beg to recommend all the officers under my command to the notice of Government, as deserving every praise for their exertions and valour on every occasion.

2. Previous to this attack with the military, we had, with a party of seamen and marines, under Lieutenant Wyndham, several skirmishes with the enemy, and had succeeded in defeating them in two successive attacks, and in taking and burning two of their villages, strongly defended by five hundred men sent from Ramree for the purpose; two prisoners were taken, one of them a

chieftain that commanded the party. I am sorry to add that Thomas Power, a marine, was seriously wounded on one of these occasions, but is getting better. I reconnoitred the creek under a smart fire, and gave the Lieutenant-Colonel the result of all my observations, and also every professional information connected with the service. Inclosed is a return of our killed and wounded; our boats suffered from the enemy's shot.

3. I further beg to acquaint you that the ships and vessels under my orders at Cheduba have been actively employed on the enemy's coasts and possessions since I took command.

4. The sergeant and six privates of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, on board the Hon'ble Company's armed cutter *Matchless*, for their health, volunteered to serve on this occasion with our marines, under Lieutenant Bell, and they are of course included in the Lieutenant-Colonel's detachment orders and letters of thanks, copies of which I forward for your information,* and beg to add my testimony to that of the Lieutenant-Colonel in favour of Lieutenant Bell. I regret to say one of them fell, and one was slightly wounded; the others I would forward in the *Henry Meriton*, but they have expressed a wish to remain until their comrades are well. I have consented to their application, as we are all under orders for Arakan.

5. The cutter *Matchless* is now going into Cheduba creek to undergo repairs and caulking, after which I intend examining Chandowah and some of the creeks on the eastern side of Ramree channel that are said to lead into the Irrawaddy, unless called up to Arakan.

6. By this opportunity I have the pleasure to forward to you a plan of Ramree channel, creek and harbour, as surveyed, by my orders, by Lieutenants Wyndham and Harrison, assisted by Mr. Carless, master's mate of this ship, and beg to recommend those officers to your consideration as deserving notice.

Report of the killed and wounded of the Hon'ble Company's frigate "Hastings" at the attack on Ramree,—3rd February 1825.

KILLED.

Mr. J. Graves, master's mate.

WOUNDED.

John Welsh, quartermaster, *severely* (*since dead*).

J. Hargrave, seaman, *severely*.

John Henly, boatswain's mate, *slightly*.

M. Lowes and Thomas Pattenden, seamen, *slightly*.

(Signed) H. HARDY, *Capt.*

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* Not received.

A return of killed and wounded during the operations on the island of Ramree, on the 3rd February 1825.

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.						
	EUROPEANS.	NATIVES.			EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.				
	Privates.	Havildars.	Sepoys.	Total.	Privates.	Seamen.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	
His Majesty's 54th Regiment. Acting as Marines	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Bombay European Regiment. Acting as Marines	1	..	..	1	3*	..	..	..	..	3	*One since dead.
Seamen ..	..	..	..	..	..	4†	..	..	..	4	†One since dead.
40th Regiment of Native Infantry.	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	9	12	
Total ..	2	1	2	5	4	4	2	1	9	20	

One master's mate killed, and one European seaman and one lascar wounded in the gun-boats.

(Signed) R. R. MARGRAVE, *Lieutenant, Detachment Staff.*

In pursuance of his plan of clearing the whole of Arakan of the Burmese troops, General Morrison, as soon as he had driven the enemy from the capital of the province, determined on another attempt to turn the enemy out of Ramri, and, as remarked in the last paragraph of his despatch of the 9th April, on the preceding day Brigadier-General Macbean had started with a strong force on this expedition.

The following reports from General Macbean describe the reduction of Ramri and the subsequent occupation of Sandoway (Chainda) :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Arakan, the 10th May 1825.

I have the honour to inclose, in original, two despatches just received from Brigadier-General Macbean,—one dated 23rd April, announcing the occupation of the island of Ramree, and the other, the 5th May, that of Sandoway on the main.

From both places the enemy timely retreated, and though they did not afford an opportunity for the display of British valour, His Excellency will be gratified in learning that on both occasions such ardour was displayed as gave assurance that the service would be maintained with honour and credit.

The directions of the Governor-General have been so far fulfilled, that I may report the Burman arms to be expelled from the Aracan territory, and that the four provinces of Cheduba, Ramree, Aracan and Sandoway are now subject to the orders of His Lordship.

Despatch from Brigadier-General W. Macbean, to Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern Division, &c., &c., &c., dated Ramree, the 23rd April 1825.

I have the honour to inform you that the flotilla weighed early the morning of the 17th instant at the mouth of the Aracan river, and, having fine weather with moderate breezes, the whole were anchored the night of the 18th within three miles of Cheduba roads. It being necessary to take in a supply of water, the ships and boats proceeded to Sow Island, situated to the southward of Ramree. Several of the Mugh inhabitants from Ramree having joined us the night of the 25th, gave information that the island had two days previously been evacuated by the enemy; to this no very implicit faith was given. The artillery and the detachment of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry having joined, the fleet was anchored the night of the 21st at the entrance to the Ramree Creek, and dispositions being made for landing the troops, the same was carried into effect the following morning. The numerous row of stakes the enemy had driven across the creek presented so formidable and effectual an obstacle, that, with every exertion on the part of the seamen and *lascars*, it was nearly two hours before a passage could be cleared for the small boats. So soon, however, as the advance under Captain Shelton, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, could be disembarked, I proceeded with Commodore Hayes to the town of Ramree. The road, to appearance, had lately been made, and was commanded in many parts by fortified heights and well-constructed intrenchments. The creek is practicable for boats to the town at high water; distance from its entrance about seven miles by land,—from the great intrenchment considerably less. No opposition whatever was made, and the island taken quiet possession of in the name of the British.

2. The enemy, to protect him against a landing by the creek, had thrown up a long line of intrenchments upon the right

bank, constructed with great judgment, and made particularly strong by the numerous traverses placed in all directions.

3. The defences of the town consist in a stockade of considerable extent and some strength, situated about the centre of it, this being protected by several forts upon hills, and one of them completely commanding the road by which you approach. The inhabitants are in quiet occupation of their houses, and Napat Nun, at their solicitation, has been continued in his office of *Jemadar*, charged with the maintenance of peace and good order upon the island.

4. I have directed that eight companies of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, with the detachment of artillery from Cheduba, under the command of Major Murray, should constitute the garrison of Ramree, and consider they will be quite equal to all the duties that may be required of them at present.

5. To Commodore Hayes I am most indebted for his hearty co-operation upon all occasions, and feel the fullest confidence from his able assistance. I have every reason to be satisfied with the officers and soldiers under my command, and am happy to inform you they have continued to be healthy.

6. Herewith is transmitted a return of captured ordnance.

Despatch from Brigadier-General W. Macbean, to Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern Division, &c., &c., &c., dated Ramree, the 5th May 1825.

Part of the force under my command having arrived at the entrance of the Sandoway river the 28th of last month, it was determined by Commodore Hayes and myself that the troops should be put into boats and proceed up the following day.

2. The *Macnaghten*, transport, having grounded in the passage from Ramree, Captain Anderson, with four hundred and fifty of the 16th Madras Native Infantry on board, never joined us.

3. A stockade at the mouth of the river was evidently evacuated, and information was at this time given by inhabitants (Mughs) that the enemy had also left the stockade at Sandoway.

4. The boats having moved eight miles up the river, Commodore Hayes leading, about dusk came upon a stockade intrenchment; the enemy had also constructed breastworks on different commanding points, and had staked the river below the intrenchments; a space, however, had been left sufficiently wide for the boats to pass. The troops had been landed for the night, and, being re-embarked early the next morning, the whole were in progress up the river at four o'clock.

5. No opposition was made to our passage, and having reached Sandoway soon after seven o'clock, the stockades were taken possession of. There are two, neither of any strength, though the ground upon which one is constructed had been well chosen. Many acts of cruelty are reported to have been committed by the Burmans previous to their departure, and four bodies were found, said to be executions that had taken place for refusal to accompany them in their retreat.

6. It did not appear to me there was any object to be gained by remaining at Sandoway. I therefore determined upon embarking the troops, and that they should join the division.

7. I have to repeat how much I owe to Commodore Hayes, and my admiration, in him, of the good effects of a zealous and animated example for enterprise.

8. The officers and men under my command have given me much cause to speak well of them; for, although the enemy has not given us the opportunity of a meeting, they have suffered much from continued exposure to extreme heat, and in a variety of ways have undergone much fatigue, and which they have borne with becoming spirit and cheerfulness.

9. Captain Hall, Artillery, was obliged to proceed sick to Cheduba without furnishing me with any return of the captured ordnance.

10. I am happy to acquaint you the troops have continued remarkably healthy, there being at present only two Europeans sick.

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Ramree by the force under Brigadier-General Macbean, C.B.,—22nd April 1825.

Brass gun, one 2-pr.
Iron guns, one 6-pr., one 2-pr., three 1-prs.
13 Jinjals.
60 Muskets.
264 *Dháos.*
150 Spears.
1,200 Flints, Europe.
6 24-pound shots, Europe.
4 12 „ „
3 9 „ „
2 6 „ „
140 grape shot „

20 Cwt. of leaden balls.
5 „ of iron „
4 „ of spare lead.
A quantity of gunpowder, destroyed.

(Signed) G. H. DYKE, *Lieut.*,
Comdg. Artillery Detachment.

By the end of April 1825, the enemy had thus been completely expelled from the four provinces of Arakan (*i.e.*, Arakan, Sandoway, Ramri and Cheduba), and hundreds of them perished in attempting to escape across the hills and through the jungles into Ava. At first the Burmese Government evinced some intention of attempting to win back the territory they had thus lost, and assembled several thousand men under the command of one of their most distinguished commanders, Maha Thilwa, partly for that purpose if opportunity offered, and partly to resist any advance the British forces might attempt to make over the mountain range which separates Arakan from Ava. But the setting in of the rainy season prevented any movement, and when the season for operations returned, the enemy found themselves too fully occupied with Sir Archibald Campbell to attempt an invasion of Arakan. It was while this invasion threatened, in May 1825, that Major Bucke was detached with the light companies of the 44th and 54th Foot and 16th Madras Native Infantry and three companies of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, to follow the enemy's line of retreat from Arakan, over the hills, by Talak, into Ava Proper, and explore the route with a view to future operations in carrying out the remaining portion of the Arakan project, *viz.*, a junction with Sir Archibald Campbell. It is stated that within a few weeks of the return of this expedition, nine-tenths of those who composed it had perished of malarious fevers contracted in the jungles.

The following reports relate to this reconnaissance :—

Extract from a despatch from Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Arakan, the 31st May 1825.

The enclosed despatch (in original) I received from Major Bucke during last night. The objects contemplated in sending this expedition have been but partially accomplished, but the reconnaissance made puts us in possession of correct information as to the exact nature of the country through which the division may yet have to march. The troops appear to have greatly suffered from fatigue, although the actual distance of each march never exceeded nine miles. The Commander-in-Chief will, I trust, approve of the resolution Major Bucke came to when he found that the enemy were prepared. The *harkarahs* he alludes to as having been taken and shot, I have the satisfaction of stating, had rejoined the camp, the one fired at not having been touched, and the other, who was made a prisoner, having effected his escape. It does not appear to me that the Burmese were in force at the pass of the highest range (the furthest spot reached), or that there was anything to indicate that considerable resistance would be offered; but as little more information could be gained, and it had been, I find, fully ascertained that the enemy had retreated from Cheedoo Tora to Chalyng, where the remnant of their force from this province with reinforcements were collected, the whole, amounting to three thousand men, under a Chief named Mengee Maha Thilwa, (Atwoon Mangza, Tooroo Wyn, and his son having been taken to Ammarapura) no advantage could have accrued from still further pressing forward, particularly as every mile advanced seems greatly to have multiplied the difficulties in the bringing up of supplies.

Report from Major N. Bucke, Commanding a detachment, to Brigadier-General J. W. Morrison, C.B., Commanding the South-Eastern Division, No. 118-B, dated Camp Talak, the 27th May 1825.

I have the honour to report to you the return of the detachment under my command to this place last night. I now proceed to relate the movements of the detachment since my last despatch of the 10th instant. At 3 P.M., the 19th instant, all arrangements having been made, I marched to a place called Poongu Chakayn, a distance of four and a half miles, a steep ascent the

whole way; descending the hill a little only, on the opposite side, for fresh water—very scarce—halted for the night. Marched again at daylight on the 20th, crossed several ranges of mountains in succession, till we reached Ghos Chakayn, a halting place where fresh water is procurable. The troops and cattle arrived at their ground much fatigued, late in the day. Some of the enemy's scouts were seen here by Captain Drummond's (Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General) *harkarahs*, who proceeded on in advance.

May 21st,—marched at 4 A. M.; the advance reached Ya Brang Chakayn, at 11 A. M.; baggage and rear guard not up till night; the route this day very mountainous; Ya Brang is a mere halting place, with fresh water. Some of the enemy's scouts again seen at this place by Captain Drummond's people, but decamped.

May 22nd,—halted, the detachment being much enfeebled, and many sick. Captain Drummond, with the advanced picket, under an European officer, proceeded in advance early in the morning, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, &c., &c. At about 3 P. M. I received a note from Captain Drummond, dated Keokree Nullah, telling me he had been forward as far as Ackowyn, the next halting place, where fresh water is to be had. I therefore resolved to move forward the next morning, and joined Captain Drummond at Ackowyn about noon on the 23rd instant. We found this march an extremely harassing one, over a continuation of mountains as before. From some information obtained, that the enemy had a post at Tantabain, the next stage, I had partly arranged a plan for surprising the enemy by a night movement, with the effective part of my detachment lightly equipped, leaving my sick and camp standing, when about half past 5 P. M., one of Captain Drummond's guides came running into camp, bringing information the enemy were in the jungle and on the road, only a few miles in our front; their strength could not be ascertained; they were represented to be in two parties. One of the guides had been shot, and the other two taken prisoners by the enemy. From the little knowledge to be obtained of the enemy's force, and convinced they must now have correct information as to the strength of my detachment and its movements, the many obstacles which so mountainous a country presents to my getting up my supplies from Talak, the country through which we have passed not presenting a village or any kind of resources, added to the daily deficiency in my force from debility, I considered it advisable to secure the honour and safety of the detachment by retiring on my supplies at Talak, rather than be decoyed by the enemy too far into their country to effect my retreat.

The sufferings and hardships the troops have already undergone are very considerable. I have been obliged to serve out to

the European officers salt rations from the Commissariat supplies. The complete object intended by your instructions for this detachment to execute has not been effected, but I feel convinced as much in the way of a reconnaissance has been accomplished as the means placed at my disposal allowed of, without risking the sacrifice of the detachment. The physical powers of the men and officers at the end of the last two days' march had been so enfeebled, they would scarcely have been able to resist the attacks of the enemy.

The success attending an assault after a long and fatiguing march must have been doubtful, and seems to justify the determination I came to of retiring. Two elephants had been sent back for supplies as unloaded, and two have died from fatigue and accident. I am only waiting the return of Mr. Nelson, who has proceeded towards Aeng, when I shall embark the detachment and return to Arracan. With your permission, I purpose landing the troops at Bulseeparah, and marching into cantonments, which I calculate upon reaching on the 1st or 2nd proximo.

Captain Drummond proceeds by land with the elephants, under an escort of a company from the 1st Light Infantry Battalion.

Major Bucke's report shewed that practically any advance into Ava from the side of Arakan was impossible, and subsequently that portion of the plan of operations was abandoned.

After this expedition nothing of importance occurred in Arakan. The advent of the rainy season, however, brought a change in the health of the troops, which had hitherto been excellent. Fever and dysentery made their appearance, and, increasing gradually in severity, the epidemic caused so enormous a mortality* that eventually the whole of the troops (or rather the wasted remnants of them) had to be withdrawn altogether from Arakan, detachments only being left at Cheduba, Ramri and Sandoway, the climate of which places was found to be least pestilential. General Morrison himself died from the effects of the climate of Arakan, while on his way to England.

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* "On one occasion the General went to take the muster of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 1st of the month, when a perhaps unparalleled circumstance took place. On reaching the parade ground, and no troops appearing, he asked where the regiment was; on which the sergeant-major stepped up, saluted, and announced himself as 'the last man,' the sole representative of the 49th Regiment, all the rest being dead, in hospital, or on guard. Her Majesty's 54th Regiment suffered severely, and at one time could scarcely furnish a corporal's guard."—*Bellew.*

Chapter VIII.

The Conquest of Assam.

It has already been related that on the commencement of the rainy season of 1824, Colonel Richards, with the force operating in Assam, fell back on Gauhati from the advanced positions he had taken up on first driving back the Burmese forces. Immediately on this retrograde movement, the enemy re-occupied Kaliabar, Rahachauki and Naogong, plundered the whole surrounding country, and even made an incursion into Jáinthia. Immediately the cessation of the rains enabled him to move, Colonel Richards (who had in the meantime been reinforced by the 57th Bengal Native Infantry) took measures to drive the enemy from the positions they had taken up. Accordingly, in October 1824, he sent out two detachments, commanded respectively by Major Waters, commandant of the Dinájpore Local Battalion,* and Major Cooper, commandant of the Champáran Light Infantry,† with instructions to expel the enemy from their posts at Rahachauki, Naogong and Kaliabar.

The operations of these detachments are described in the following reports :—

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to D. Scott, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, dated on the river off Gowhatty, the 15th November 1824.

I commenced operations about the 20th ultimo by detaching Majors Cooper and Waters,—the former to Kalliabar, and the latter to Rahachokey,—with the intention of repossessing ourselves of the country west of Kalliabar, which is as much as I can do, being without the means of marching a corps in the interior, which I consider absolutely necessary.

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* The Dinajpore Local Battalion was disbanded in 1830.

† The Champáran Light Infantry was disbanded in 1830. This corps did good service during the Goorkha War, 1814-16, and in Assam in 1824-25.

2. From the result of several successful enterprises, of which I have the pleasure to send you copies, I am happy to say this object has been accomplished; but as the Boora Rajah and his followers are still on the borders, I have sent orders and instructions to Majors Cooper and Waters to attempt their destruction, and I have every hope they will fall into our hands or be obliged to try the road to Munnipore, in which case their annihilation is certain, as the Nagas will no doubt cut them up.

Copy of a letter from Major G. Cooper, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade in Assam, dated Kalliabar, the 31st October 1824.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding the troops in Assam, that having obtained information of a party of sixty Burmahs being at Dickaree in Char-doar, under Coggutie and Hillee Fookans, belonging to the Moogaum Rajah, I detached a party of forty men there under the command of Lieutenant Watson, Chumparun Light Infantry, in three police row-boats, on the evening of the 29th instant, considering my detachment to be within one day's journey of Kalliabar.

2. I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Lieutenant Watson's party succeeded in surprising the enemy yesterday afternoon in some huts at Dickaree, in which little affair Coggutie Fookan and six Burmans were killed, Hillee Fookan and four Burmans, two Doarrees, and thirteen women and children taken prisoners; also a small war-boat and nine indifferent muskets have been taken.

3. The surprise of the enemy, I am happy to state, has set at liberty two Christians (natives) in the employ of Mr. Bruce, of Juggy-Gassal, named Henry Collins and Frederick Swain, also a native merchant named Shaik Saharge, who were permitted, on paying a sum of money, to leave Jorehaut eight days ago.

4. Lieutenant Watson's party and prisoners joined me again to-day. He reports that the men of the corps behaved in a steady and spirited style. I must, in a great measure, attribute their success to the judicious arrangements adopted by Lieutenant Watson for the attack, and to the military ardour and zeal for the good of the service I have on all occasions observed him to possess, and which I trust will at a proper time meet with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's favourable consideration.

5. I have also to report that the Chumparun Light Infantry and four gun-boats reached Kalliabar this evening, and that the post is unoccupied by the enemy, who, I am informed, are principally collected at Namgong.

6. This detachment has been much longer in reaching Kalliabar than I expected, owing to the easterly winds, strong current, and the tracking grounds being covered with strong and high reeds.

Letter from Major E. F. Waters, Commanding the Dinagepore Local Battalion, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, dated on the river Kullung, the 29th October 1824.

I have the honour to report to you that I arrived on the evening of the 27th instant at a point of the river opposite Moree Kullung, about one-third of the distance between Jaggee and Rahachokey, where I received intelligence from Lieutenant Neufville, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, of a party of the enemy, amounting to about two hundred and fifty men, being stationed at the village of Hautgong, a few miles inland on the north bank.

2. I determined on surprising them, and with that view proceeded at 1 A.M. yesterday morning with a detachment of one hundred light infantry of the Dinagepore Battalion, which I deemed sufficient, having ascertained that their post was open. After a fatiguing march of seven hours we reached their position, and completely succeeded in effecting our purpose, the enemy having no intimation whatever of our approach; owing, however, to the thickness of the jungle and the numerous outlets from the village, their loss has been comparatively small. We did not remain to ascertain the exact amount, but those found killed were chiefly *usseel** Burmese. Had a small party of cavalry been with the detachment, not a man could have escaped, as the enemy effected it with great difficulty, and only by abandoning their women and baggage. After continuing the pursuit some distance over very heavy ground and through grass jungle, and finding that I could not gain upon them, I returned to the village of Hautgong, and subsequently to my boats.

3. I have every reason to be highly satisfied with the steadiness and cheerful exertion of the men in this fatiguing march of thirty-one miles, exposed to almost incessant rain and through a country mostly inundated, and feel particularly indebted to the officers who accompanied the detachment (all being on foot), Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Jones, of the 46th Regiment, temporarily doing duty with my corps, and Assistant-Surgeon Steuart, for the active assistance afforded me by them in every respect; and I beg further to add that the correct information I received from the Intelligence Department paved the way to ultimate success.

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* Properly *asal*,—that is to say, "genuine."

Letter from Major E. F. Waters, Commanding the Dinagepore Local Battalion, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, dated Rahachokey, on the river Kullung, the 3rd November 1824.

It is with extreme satisfaction that I have the honour to report to you the successful result attending an attack on this post on the morning of yesterday.

2. On approaching Rahachokey I had every reason to believe, from the information received from Lieutenant Neufville, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, that my attack on Hautgong had directed the attention of the enemy to the line of the great river, and that they were quite unaware of my advance up the Kullung, or that our attack had been made from that quarter.

3. I therefore again resumed the expectation of being able to effect another surprise, which was confirmed by repeated intelligence in progress.

4. On the night of the 1st instant I arrived at the situation which was conceived the best distance from the enemy's post, from whence to push on the detachment destined for the surprise, and having embarked one hundred men on the gun and light boats, I reached the landing place about two miles below the point of attack, which I reached by this arrangement at early daybreak.

5. Having rapidly reconnoitered the situation, I divided the men in two parties, directing Lieutenants Neufville and Jones, of the 46th Regiment, to conduct the one by the right into the village, and proceeding myself, with Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Steuart, with the other by the left, through an unfinished stockade which the enemy were throwing up.

6. The party under Lieutenant Neufville immediately pushed on, and fortunately came first on the enemy's chief guard, all of whom were either bayonetted or shot; and the alarm being given, the body rushed out of their houses, for the purpose of escaping on the opposite side, under a heavy fire; this threw them on my party, which had made a *detour* by the left, where they were received with great loss. The remainder were pursued nearly two miles, and many killed and wounded in the jungles. Their loss cannot be estimated at less than one-third of their number. I am happy to say no casualty occurred on our side, with the exception of one sepoy wounded by a musket ball.

7. I had previously been informed that a party of sixty Burmahs, from the main body at this post, had been detached the preceding morning in the direction of Hautgong (for the purpose of ascertaining from what quarter the attack of the 28th ultimo had

been made, and also to arrange themselves in the villages), and on my return from the pursuit I directed my attention towards them, as Lieutenant Neufville had received information of their expected return to their head-quarters.

8. At mid-day their approach was announced, apparently in total ignorance of the defeat of their main body; and in consequence I proceeded with the officers and a party of forty men, with a view of laying in ambush. The plan was, I am happy to add, attended with complete success; and the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to nearly half their number, the remainder flying in the greatest confusion towards Namgong, after a feeble attempt at returning our fire.

9. I have the honour to acquaint you that I have sent down those of the prisoners brought in from the jungles by the villagers who are *usseel* Burmese, to await your orders. The Doarrees will be useful here in clearing our ground.

10. It is with just satisfaction that I again bring to your notice the active and zealous assistance I derived from the officers under my command (Lieutenants Neufville and Jones, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Steuart); in the second affair Lieutenant Jones contributed personally to the loss of the enemy.

11. The very steady and spirited conduct of the men was also very praiseworthy.

P. S.—I had omitted to notice that many of the enemy's arms were found in the guard-room and other places, consisting chiefly of old muskets and a great number of swords, of which some belonged to chiefs.

Letter from Major Waters, Commanding the Dinagepore Local Battalion, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, dated Namgong, the 6th November 1824.

In continuation of my despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that early on the following morning information was given me that the main body of the enemy, under the Boora or Moogaum Rajah (the Burmese Governor of Assam), had quitted the stockade in which they had taken post at Namgong, and had moved to another situation with the intention of retreating across the hills into Munnipore. I accordingly ordered out a strong reconnaissance in the hopes of surprising them, or at least of compelling them to retire within their stockade: and leaving a sufficient party for the protection of the guns and fleet, I proceeded with Lieutenants Neufville and Jones and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Steuart towards Namgong.

2. After marching a few miles, I received intelligence that the enemy had commenced their flight towards the hills, leaving a *fookan* and eighty Burmese to cover their retreat. In consequence, I pushed on, but was not able to cover the distance in one march, and after continuing it for twenty-five miles, bivouacked for the night. The next morning I advanced and occupied the stockade, which I found quite evacuated by the enemy, who had gained too much upon us to render a pursuit practicable, unless by the cavalry. From the villagers I learnt that immediately on the alarm being given by the fugitives from Rahachokey of our attack on them, and the loss sustained, together with the appearance of the wounded, the main body of this post were seized with the utmost panic and consternation, and the Boora Rajah and *fookans* determined on instant and precipitate flight; this they effected, leaving behind them all their baggage, plunder, military stores, and heavy property; the greater part of the plunder was immediately seized and secreted by the villagers, and we found the stockade already much destroyed.

3. We have captured twenty iron guns, a number of boxes of powder, (a manufactory of which had been established, and for which the materials captured are of superior quality,) three war-boats (one very large), the state boat of the Boora chief, and a number of small ones.

4. From the appearance of the stockade, and the intelligence gained from the villagers, I am of opinion that our account of their numbers must have been correct, and that they were at least thirteen hundred in all, of whom four or five hundred were *usseel* Burmese. The stockade is defended principally by stakes and spikes thickly set all round, but could not have held out if attacked, being clearly exposed to the fire of the guns, and also commanded from the opposite bank of the river. The enemy appear to have been totally unprepared for our rapid advance, as all their houses and works were in progress on a very extended scale, as if for permanent residence. They have fled towards the hills in a south-easterly direction; but I have not yet been able to ascertain whether they will attempt to cross, or whether they propose to skirt them, directing their flight towards their former positions at Mauroo and the eastward.

5. I am informed by Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, that a body of Sauns* and Unjphas is said to be at Jookauth; but as they are now opposed to the Burmese, the latter must find themselves on every side beset with difficulties.

6. I have left a subadar's party with the gun-boats at Rahachokey. I have taken post for the present at Namgong, pending your further instructions.

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* Shans.

These occurrences were followed by the remainder of the field force under Colonel Richards being moved up to Kaliabar, at which place head-quarters were established before the end of December 1824. Advancing from Kaliabar, the force reached Maura Múkh on the 6th January 1825. At this place intelligence was received of the presence of various bodies of the enemy at Kaliana, Kacherihath, Deogorú and Deogaon, and nearer still on the Jorhath road, and Colonel Richards immediately detached portions of his force against them. These detachments were completely successful in putting to flight the parties of the enemy against whom they were directed. Their operations are described in the subjoined reports :—

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp Moura Mookh, the 9th January 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, Commanding the Eastern Division, the arrival at this place of the force noted in the margin, on the morning of the 6th instant, and to detail the operations against the enemy subsequent to that period.

Flotilla of gun-boats.
Detachment of artillery.
46th Regiment *
57th „ †
Dinagepore Local Battalion.
Rungpore Light Infantry.

2. About three hours after we arrived, intelligence was brought that a party of the enemy was about three miles off on the road to Jorehaut; I immediately detached a company from the 46th Regiment, under Lieutenant Jones of that corps. They proceeded under the guidance of Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to the spot, but unluckily the enemy were found on the move, and only about ten of their stragglers were seen and pursued, but without effect; had Lieutenant Jones had a small party of cavalry, few of the enemy could have escaped. Further news being received, that two parties were in the hills

* Formerly the 2nd Battalion 23rd Native Infantry. This regiment mutinied at Sialkot in 1857, and was destroyed by Brigadier-General Nicholson in the action at Trimmu Ghat.

† Formerly the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry. Mutinied at Ferozepore in 1857.

to the southward, and one of them considerably to my rear, I deemed it expedient to endeavour to dislodge them, as, were they allowed to remain, they would have it in their power to command the road between this and Kalliabar, and cut off our supplies, and also deter the inhabitants from returning to their houses. I therefore detached Captain MacLeod, commanding the Rungpore Light Infantry, with near two hundred men of that corps, yesterday at 4 P. M., so as to reach Cutchery-haut by daybreak if possible, and after dislodging the party there, to send an officer and one hundred men to Kuleeanee, in the hopes of surprising the party there. Another detachment of a company from the 57th, under Lieutenant N. Jones of that regiment, went off last night at eleven o'clock to Podurallee, which place is on the direct road from Cutchery-haut to Jorehaut, the present head-quarters of the enemy. Lieutenant Jones will place his party in ambush to intercept the fugitives from Cutchery-haut, as it is expected they will take that direction.

3. There being a road also from Cutchery-haut *via* Deogong to Jorehaut, I sent off a patrol of a company from the 57th Regiment, under Lieutenant Hopper of that corps. He marched this morning at four o'clock, with directions to go about twelve miles on the Deogong road, and to attack any small party he might fall in with; he was to lay in ambush for the day, and to send forward *harkarahs* to Deogong, to learn if there were any party of the enemy there, and if they did not exceed three hundred men, and in an open situation, he was to move and attack them to-night, as the moon rises. But at noon to-day certain intelligence being brought in that there are four hundred men at Deogong, I ordered Captain Martin, commanding the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed instantly with another complete company from that corps to reinforce Lieutenant Hopper, and to make the attack; but suspect the advance of Lieutenant Hopper in the morning wil have caused them to retire. In addition to the above parties, I have to report that Captain Waldron, with one hundred and fifty men of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, marched from hence at eleven this forenoon to attack another party of one hundred and twenty at Deonpoora. When I know the result of these expeditions, I shall do myself the honour to report.

4. I ought to have mentioned that Lieutenant Neufville has accompanied Captain Martin, and that from the best intelligence I have been able to obtain, the enemy's force now in Assam amounts to between six and eight thousand men of every description, under Sam Phokan, who, with the main body, is stationed at Jorehaut.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp Moura Mookh, the 13th January 1825.

I had the honour to report to you, in my letter of the 9th instant, the march of several detachments against the enemy. I have now the honour to transmit copies of letters from the different officers, who have all returned to the fleet, detailing the particulars of their operations. I feel much obliged to the officers and men who have been employed. The object for which they were detached has been completely fulfilled.

2. I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the fears of the inhabitants of those places visited by my detachments, I do not think the enemy will dare to venture to molest them again after their late defeat at all points.

3. The detachments under Captain MacLeod and Lieutenant N. Jones having joined me this forenoon, I have to report my intention of advancing to-morrow morning upon Jorehaut, at which place the enemy are concentrated and stockaded.

Extract of a letter from Captain Martin, Commanding a detachment of the 57th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Captain Bayldon, Brigade-Major, dated Camp Deogong, the 10th January 1825.

About eleven o'clock P.M., the detachment under my command moved silently forward, and as we approached the stockade of Deogong, Lieutenant Neufville led us by a considerable *detour* to the right, to avoid two advanced posts, and to get into the rear of the stockade.

2. We were now in sanguine hopes of effecting a complete surprise, but the enemy must have had scouts on the plain, as we were challenged by both outposts. At a short distance from the stockade, signal lights appeared from both *chaukis*, and the alarm had evidently been taken; at this moment a small party of men that had broken from the rear, by mistake, suddenly appeared in front, and a few shots were fired, but immediately stopped.

3. The detachment now pushed on rapidly, and entered the stockade as the last of the fugitives were quitting it on the opposite side; they were pursued to the jungle; six men were killed and seven taken. The only casualty I have to regret on our part is the death of one sepoy by an accidental shot.

4. The stockade consisted of a double fence of bamboos, but without a ditch. The amount of the enemy's force within it could not, I imagine, have exceeded two hundred men.

Extract of a letter from Captain Waldron, Commanding a detachment of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, to Captain Bayldon, Brigade-Major, dated Moura Mookh, the 13th January 1825.

Having ascertained that the enemy, to the number of one hundred or one hundred and twenty, were in the stockade, distant four or five *kos*, and judging from the time they had been absent that it might be more, I immediately ordered the men under arms, leaving a small party to guard the knapsacks, and proceeded over a very bad road, which greatly distressed the men. A little before daybreak I crossed the Dhoonseera again (about a mile below the stockade), and proceeded along its right bank, and reached the stockade about sunrise. A fog allowing me to come up unperceived, the enemy were completely surprised, and about twenty were killed, amongst whom was a *phokan* and five *usseel* Burmahs; thirteen prisoners were taken.

THESE operations having cleared the enemy out of the way, a further advance in the direction of Jorhath was undertaken on the 17th January. Thence Colonel Richards marched to Gauri Sagar, a few miles from Rangpúr. The flotilla, which had thus far accompanied the force, here had to be left behind, the waters of the Dikho river, on which Gauri Sagar is situated, being too shallow to admit of the vessels proceeding any further. The guns and ordnance stores were accordingly landed, and a portion of the 46th Native Infantry left behind to guard the boats. The rest of the troops were moved forward to the attack of the enemy's position at Rangpúr, and on the morning of the 27th January the advanced guard at the bridge over the Namdong Nullah was vigorously attacked by the Burmese. The encounter, and the subsequent advance on and capture of Rangpúr, is described in the following despatches:—

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp Gowree Sagur, the 27th January 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, commanding the Eastern Division, that at half

an hour after ten o'clock this morning, many hundreds of the enemy attacked my advanced position at Namdong Nulla, over which there is a fine *pucka* bridge, and where Captain MacLeod commanded with the Rungpore Light Infantry. The bridge is distant from my present camp about three-fourths of a mile, on the high road to Rungpore. On hearing the firing, I ordered the troops under arms, and moved on to the support of Captain MacLeod with two companies of the 57th Regiment and the Dinagepore Local Battalion, leaving the remainder of the former corps under Captain Martin, to defend the camp, as the *harkarrahs* acquainted me that the enemy meant to attack in three divisions.

2. On my reaching the scene of action, I found that gallant officer, Captain MacLeod, and his little band defending the position in a steady, soldier-like manner. As I perceived the enemy were collecting and spreading to the right and left in a very heavy jungle, in which it was impossible our troops could act with effect, and that those in our immediate front were keeping up a very sharp fire of *jinjals* and muskets, I ordered the party on the bridge to retire to the front division and lay down and cease firing. The enemy thought this was the prelude to a retreat, and set up a shout and came forward; but our fire from the advanced division soon made them retire. After this the enemy were apparently gaining confidence, and began to shew themselves boldly. I therefore gave them half an hour to collect, and to induce them to suppose we did not meditate an attack. At the expiration of that time, I directed Captain MacLeod to charge their position with the Rungpore Light Infantry, followed by the volunteer cavalry,* in number 28, under Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. This was performed with the utmost gallantry, and the enemy fled after giving their fire, but were overtaken; and Captain MacLeod reports that full sixty were killed in the charge, amongst whom were three *phokans*, mounted on horse-back; their horses were taken, as also forty-one muskets, and thirty-six spears, and four prisoners. The number killed in the charge is independent of those that were killed in the first attack, who were all immediately carried off, and it is supposed they must have lost near one hundred killed, as the attack lasted one hour and twenty minutes. On our side, I regret to say Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy, Rungpore Light Infantry, was wounded in the head slightly. The other casualties are one sepoy of the same corps, and one horse attached to the cavalry, wounded. The conduct of the Rungpore Light Infantry and the volunteer cavalry, which belong to the same

* This was a portion of a *ressala* of irregular cavalry attached to the Rungpore Light Infantry Battalion. It was afterwards absorbed into the *old* 6th Irregular Cavalry.

corps, merit my warmest approbation. To Captain MacLeod, commanding the Rungpore Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Brooke, who commanded the volunteer cavalry, and whose conduct is reported by Captain MacLeod to have been most conspicuous, my best thanks are specially due; as also to Lieutenant Fleming, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who joined the Rungpore Light Infantry in the charge, and to Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy, and Mr. Surgeon Thomson of that corps, for the zealous assistance afforded by them during the action.

2. I trust the guns, spare ammunition, and supplies will arrive in camp in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, which will enable me to move forward to the attack of Rungpore on the day following.

3. I omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday's date that forty-six prisoners have been taken subsequent to my former letter of the 19th instant.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp before Rungpore, Assam, the 29th January 1825.

In continuation of my letter of the 27th instant, I have to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, commanding the Eastern Division, that I was joined by Lieutenants Bedingfeld and Burlton, with two howitzers and two 12-pounder carronades, on the same evening, and having arranged everything for our advance towards Rungpore, I marched at daybreak on the 29th in the following order:—

1st.—The detachment of the 46th Regiment (light company leading), the advance guard from which, a havildar's party, was sent one hundred paces on in front.

2nd.—The volunteer cavalry.

3rd.—The brigade of howitzers, drawn by elephants.

4th.—The 57th Regiment, right in front.

5th.—The two 12-pounder carronades on elephants, with ammunition attached.

6th.—The Dinagepore Local Battalion.

7th.—The Rungpore Light Infantry.

8th.—The spare ammunition.

2. I was aware that the enemy had a stockade across the road near Rungpore, as Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, had gone out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 26th, and got to it without being perceived. He

reported that it was defended by two hundred men and some guns, and that he was fired upon from a fortified tank, a little in advance on the right, and which appeared to command the before-mentioned stockade; and that a gun was also fired from the left, which he considered must have been from the fort of Rungpore, as he observed the tops of *pucka* buildings and mosques in that direction, distant about three-fourths of a mile; and he also stated that the whole country he traversed was a deep jungle.

3. Before advancing I gave directions to Captain Waldron, commanding the advance guard, to storm the stockade across the road, if he thought he had a chance of carrying it; but if not, to turn into the jungles, right and left, and act as a covering party, which latter plan he adopted, as the fire of the enemy was extremely heavy. It may be here proper to remark that the stockade had been greatly strengthened and reinforced since Lieutenant Neufville was there, and that the first discharge from the enemy, who were entrenched, brought down more than half of the leading division, which caused a momentary check. At this time the guns and column were about two hundred paces in the rear. On the first shot being fired, I gave directions for the elephants to be cast off from the howitzers, and prepare for action; whilst this was performed, I advanced near to the stockade to examine it, and immediately returned to the head of the column and ordered a couple of shells and a round or two of grape to be thrown in, and for Captain MacLeod to prepare to assault with the right wing of the 57th Regiment, which was accordingly done in the most gallant style, assisted by the detachment of the 46th Regiment, who rushed forward to support him; and I had the pleasure to see the enemy fly at the moment our troops began to scale and break down the stockade. At this period I was unfortunately wounded, but gave orders for the guns and column to advance, and sent for Major Waters and gave him orders to carry the stockaded tank on the right, or any other outworks the enemy might have, and I would be up so soon as my wound had been dressed. Herewith I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of that officer's letter, stating what occurred from the time he assumed the command until I joined, which I was able to do in a *doolie* in about twenty minutes.

Captain MacLeod, with the Rungpore Light Infantry, took possession of a mosque on the left, about four hundred yards from the fort, and another party was detached to occupy another mosque on the right side, by which means the south side of the fort was invested, and the enemy driven in at all points. As the fort appeared an extensive place, and full of guns and men, who shewed themselves on the walls and gateways, I deemed it advisable to order the camp to be pitched, and to have the place reconnoitred, which was done

the same evening; and it was considered necessary by the artillery officer that two more guns should be ordered from the fleet, and that people should be immediately sent out to cut and collect materials for a battery, which was complied with. In the course of the day we fired a few rounds of shells, carcasses, and round shot at the fort, to give them a specimen of the means we had of annoying them, which they returned by constant discharges of cannon.

4. I am sorry to say that our loss in wounded is very heavy; but from the nature of the service, and the troops being for a time unavoidably exposed to a cross-fire of twenty pieces of ordnance, all of which was captured, and a large body of men armed with muskets, it is providential that we suffered so little. I have particularly to lament the severe wound that enterprising officer, Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, received at my side, at my first advance to the stockade; but I trust that, as the surgeon's report of his case is favourable, he will soon be restored to health and the service. I have not been able to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained in this affair, but it cannot, I have every reason to believe, be less than one hundred men killed and wounded. To the whole of the troops employed on this occasion my best thanks are due for the zeal they evinced; but I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General commanding the division the gallantry and steady conduct of the following officers, who had the good fortune to be more immediately engaged, *viz.*, Major Waters, my second-in-command, for the judicious arrangements he adopted after I had been disabled; to Captain Waldron, commanding a detachment of the 46th Regiment; Captain Martin, commanding the 57th Regiment, the right wing of which carried the stockade by assault; Lieutenant Bedingfeld, commanding the artillery, as well to Lieutenant Burlton, attached to the same; to Captain MacLeod, commanding the Rungpore Light Infantry, for taking possession of a commanding position before the enemy were aware of its importance; and to Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, for his gallant conduct in leading the advance, and for the correct intelligence he gave me, by which means I was enabled to form the plan of operations with such success. And I trust that our attack on the fort will be equally fortunate, the result of which I hope to have the pleasure of reporting in a day or two.

5. I cannot close this despatch without recording my approbation and thanks to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; and

Lieutenant Fleming, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General,—the staff attached to this force,—for the prompt and great assistance I have at all times received from them in the execution of their respective duties.

Letter from Major E. F. Waters, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, Assam, dated Camp before Rungpore, Assam, the 29th January 1825.

I have the honour to apprise you, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, that agreeably to his instructions I repaired to the head of the column on his being wounded, and on assuming the temporary command, I perceived Captain Martin in possession of the stockade and posts on the right flank, and the Burmahs in full and precipitate retreat towards the fort, from which a strong fire was opened. I immediately ordered the artillery to the front, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. Precautionary measures were then taken for the security of the posts vacated by the enemy, and a verbal report of circumstances made to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards in action with the enemy near Rungpore on the 29th January 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.					Total.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Native officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	
General Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
46th Bengal Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	25	29
57th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	20
Rungpore Light Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	...	43	
Grand total ...	2					51					53

Names of officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, commanding the force, *(slightly)*; Lieutenant J. Brooke, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, *(severely)*.

(Signed) R. BAYLDON, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major.

Return of ordnance, &c., captured at the stockade and fortified tank near Rungpore on the 29th January 1825, by the force under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards.

Brass guns, one 2-pounder.
Iron guns, three 2-pounders, and nineteen swivels.
Iron balls, of sizes, 250.

(Signed) R. G. BEDINGFELD, *Lieutenant,*
Comdg. Arty. Detachment.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated the 2nd February 1825.

In continuation of my despatch of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, Commanding the Eastern Division of the army, that on the moon setting on the morning of the 30th, the enemy, in small parties, came out and attacked the pickets, but were soon compelled to retire, with the loss on our side of two sentries killed, and on their part, as far as is known, of one man killed.

2. The firing from the fort continued during the whole of the night and morning, at intervals; but as they had not the range of our camp, I did not return a shot, as the place is too extensive to have made any great impression; and our supply of ammunition being but small, I was anxious to reserve it for the day of attack.

3. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a flag of truce was seen coming from the fort, and I sent out Captain Bayldon, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to receive it.

4. Those officers having met the herald, and conducted him to the outer picket, reported to me that he represented himself to be a native of Ceylon, by name Durmadur Burmacheree, many years resident in Bengal and the eastern islands, in the

employment of various well-known public servants, and conversant with our manners and customs, at present *raj guru*, or chief priest, to the Saum and Burmese authorities in Assam, and an accredited messenger from Saum and Baglee Phokuns to me.

5. I accordingly directed him to be admitted, under the usual forms of precaution.

6. After his introduction, he said that he was deputed by the *phokans* to enquire what were the objects of our present advance upon Rungpore? To which I replied that my instructions were to clear the country of Assam of all opposing forces, and to occupy it on the part of the British Government for the protection of the inhabitants; that I was surprised at the question, since I conceived the *phokans* must have been already apprised of our intentions by Mr. Scott's (Agent, Governor-General) communication in reply to theirs.

7. The *guru* expressing his total ignorance of the receipt, by the *phokans*, of Mr. Scott's letter, I explained the general tenor of the contents, which he promised faithfully to deliver to the *phokans*, and to return in the course of the day with their reply. I also took the opportunity of bringing forward a messenger of the *phokans* returning with despatches from Mr. Scott, who had arrived in camp the same morning, and of delivering the letters to the *guru* for transmission to the *phokans*.

8. They proved to be the delayed communication above adverted to.

9. Within the period stipulated in the armistice, the *guru* returned, stating that he had not met with any opportunity of delivering the letters privately, which it was necessary to do, to avoid the jealous suspicions of the numerous conflicting factions into which the enemy were divided; that he had every reason to believe the two great chiefs, Saum and Baglee Phokans, to be unanimous and disposed to enter into treaty with us; that he trusted much to his own sacred influence over them and all the others to bring matters to an amicable adjustment; and requested a continuance of the truce till the morrow. He also asked for some definite explanation of our wishes.

10. To this I acceded, adding that he was authorised to say to the *phokans* that if they decided on making terms of alliance with us, I was ready to meet them; if on fighting, I was equally ready; and if they wished to retire out of Assam into their own country, I was willing to permit them to do so, provided that they took the directest route, committed no ravages on the road, and carried away none of the inhabitants now in their possession,

by compulsion. To this latter alternative I was induced, by finding from the *guru* the impracticability of a plan proposed by me, to separate the two factions, by admitting the friendly-disposed portion to the benefit of terms, provided they would come over and abandon the others to their fate on a continuance of hostilities with us. This he declared impossible, since the latter considerably preponderate in strength over the former, though headed by the chiefs, and that the slightest suspicion of such an inclination would entail bloodshed and destruction, not only on their families here, but in their own country. I was also compelled reluctantly to reflect on the total want of means in my power to prevent their escape or to pursue them, in which case all hope of rescuing the captive Assamese inhabitants must have been abandoned. It was at the same time clearly pointed out to the *phokans*, and understood by them, that any act of plunder or aggression committed by the retiring party in progress through Assam, or in the territories of our allies, would be tantamount to an infringement of engagements, and again draw down on them our arms.

11. The following morning the *guru* returned accompanied by two inferior *phokans* (the brothers of Saum Phokun and Hathee Phokun) with a friendly offering and a letter from the chiefs, of which a translation is enclosed.

12. After much desultory conversation, the *guru* returned with my reply and an exchange of presents.

13. On the following morning a message was brought from the *guru* by his brother Ruttin Pal, stating that in compliance with my terms one portion was preparing to evacuate the fort for their own country, and that the remainder were ready to surrender; also that the chiefs were anxious to wait on me to adjust the various points of capitulation.

14. I accordingly invited them to a conference, and directed the officers of my staff to proceed to meet them and conduct them to me.

15. The principal chiefs, Saum Phokun, Sheick Phokun, and Nabaroo Phokun (Baglee Phokun having joined the other party and quitted the fort), having been introduced, we proceeded to arrange the terms of treaty, of which the principal are as follows:—

On the part of Saum Phokun &c., that all his followers should deliver up their arms and warlike stores of all descriptions, and that possession of the fort be given to us the moment the evacuating party should have quitted it.

On our part, that their wives and personal property should be guaranteed their wives, children, and all who may be voluntarily

attached to them secured to them in conformity with instructions from Mr. Scott, Agent, Governor-General; that they should remain in every respect in their present situation, until the arrival of Mr. Scott, or instructions from him respecting their ultimate destination; and that, having once entered into bonds of friendly alliance with us, they shall not eventually be delivered over to the King of Ava in case of a peace, should he make such a stipulation, of which they entertained great dread, and were most anxious to receive positive assurances.

16. These points being settled, the chiefs expressed their willingness to surrender without delay, and I accordingly directed Major Waters to take a party and receive charge, when I had soon the satisfaction of seeing His Majesty's colours flying on the top of the palace in the inner fort under a salute from the battery in camp.

17. The examination of the fort fully justified the opinion I had formed of the importance of the acquisition by the mode adopted, and of the utter inadequacy of my means of preventing the escape of the greater part of the garrison, should we have proceeded to the assault. The place is of very great extent, and surrounded by deep swamps and jungle, with a ditch. The sorties to the three gates were strongly defended, and on them and the walls were more than two hundred pieces of ordnance ready for service.

18. The garrison was reported to consist of ten thousand of all classes, of whom, perhaps, one-third were fighting men. Of these, seven hundred have surrendered with the *phokans*.

19. I have the honour to transmit a return of the ordnance, arms, and military stores captured.

20. By the acquisition of Rungpore I may now consider myself in entire possession of Assam, and it is a source of great self-gratulation to me that that important point has been accomplished with so little loss on our side, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy in defending a country peculiarly unfavourable to regular military operations.

21. My total dependence for supplies on the fleet, which is twenty miles distant (at the mouth of the Dikho river, now not navigable), would have rendered it impossible for me to proceed further, under any circumstances, until the arrival of land carriage from the provinces; and I therefore consider the prospect of peaceable evacuation of the remaining portion of the country as an object gained of the most vital importance, while the possession of the capital secures a key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the eastward.

Return of ordnance and military stores surrendered by capitulation to the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards on the 1st February 1825.

Brass guns.—One 12-pounder, Danish; twenty-one from 3-pounders downwards; total 22.

Iron Guns.—One 40-pounder; one 9-pounder, English; 941 from 3-pounders down to swivels; total 943.

Brass guns, 22; iron guns, 943; grand total, 965.

Muskets, 332; swords, 226; spears, 228.

Several thousand iron balls of sizes, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder, were found in the fort.

(Signed) R. G. BEDINGFELD, *Lieutenant,*
Comdg. Arty. Detachment.

Translation of a Burmese letter addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, referred to in the foregoing despatch.

Moonkoong Alampoo, *alias* Saum Phokun, represents, on the part of himself and the other chiefs, to the English Commander in Assam, that the inhabitants of Assam were originally slaves to the Burman Emperor, and that an embassy was sent by the Rajah to the King of Ava to solicit assistance, and to request he would send troops into Assam; in consequence of which men from five states, all subjects to the Burman authority, were collected and ordered to invade the country. Now a number of the chief men of Assam have invited you to come in to turn us out, and we were aware of this, but the Assamese wish, for their own benefit, to provoke us to war with each other, by which both parties would suffer. We, therefore, to prevent this, are willing to evacuate this country; and, to prove our sincerity, we depute Durmadur Burmacheree, a native of Ceylon, and our high priest, to apprise you of this; and as the people of Assam are now inimical to us, we will immediately retire to our own country, to inform our king of it, and we hope you will not molest us on our journey, and that you will send orders to the *chaukis* under your control to allow us to pass unmolested. This is absolutely necessary, as if we were attacked on our retreat, it will cause much bloodshed.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Camp before Rungpore, the 31st January 1825,—in reply to the above.

I have received your friendly letter by the hands of Durmadur Burmacheree, high priest, and fully comprehend its contents. I am willing to permit your force to retire from Assam,

and will not commit hostilities or molest you with any attack from my army, provided you go peaceably and without committing depredations on the country or inhabitants of Assam. Your wives, children, and such people as are willing may accompany you, but none of the inhabitants of Assam are to be taken away by force. I will give orders to all under my authority, and to *chaukis*, not to molest you on your way out of Assam, which you will leave immediately and by the most direct route.

By the fall of Rangpúr, the conquest of Assam was practically completed, for the enemy held no other fortified posts within the province. It was some time, however, before the province was brought into order; numerous bodies of Burmese, joined by Singphos and other savage tribes from the hills on the north-east, taking advantage of the anarchy into which the country had sunk during the Burmese occupation, began to plunder, burn and murder on their own account. Detachments had frequently to be sent against these marauders, and several encounters took place. After their defeat at Bisa Gaum, however, the enemy did not again assemble, and order was gradually introduced.

The following despatches describe some of the operations against these bands:—

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, to Captain Shuldham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp near Rungpore, the 8th February 1825.

Since my last despatch to your address, of date the 3rd instant, I beg to apprise you, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldham, commanding the Eastern Division, that in consequence of intelligence communicated to me that the Sing-phos (a hill tribe) were plundering and carrying off the inhabitants of Assam into slavery, I deemed it advisable to detach some parties from my force in pursuit of these depredators, with a view not only to repress their incursions, but to drive them back to their own territory. The first detachment, consisting of the volunteer cavalry, with one subadar, one jemadar, five havildars, and one hundred and five rank and file, under the command of Captain Martin, 57th Regiment, proceeded on the morning of the 2nd instant to a village named Kudulpurra, on the banks of the

Dullung Nuddee, distant from my camp about seven miles north-east, where the Sing-phos were reported to be in a stockade; but the plunderers had, it appeared, received intelligence of our advance, and in consequence, having previously divided into three separate parties, they fled. Captain Martin, on being informed of this circumstance by some villagers, pushed on the cavalry in pursuit of one party, consisting of about forty men. The horsemen soon came up with them, and entirely dispersed them, killing five and wounding several, who got into the heavy grass jungle, and escaped further pursuit.

2. In the meantime Captain Martin, with the infantry, was conducted by a detour to the right of the post of the Sing-phos' main body, but found they had also recently quitted it. He, however, perceived in the vicinity a body of about thirty armed men, with several women interspersed amongst them. As he advanced, they threw down their arms and declared themselves to be Burmese retiring from Rungpore on the faith of their capitulation; but as their situation, in the midst of the Sing-phos, was suspicious, Captain Martin very properly determined to secure them for future investigation. After this, Captain Martin with great judgment continued the pursuit of the Sing-phos, until the cavalry came on the track of the flying enemy, but found they had quitted all the pathways and taken a direction through thick reed jungle, which rendered further pursuit unavailing.

3. Captain Martin reports that on passing through the village of Kudulpurra, every hut was filled with stocks newly made to confine the unhappy villagers, from which he had the pleasure to rescue a few whom the Sing-phos had not had time to carry off, and that he had the gratification to see several other villagers issue from the grass, who had taken advantage of the rapid flight of the Sing-phos and thick jungle to make their escape; and there is no doubt but a number of these unfortunate people have, by this timely movement, been restored to their homes.

4. Captain Martin, having accomplished the object for which he was detached, returned in the evening to camp, and I feel much indebted, not only to him, but also to Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who voluntarily accompanied and conducted the detachment, and to the Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and sepoys for the perseverance they manifested on this occasion.

5. On the morning of the 3rd instant, the volunteer cavalry, accompanied by a detail of one subadar, one jemadar, five havildars, and eighty-five rank and file, was detached, under the command of Captain Chapman, Dinagepore Local Battalion, in pursuit

of another party of Sing-phos, who were reported to be plundering and burning several villages in a north-west direction from this camp; but after the detachment had been out the whole day it returned to camp, and Captain Chapman reported that the Sing-phos had fled prior to his arrival.

6. On the 4th instant I deemed it advisable to detach Captain Waldron, of the 46th Regiment, at twelve o'clock at night, with the volunteer cavalry and a detail of infantry of the same strength as that sent with Captain Chapman, in a southerly direction from this camp, with instructions to attack the Sing-phos wherever he might find them, and to follow them. This party returned to camp yesterday afternoon, and Captain Waldron reports that the Sing-phos had obtained intelligence of his approach, and that they had quitted their position a day previous to his arrival, and had gone in the direction of Jypore, situated at the mouth of the pass leading into the Sing-phos' country. He followed their route for a considerable distance, but was not able to come up with them. Their ravages in this quarter seem to have been unusually barbarous and cruel, whole villages having been burnt to the ground, and their inhabitants carried off into slavery.

Letter from Lieutenant Neufville, to Captain Martin, Major of Brigade, dated Now Dehing Mookh, the 9th May 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Richards, Commanding, that having received authentic intelligence that the body of the enemy recently arrived from Mogaum had pushed on an advanced party of sixty, with three mounted chiefs, to within an accessible distance from my post, for the purpose of throwing up entrenchments at a village about twenty-five miles off on the Dehing, I deemed it highly expedient to dislodge them. With that view I embarked in canoes on the afternoon of the 7th, taking with me Ensign Bogle and half the strength of the detachment, calculating that by pushing on the whole night I might be able to reach them by day-break in the morning. The arrangement, I am happy to say, was attended with complete success. I landed about half a mile below the place at early dawn, and, by making a detour round the jungle, came on the quarter occupied by the Burmese a little before five.

2. On our charging, the enemy immediately fled in the greatest confusion, very closely followed by our men as far as the ground would admit; but as they threw away their arms and everything that could impede their flight, even their clothes, we were soon distanced, and obliged to discontinue the pursuit.

3. They lost either eight or ten killed, and I should suppose many must be wounded, from the precision with which the men fired.

4. The principal of the three chiefs (who was recognised by my Burmese to be Ao-ladung Poh) escaped most narrowly, being several times almost at the point of the bayonet.

5. The only casualty on our part is one *sipahi*, wounded by a *punjah*.*

6. I have brought down with me the chiefs of the village' prisoners as security for the ransom of the numerous Assamese captives confined in their jungles.

7. I feel greatly indebted to Ensign Bogle for his active and cordial co-operation, and the cheerful soldier-like conduct of the men deserves the highest praise.

8. I have also the honour to report that having heard of a few straggling Saums,† from amongst those who quitted Rungpore with Boglee Phokan, being concealed in the jungles near Suddeeya, I detached a party to bring them in; five out of the nine were secured, with their families, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of sending them down.

9. I have received a letter from the three chiefs newly arrived, written in their usual style of verbiage, and finishing with a desire that I should immediately go back to Rungpore, and on my arrival there fall back with the whole force out of Assam, to which I returned the annexed reply.

Reply to the letter of the Chiefs Sah Doungh, Menglah Poh, and Ao-Zoung Poh, after compliments.

I have received your communication. If, my friends, you want us to quit the country of Assam, you had better come and turn us out.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Watson, Adjutant-General of the Army, to G. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated the 14th July 1825.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, enclosing a despatch received from Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, detailing the operations of a

* *Punjah*:—A sharp pointed stake fixed in the ground.

† Shans.

detachment under his command against the enemy. The success of these operations establishes so completely the merits of Lieutenant Neufville and the gallantry of his detachment, that the Commander-in-Chief deems it unnecessary to press the subject further on the notice of Government.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, Commanding in Assam, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Watson, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, dated Camp Rungpore, the 21st June 1825.

For the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit to you copy of a letter addressed by me this day to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eastern Division, conveying the copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Neufville, commanding at Now Dehing Mookh, of which the enclosed is a duplicate.

Letter from Lieutenant J. B. Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Commanding Detachment, to Captain Martin, Major of Brigade, Assam, dated near Wakeyut, on the Now Dehing, the 15th June 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Richards, Commanding, that the state of the weather having resumed a favourable appearance on the 4th instant, and intelligence up to the evening of that day reporting no alteration in the strength or disposition of the enemy, I prepared to proceed against them according to my original intention, and leaving a party of two gun-boats, with thirty sepoys and the proportion of non-commissioned officers, under a subadar, to protect the post and passage of the Dehing, embarked the remainder of the detachment on covered canoes and rafts.

2. At daybreak on the 5th we commenced our progress up the Now Dehing. The delay and difficulties in the passage proved much greater than I had anticipated, and we did not reach the large deserted village of Leeyung till the evening of the 8th.

3. Here we were obliged to leave the gun-boats and *girdwarees*, and by dragging the canoes up the rapids with great labour, in which all hands were obliged to assist, arrived, on the afternoon of the 9th, at a point opposite Dupha-gaum, which I now found to be situated three or four miles inland on the right bank.

4. As it was evident that we could proceed no further by water, we occupied the remainder of the day in unsuccessful

researches for a road, in which, I regret to say, the Purbutteea Phokan (whose eminent services I have frequently brought to the notice of the commanding officer) was killed by a party in ambush.

5. Early on the following morning, the Ghaee-gaum (chief) of Wakeyut, who came over to me, informed me that I had passed about two miles above the proper landing place, and that he would thence shew me a good and practicable road.

6. At the same time we received the gratifying intelligence that a body of the enemy of four hundred foot and one hundred horse (in reality less than half that number) had moved down to Dupha-gaum to oppose us.

7. I accordingly dropped down immediately, landed the detachment, and marched towards them.

8. On reaching Dupha (about eight miles) we found the enemy occupying a stockade of very considerable strength, and on our appearance making hasty preparations for defence.

9. They were unable, however, to stand the very prompt and gallant manner in which Lieutenant Kerr brought up his men to the assault, at once gaining possession of a commanding line of fire upon their trenches, in which lie their principal security, and abandoning these, the whole body pressed for escape through the gate at the opposite face. Their loss was but trifling, since they were covered from our fire by the carriers of their own works (about fourteen feet high, and nearly solid, armed by double and triple rows of *chevaux de frise*), and we had no immediate mode of entrance, but by the gate, to gain which there were two long faces of the place to traverse. Without cavalry, therefore, all hope of overtaking them was vain, and they were immediately lost sight of in the jungle.

10. The enemy being now concentrated at Beesa-gaum, I made arrangements for attacking them, and as their works were said to be very strong, determined to carry them by a night surprise, by which I should have the benefit of a diversion to distract their attention.

11. With this view we marched in the afternoon of the 11th, expecting to reach the post at about two in the morning; but such was the nature of the road, that, after proceeding about eight miles in as many hours, I was obliged to halt at an open spot on the bank of the river for the remainder of the night, and the next morning occupied the village of Gakhind, where the men were enabled to get some food and rest, which, notwithstanding their assertions to the contrary, they were evidently much in want of.

12. While there I received information from several quarters that the enemy had abandoned Beesa-gaum, and had gone off towards their own country, immediately on the arrival of the fugitives from Dupha, and shortly afterwards a letter was brought from the Gaum of Beesa to the same effect, adding that as they had carried off all his people and property, it would be needless for me to take my whole detachment there, since he could give me no supplies or assistance.

13. As, however, I had very great reason to suspect treachery on the part of the Beesa Gaum, and that he was endeavouring to entice me into a snare, I resolved upon proceeding immediately, without countermanding the orders previously given for the mode of attack, or departing from any of the necessary precautions during the line of march. The event proved the justice of my suspicions; for on arriving within about two miles of Beesa, I was informed, by my scouts and some Assamese deserters, that the enemy had returned from their feint, and had been received into the stockade belonging to the Gaum, with whom they were acting in concert; and shortly afterwards the advanced guard saw two mounted Burmese, who immediately fell back.

14. When within a quarter of a mile from the post, we saw the enemy on the open spot below the first stockade drawn up in line, with some horse on their right advancing as to oppose us. We immediately debouched from the jungle to the clear plains below (the bed of the river), and formed line in the front.

15. No sooner was it put in motion, preparatory to the charge, than the enemy faced about and commenced a rapid retreat to the stockades, followed up by us as quickly as the required preservation of regularity and the inequality of the ground would admit.

16. Entering the first stockade, we found that they had already gained the second, and successively they abandoned their five very formidable defences before us without once attempting a stand.

17. The whole affair was conducted by the steady advance of the bayonet, not a shot being fired by us throughout.

18. On quitting their last stockade, they took to precipitate flight, in which manœuvre they have so decided an advantage over us, that I did not attempt harrassing the men by an unavailing and hopeless pursuit.

19. Early on the following morning I directed Ensign Bogle, with eighty men, to press upon their rear, as far as the villages of Ninko and Kesson, to the first pass (about eight miles), in order to

confirm their confusion, and also to cover the escape of the Assamese captives.

20. This duty he performed in the most able manner, and the result, giving liberation to several hundreds of these unfortunate people, must be equally gratifying to his own feelings as it is creditable to his tact and judgment.

21. From the top of the first pass the extreme rear of the enemy were seen clearing the second, and I conclude their flight to have been a great panic, from the gilt *chattahs*, silver swords, and other insignia of the chiefs abandoned on the route.

22. Before quitting Beesa, we endeavoured, as far as possible, to burn and destroy the houses and works; but, with all the assistance we could procure, could but partially effect our purpose from their great strength and extent. They are all, however, too much dismantled to be again tenable without considerable repair.

23. In the detail of operations, the commanding officer will perceive how entirely I must have been indebted for success to the active and zealous co-operation of the officers under me, Lieutenant Kerr and Ensign Bogle, most nobly seconded by the men, who, I may venture to assert, in all that regards the soldier, as well in cheerful endurance of more than ordinary fatigue and privation, ardent alacrity on every prospect of service, and steady bravery when opposed to the enemy, could have been surpassed by no troops whatever.

24. Captain Bedford, of the Survey Department, who accompanied us throughout as a volunteer, gave me the benefit of his experience and personal assistance on every occasion.

BEFORE quitting the narrative of events on the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier, it is to be mentioned that during this year (1825), in abandonment of the defensive system, a design was formed of penetrating into Ava by way of Kachar and Manipur, it being argued that if the Burmese could penetrate the jungles and forests to invade Kachar, our troops could do the same in the opposite direction. Accordingly, a force of about seven thousand men was assembled at Sylhet in January, organized as follows:—

Brigadier-General T. Shuldham, 46th Native Infantry, Commanding.

Lieutenant T. H. Shuldham, 52nd Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain A. Shuldham, 31st Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant P. Craigie, 38th Native Infantry, Baggage Master.

Two companies of Artillery.
Four companies of Pioneers.
3rd Local Horse.

*3rd Brigade of Infantry.**

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Wilson, 1st European Regiment, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain E. T. Bradby, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

7th Bengal Native Infantry.
44th " " "
45th " " "

*4th Brigade of Infantry.**

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C.B., 39th Native Infantry, Brigadier Commanding.

Captain J. A. Currie, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, Brigade-Major.

14th Bengal Native Infantry.
39th " " "
52nd " " "
The Sylhet Local Battalion.

Also a body of Manipuris and Kacharis, about 500 strong, under Gambhir Sing.

This force moved forward in February 1825 to Bhadrapúr, and thence to Banskandi and Dúdhpatli by a road which was constructed by the pioneers in advance of the troops. Beyond this point the real difficulties of the expedition began, and it was soon found that any attempt to penetrate even as far as Manipur by this route was hopeless for regular troops.

The expedition was accordingly abandoned in March 1825, and the force broken up, only a few troops being left in Kachar to guard against any possible incursion from the other side.

* The 1st and 2nd Bengal Infantry brigades were with Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., in Arakan.

Later on, in May 1825, Gambhir Sing was allowed to make an attempt to recover Manipur at the head of his irregular forces. Accompanied by Lieutenant Pemberton of the Pioneers, he started on this expedition on the 17th May, and before a month had passed he had succeeded in turning the enemy out of Manipur, and driving him into the hills and jungles lying between that country and Ava.

Chapter IX.

Operations in Ava, January to June 1825.

The defeats experienced by the Burmese Army at Rangoon and Kokien, in December 1824, caused so complete a dispersion of the forces of the "Golden Monarch," notwithstanding the exertions made by Maha Bandula to rally them at Donabyo, that even the Burmese General, with all his confidence in his own fortune and genius, began to feel dispirited, and in January 1825 he actually made some indirect overtures regarding peace. A suitable reply was sent, but there the matter dropped; and this was probably due to reinforcements having joined Maha Bandula, and thereby revived his confidence in his ability to contend with the British forces.

About the same time some Talain chiefs at Martaban brought an offer of help against the Burmese from the Siamese generals on the frontiers of Pegu; but beyond a civil acknowledgment no notice was taken of the offer, which, as afterwards transpired, was not authorised by the Government of Bangkok.

From the time when the Burmese army was driven from the neighbourhood of Rangoon, Sir Archibald Campbell had been preparing his forces for a forward movement on Prome, for which the season was now favourable. The cold weather had produced a most beneficial effect on the health of the troops; reinforcements had arrived from Bengal; and altogether circumstances were of a character to promise a successful issue to a movement on the enemy's capital. As a preliminary measure, however, it was necessary to drive the enemy from any posts from which he might be able to attack Rangoon, the base of operations, or interrupt the line of communication. Such were Syriam and Thantabain, from which, as has already been related, the Burmese had been dislodged in 1824; but as it was not then a part of Sir Archibald Campbell's plan to hold these places, they were re-occu-

pied by the enemy as soon as the British troops retired.

The following despatches describe the operations at the places named :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Government, in the Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 14th January 1825.

Some peasants that have come in state Bandula's late army is still dispersing, and himself, with only a few thousand men, at Donabyo, but using every exertion in his power, not only to stop the fugitives, but issuing orders for fresh levies, said to be little attended to.

2. When the Burmese grand army were here, they uncovered some of the walls of the old Portuguese fort and factory at Syriam, and by throwing up parapets, &c., &c., rendered it a tolerably strong post, which had since continued to be occupied by a small force of the natives of the Syriam district; and I have reason to think they had been joined by some of the men who deserted from their chiefs when ordered to go and retake Martaban. Although this post did not offer us any annoyance whatever, yet I did not wish to leave it occupied, from the facility its contiguity to the river afforded of being troublesome to our boats on the breaking up of the British army from Rangoon. I, therefore, on the morning of the 11th instant, detached a small force against it, consisting of two hundred men from His Majesty's 47th Regiment,* with a detachment of seamen and marines from the Royal Navy and the Honourable Company's flotilla, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, with orders to scour that part of the country as far as the Syriam Pagoda of any enemy to be met with. The Lieutenant-Colonel in the course of a few hours came before the fort, and the bridge over the *nullah* leading to it from the landing place having been broken down, much labour and some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well-directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss; but no sooner were the troops able to cross, than they rushed on and gallantly carried the place by storm. The Lieutenant-Colonel afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda, also found to be occupied by a small force of the enemy, who fled after the discharge of one volley and seeing the British troops rush on to the assault.

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* This regiment landed at Rangoon from Bengal in December 1824.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of every individual composing his little detachment, and the Lieutenant-Colonel himself merits my best thanks for the performance of this duty.

4. To prevent the enemy from again finding security in those posts, the Chief Engineer is now employed in blowing them up.

5. Herewith I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded, and also of the ordnance captured on this occasion.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing of a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, in the attack on the Portuguese factory and stockades of Syriam, on the 11th and 12th of January 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.				Wounded.						Total.
	British officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	British officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.	
47th Foot	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	18	...	...	23
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5
H. M.'s ships *Arachne*, *Sophia*, and *Larne*.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4
Transport *David Scott* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gun-boats	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
Total ...	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	22	4	3	37
Grand Total ...	2				35						

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

H. M.'s 47th Regiment.—Ensign J. M. Geddes, *killed*; Captain T. Backhouse, *slightly*, and Captain P. Forbes, *severely wounded.*

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.—Ensign W. C. McLeod, *slightly wounded.*

H. M. S. "Larne."—Mr. R. Atherton, Purser, *slightly wounded.*

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Syriam by a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, H. M.'s 47th Regiment.

Serviceable brass guns, mounted.—One 2-pounder.

Serviceable iron guns, mounted.—One 4-pounder, two 3-pounders, 20 *jinjals*. The *jinjals* were destroyed.

N.B.—Six wooden guns, 12-pounder calibre, lined and hooped with iron, destroyed. A small quantity of gunpowder and musket balls destroyed. About fifty rounds of grape and round shot destroyed.

(Signed) T. Y. B. KENNAN, *Captain,*
Horse Brigade.
Comdg. Detachment Artillery.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. the Artillery with the Expedition.

RANGOON,
The 14th January 1825.

Extract from a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., dated the 15th January 1825.

All my sources of information from the interior of the country give me to understand that the immense army lately before us is still dispersing, in spite of every effort of some of their chiefs to stop them; but it will be seen by the information contained in the enclosure received this day, that the collection of another army is in progress.

2. I, last night, received a most extraordinary communication from the General, Maha Bandula.* Although not immediately to my address, the bearer of it was instructed by that General to deliver it to me in person.

3. * * * The bearer of his letter is a Bengal lascar, a deserter from the transport ship *David Scott*, who deserted from her the very day she arrived in this river, went into the jungles, and was there made prisoner. He was brought near to our shipping at Kemendine by a large Burmese boat, and then drifted off in a canoe. He is to return this evening with my answer.

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* This was a letter addressed by Maha Bandula to Messrs. Gibson, Arathoon, Turner, Snowball, and others, who had long resided in Ava, and some of whom had been prisoners in the hands of the Burmese, requesting them to ascertain with "what views or intentions" the British had invaded the dominions of "the Golden King."

ENCLOSURE.

15th January 1825.—The Carrians* employed in the intelligence department returned last evening, and state that Mounsooazar, Lansago, Much-eea-on, named Mounkea-on, Oon Shaonda Maungee, are reported to have arrived at Prome, and are endeavouring to collect another army, with a view to make a last effort against the British troops at Rangoon; that if they are not victorious, they will yield; but that they will most assuredly make the effort, as artillery and muskets are said to have been brought down from Ava. When the attack will be made they do not know; neither are they acquainted with the exact force the above chiefs have been able to collect.

2. The Carrians state the greater part of the Bandula's army have dispersed, Cassay horse, &c., and that great efforts are making to re-collect them, but with little success, as those sent to seize the fugitives are invariably opposed by them, and that constant fighting occurs between the two parties, the people declaring that it is useless to attempt to cope with a force so far superior in every way to themselves.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Departments, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 11th February 1825.

Deeming it of importance, previous to the troops finally breaking up from quarters, to dislodge the enemy's advanced division from their defences on the Lyng river, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin to proceed with a body of troops to Thantabain and summon the enemy to retire from his works, which, in the event of the summons not being attended to, he was further directed to take possession of by force of arms.

2. A detail of the operations of the column is herewith sent, affording me another opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council the judgment and decision of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin and Captain Chads, R.N. (appointed by Captain Alexander to the naval command on that service), and bearing no less honourable testimony to the irresistible intrepidity so often displayed both by soldiers and sailors on this expedition.

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* Karens.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Godwin, Commanding H. M.'s 41st Regiment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces in Burmah, dated Rangoon, the 9th February 1825.

The force you did me the honour to place under my command on the 5th instant, for the capture of the enemy's works at Qungalle, or Thantabain, reached that point on the 6th at five in the evening.

2. I am to premise that on the morning of the 6th a flag of truce was sent up with the two Burmese prisoners conveying your proclamation, and which was received by the enemy and replied to most respectfully, explaining the inability of the chief to surrender, in a language of mildness rarely used by this vain and barbarous people.

3. The position of the enemy was a strong and imposing one, upon the point of a peninsula forming an angle of 1,440 paces, strongly stockaded and *abattised* down to the bank of the river, but entirely open to the rear.

4. The *Satellite*, armed ship, towed by the steam-boat, and directed by Captain Chads, H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, laid her broadside on so admirably as to enfilade the whole of the principal face of the works.

5. At half musket shot we were received with thirty-six pieces of artillery, independently of *jinjals*, and two thousand men. This was forcibly replied to by the guns of the *Satellite*, assisted by Captain Graham of the Bengal Rocket Troop, who, by the most excellent practice with his rockets from the steam-boat, surprised them with an arm of offence that will prove a most formidable weapon.

6. I perceived from the *Satellite* the work all around was easily assailable; and in ten minutes after the signal was made, the place was stormed, leaving in our possession thirty-four pieces of cannon. The enemy suffered severely, and were followed for a mile and a half.

7. I have again the pleasure to mention the name of Lieutenant Keele, of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, who, with Lieutenant Hall, of H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, and their boats' crews, were the first to enter the enemy's position; and their conduct was most conspicuous. These were followed by Captain O'Reilly, with the grenadiers of H. M.'s 41st Regiment.

8. Our loss, I am most happy to say, is comparatively nothing, and this is accounted for by the boats containing the troops being placed under the land, out of the enemy's first opening their fire, till they were to storm by signal.

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9. The next day, the 7th, the two branches of the Panlang river were reconnoitred,—the right by Captain Chads, whom I accompanied, and the left by Lieutenant Keele,—for eighteen miles. up, and an immense quantity of fire-rafts were destroyed.

10. May I request your thanks to Captain Chads, of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, commanding the naval part of the expedition, for the large share he had in the capture of this post; for Captain Graham, Bengal Rocket Troop; Captain Waterman, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant Cochran, H. M.'s 41st Regiment, my acting Brigade-Major. The conduct of the details of the European and Native corps reflects the highest honour on their respective regiments, and merits your warmest approbation.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, at the capture of Qungalle or Thantabain stockade, on the 6th February 1825.

	Sergeants or Havildars.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.	Remarks.
H. M.'s 41st Regiment— *wounded* ...	...	1	...	...	
30th Madras Native Infy.— „ ...	1	...	...	...	
43rd „ „ „ — „ ...	...	1	...	...	
Navy— *wounded*	...	...	4	2	
Navy— *drowned*	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	1	2	5	2	

Totals { Killed ... None. / Drowned ... 1 / Wounded ... 9

(Signed) J. COCHRAN, *Lieut.*, *Acting Brigade-Major.*

(Signed) H. GODWIN, *Lieut.-Col.*

Return of ordnance, &c., captured at Thantabain by the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, on the 6th February 1825.

	10-Pounders.	7-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	5-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	2-Pounders.	1-Pounder.	Gun-carriages of sorts.
Brass ...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
Iron ...	...	2	1	1	4	6	1	...	...
Total ...	1	2	1	1	4	16	1	1	35

Of jinjals, muskets, shot, powder, spears, &c., taken, no estimate made. The powder was mostly destroyed.

(Signed) C. GRAHAM, *Captain,*
Horse Brigade,
Comdg. Rocket Detachment.

By the first week in February, Sir Archibald Campbell had completed his arrangements for a forward movement on Prome. Detailing for Rangoon a garrison of Native troops and such of the Europeans as were unfit for immediate field service, he divided the remainder of his force into three columns. Of these, the first, under his personal command, to proceed by land, was about 2,700 strong, and was composed of the following troops :—

1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.
Detachment of the 2nd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (Rocket Troop).
The Madras Pioneers.
The Governor-General's Body-Guard.
38th Foot.
41st „
47th „
26th Madras Native Infantry.
43rd „ „ „

The second column, under the command of Brigadier-General Cotton, to proceed by water, was not quite 1,200 strong, and was composed of part of the Rocket Troop, a detachment of Madras Foot Artillery, the 89th Foot, the 1st Madras European Regiment, and a portion of the 18th Madras Native Infantry. The third, under the command of Major Sale, 13th Foot, about 800 strong, comprised the 13th Foot, the 12th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of artillery, and was to move against Bassein, clear that district of the enemy, and then, moving across the country to Henzada, there join the main column under the Commander of the Forces. A reserve column was also to be formed at Rangoon from the troops left there, to move forward under the command of Brigadier M'Creagh, and join the main column under Sir Archibald Campbell as soon as sufficient carriage for it could be obtained.

Just before starting, Sir Archibald Campbell addressed the following despatch to the Government of India :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, dated Rangoon, the 12th February 1825.

I do myself the honour of addressing you, I trust, for the last time from a place I have so long endeavoured to leave. The greater part of the land column is encamped at a day's march from hence, and I hope to see the river and Bassein divisions in progress on the 13th, when I will join the camp and put myself at the head of a force, although small, carrying into the field with it every feeling that ensures success.

2. The enclosed return will correctly inform you upon the strength of the different columns, and I have only to assure you that, limited as their numerical strength will undoubtedly appear, every possible arrangement and sacrifice of the usual comforts of both men and officers has alone enabled me to take the field with such a force. I calculate upon forming a junction with Brigadier-General Cotton soon after the fleet enters the Irrawaddy, and with Major Sale, in the neighbourhood of Henzada, when I shall push on to Prome as rapidly as possible.

3. About three thousand inhabitants have lately come into Rangoon; they appear well disposed, and have promised to do

their best to provide us with draft cattle and *hackeries*. I have reason to place some faith in their promises, and am rather sanguine in expecting they will essentially contribute to the equipment of a column of reserve, which I hope will be ready to move forward upon Prome early next month.

4. The Talain chiefs mentioned in my despatch of the 3rd instant have not yet arrived, although I am apprised of their having left Martaban in a gun-vessel for this place many days ago; and the season is now too rapidly advancing to admit of my waiting another hour for them. I will, however, direct Brigadier M'Creagh, whom I leave in command at Rangoon, to receive them with every possible attention, and endeavour to turn the sentiments which they now profess to the public advantage.

5. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Smith to assume the command at Martaban, with directions to cultivate a good understanding with the Siamese, and to encourage the disaffected Peguers, without entering into the slightest pledge or promise, beyond mere countenance and support, while he may chance to remain in their neighbourhood.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B., &c., SERVING AGAINST THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF AVA.

To proceed by land under Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B.—

	Rank and file.
Rocket Troop ...	36
1st Troop, Horse Artillery	92
Governor-General's Body-Guard.	523
European Infantry ...	1,230
Native Infantry ...	600
Pioneers	257
Total ...	2,738

To proceed by water under Brigadier-General Cotton—

	Rank and file.
Rocket Troop ...	12
Artillery (Foot) ...	108
European Infantry ...	799
Native Infantry ...	250
Total ...	1,169

Major Sale's Division—	Rank and file.	*To remain at Rangoon, fit for duty, till further orders—*	Rank and file.
Artillery (Foot) ...	13	European Artillery ...	78
European Infantry ...	267	Do. do. ...	112*
Native Infantry ...	500	European Infantry ...	237*
		Native Infantry ...	1,975
		Do. do. ...	1,255*
		Native Artillery ...	62
		Do. do. ...	62*
Total ...	780	Total ...	3,781

To be left at Rangoon, fit for garrison duty only,—European Infantry, 134.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, with the main or land column, marched from Rangoon on the 13th February 1825; the water column, under Brigadier-General Cotton, followed on the 16th; while that intended for the reduction of Bassein sailed on the 17th. The movements of this last will be first narrated.

Major Sale, with the force under his command, arrived off the mouth of the Bassein river on the 24th February, and proceeded up two days later. During his progress up the stream several stockades were destroyed. Bassein itself was reached on the 3rd March, and was occupied without resistance, the enemy having fired the place and fled to Lamina, a town about a hundred and fifty miles higher up the river. Thither Major Sale followed, but only to find the place abandoned. He then returned to Bassein, and soon afterwards was recalled, with the greater part of his force, to Rangoon, the movement to Henzada, originally proposed, having, by the course of other events, become unnecessary. From Rangoon the detachment afterwards proceeded up and joined the main body under Sir Archibald Campbell.

The following is Major Sale's report of the occupation of Bassein:—

Despatch from Major R. Sale, Commanding, 13th Light Infantry, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Bassein, the 6th March 1825.

After a tedious passage we arrived off Pagoda Point, Great

* To remain at Rangoon to form a column of reserve.

Negrais, on the evening of the 24th of February. The next day I despatched Lieutenant Fraser, R.N., and Lieutenant Kershaw, Assistant Surveyor, with a flag of truce, to reconnoitre, with orders to endeavour to secure its reception and to avoid hostile measures. The boat bearing the flag went ahead towards a large boat of the enemy's, apparently also reconnoitring, but upon our nearer approach the boat immediately pulled away, and when within range of their guns, they opened their fire upon the boats, which they sustained without effect while any were in range. The boats passed on, and, after reconnoitring about a mile further, returned.

2. The next morning, the 26th, the fleet weighed and stood in for the river, and having made arrangements for landing one hundred and fifty of the 13th Light Infantry, fifty of the 38th, and one hundred of the 12th Native Infantry, His Majesty's ship *Larne* and the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Mercury* took up such good positions as, by a few rounds, completely to drive the enemy from their works, and the troops landed immediately without opposition. Here we found six 6-pounders, two large wooden guns, and twenty-one *jinjals*, with a quantity of loose powder. I now left a party of the 12th Native Infantry to destroy the work, and the transport *Carron* to bring away the guns. I then proceeded with the rest to the next stockade in the same manner, and the effects of the guns from the *Larne* and *Mercury* were as decided as before, not any of the enemy awaiting the landing of the troops. Here we found two 9-pounders and thirteen *jinjals*. Opposite this point, on Little Negrais, there were other works, which we destroyed.

3. We anchored here for the night, and the next morning, the 27th, the fleet proceeded with a fine wind up the river, having at an early hour despatched a reconnoitring party to the extreme point of Little Negrais, where there were some deserted stockades and excellent wells.

4. On the 28th I sent a boat to reconnoitre, and endeavour to post a proclamation as to meet with notice. This had the effect of causing a visit from the Carrians,* who, not understanding the Burmese writing, had brought it back. From this time we had constant communication with the Carrians, who proved perfectly amicable.

5. On the 1st of March we came to a large village called Narputtah; it was quite deserted. We are now told by all that the headman of Bassein had superintended the partial defences at Negrais, whence he returned on our attack and retired to Bassein. The panic then became general, and I am informed by all that the

* Karens.

people were divided in opinion, some wishing to defend and others to resign and trust to us. The result was the town was destroyed by fire and totally deserted.

6. On the evening of the 3rd we anchored off the smoking remains, and I immediately landed the troops and took post in the area of the principal pagoda. I find, upon going over the ground, that although the town has been generally burnt, yet there are some good private houses remaining. I have sent out proclamations in various directions, and have reason to expect many of the people will return. The principal Arab, Ally Mahomed, is among those who have already come in. From all that I can learn, I cannot expect any extensive supply of cattle for carriage; but I trust soon to have it in my power to send a more detailed and satisfactory account.

7. The general system in this part of the country appears to be for the stronger party to molest and plunder the weaker, and to drive them from their houses. I understand that the headman of Bassein has retreated to Lamina, which is represented to be six days' journey by the country boats, and that none larger can get to it. There are about two hundred followers and one hundred muskets said to be with him; but they have not any stockade, and the town is said to be already partially burnt.

8. I have made every exertion to get a courier to proceed by land, but have not succeeded in effecting this, nor can the boats proceed by the creeks to Rangoon at this season, or I should have sent them by that route. Failing in this, I have despatched the armed row-boats to Rangoon by the outer passage, Lieutenant Kershaw taking the despatch.

9. I have the honour to enclose a return of the ordnance taken at Bassein, and wait further orders.

Return of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., taken in the works at Bassein by the expedition under the command of Major Sale, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

ORDNANCE, IRON, SERVICEABLE.

Two 9-pounders, six 7½-pounders, two 6-pounders, and one 4½-pounder.

Jinjal, unserviceable, one 1½-pounder.

N.B.—Shot, loose, round, of different diameters, 349; bullets, leaden, carbine and pistol, 2,897.

BASSEIN, *The 5th March 1825.* } (Sd.) W. COUNSELL, *Lieut., Comdg. Artillery Detachment.*

THE water column under the command of Brigadier-General Cotton arrived on the 19th February at Panlang, at which place the enemy had constructed some strong stockades, which, however, they abandoned after a feeble resistance. Leaving the detachment of the 18th Madras Native Infantry to hold the place and keep open the communication with Rangoon, Brigadier-General Cotton continued his route up the river, entered the main stream of the Irrawadi on the 27th, and next day came in sight of Donabyo, at which place Maha Bandula, with fifteen thousand men, held a strongly entrenched position. It was the 5th March, however, before the British force was in position, and a summons to surrender having been rejected, the troops were landed on the 7th and moved to the attack. The first stockade assailed was carried with little loss, but the next offered a most vigorous resistance, and eventually succeeded in completely repulsing the attack, with heavy loss to the assailants. Owing to a portion of the force having been left behind at Panlang, the attacking column was scarcely 600 strong a force quite inadequate to the storming of such fortifications as those of Donabyo. The column being now still further reduced by the casualties of the assault, Brigadier-General Cotton was obliged to abandon the attack, and after communicating to Sir Archibald Campbell the intelligence of the repulse, he re-embarked the troops and fell back to Young-young, where he remained until the arrival before Donabyo of the land column under the Commander of the Forces.

The narrative of Brigadier-General Cotton's operations is contained in the following reports :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton, Commanding the Water Column, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces, &c., &c., &c., dated Panlang, the 24th February 1825.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the water column embarked and proceeded to Pagoda Point on the 16th instant On the 17th, they reached Teesit, where three stockades, destroyed

by Brigadier-General Fraser some time since, were found rebuilt, but evacuated; they were immediately destroyed. The light division of boats from His Majesty's Navy, under Lieutenant Smith of the *Alligator*, was fired upon some few miles in advance the same evening from the bank, where the enemy had a stockaded breastwork, and lost two men killed and one wounded. The boats pulled under fire of their carronades immediately on shore, and destroyed it. On the morning of the 18th, I directed Major Basden, commanding the advance, to reconnoitre the right bank and burn another stockade we had discerned the evening before, which was done, and the flotilla proceeded up the river. On approaching Panlang, we anchored the body of the column, and I proceeded with Captains Alexander and Chads of the Royal Navy and Captain Steel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to reconnoitre in our front, directing the advance division to follow in support. On reaching the light division at dusk, who were resting on their oars, we found ourselves in sight of one of the outwork stockades of Panlang on the left, called Yooatheet. It was too late to complete the reconnaissance, but the light division were anchored immediately out of gun-shot, supported by the advance, which took a position in their rear. During the night, some formidable fire-rafts were launched by the enemy, but, owing to the precautionary measures of Captain Alexander, their effect was totally lost.

2. The following morning (the 19th), I proceeded at daylight, accompanied as before, to perfect the reconnaissance and to arrange for the attack. It was then ascertained that opposite to Yooatheet stockade there was another on the right bank named Miaghee, and about a mile further up the river, on the point of land formed by the river dividing, were discerned the very extensive stockades of Panlang. All were at this time occupied. As it was desirable to bring up the armed vessel *Satellite*, and as the tide did not serve until a late hour, ample time was given to arrange the column of attack, and direct the powerful arm of artillery I had with me to distract their attention and shell the outer stockades. A point of land about five hundred yards distant from the outer works was immediately occupied, and a battery of three mortars and two six-pounders erected under the direction of Captain Kennan and Lieutenants Onslow and Symes, whose exertions enabled it to open in an hour from the time they received the order. Two columns of attack were formed on the right and left banks,—the right under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, and the left under Major Basden,—with orders to attack the stockades situated on their respective banks, and then advance according to circumstances after their reduction.

3. The *Satellite* having grounded as she was coming up, the exertions to get her off delayed the attack until five o'clock, when the steam vessel arrived singly, and immediately proceeded in advance, and anchored between the two stockades, the boats advancing a little in her rear, when the attack was immediately made. The enemy fired from both their positions, but deserted them the moment the troops landed to storm them. The right column (which I joined from the steam-boat as it was pulling for the shore) and the left advanced by their respective banks. The Thantabain creek was forded by my personal order with the column under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, and the branch of the river leading to Yanganchynyah still interposing, no time was lost in re-embarking the troops and pushing them to attack the main stockade, the last hope of the enemy. It was found deserted, the Burmese having left it by both flanks, and our day's operations were crowned with complete success by half-past six o'clock. These objects, I am truly happy to add, have been effected with the loss, naval and military, of only two men, which I attribute to the enemy having been completely distracted and panic-struck by the fire of the mortars on their outworks, and to the rapidity with which the gallant combined force advanced from one position to the other until the main point was in our possession. The rockets were of the most essential service, and I consider them as one of the most formidable weapons to make use of against the Burmese. The enemy, whose force is estimated at between four thousand and five thousand men, were commanded by the Kee-Woongee, who is reported to have left the outer stockades as the troops landed.

4. The alacrity, zeal and courage manifested by the officers and men, collectively and individually, I beg to bring to your notice in the strongest terms. I trust also I may be allowed to express in the warmest way the obligations I am under to Captain Alexander and Captain Chads of the Royal Navy, for the invaluable assistance I derived from the known experience and judgment of those gallant officers. To Brigadier Mallet, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, second-in-command of this column, I am particularly indebted for the assistance I received from him. To Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, 47th Regiment, and Major Basden, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, who, as I before stated, conducted the two columns to the attack, I wish to offer my strong acknowledgments for the gallantry and zeal they displayed in leading them. To Captain Steel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was with me reconnoitring, I am much indebted for his judicious assistance, and beg to recommend him to your notice as a most active and enterprising officer. My best thanks

are due to Captains Ker and Laurie, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and the whole of the staff of the Madras Division were most anxious to display their zeal for the service. To Brigade-Major Sadlier and Captain Wainwright, of the 47th Regiment, and Lieutenant Wilson, of the 13th, who are on my personal staff, I return my warm acknowledgments for their activity and zeal. To Captain Kennan, who commanded the artillery, every praise is due, and he speaks of Lieutenants Symes and Onslow as having been eminently useful under his orders. The practice of the portion of the Rocket Troop we had on board the steamboat under Lieutenant Paton was excellent, and materially aided the operations of this evening, and I beg to bring that officer strongly to your notice. I have requested permission from Captain Alexander to express my obligations to Lieutenant Smith, of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, for the gallantry and judgment with which he has always conducted the light division of boats, and I take leave to bring him to your particular notice. He has mentioned to me that he has derived great assistance from Lieutenants Keele and Kellet, of the Royal Navy. Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet has reported to me in the strongest terms the exertions of his Brigade-Major, Captain Young, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

5. The stockade of Panlang is one of the best I have seen, and by cutting off, which I have done, two-thirds of it, and running a work across it, I have rendered the remainder a post of considerable strength, and flanked as it will be by the *Satellite*, fully equal to repel any attack and keep open the communication of the river. The exertions required to get off the *Satellite*, and for the formation of this post, with the reconnoitring party it was necessary to send to ascertain the depth of each branch of the river leading to the Irrawaddy, have necessarily delayed us here for some days, but we shall move to-morrow by the one leading to Yanganchynyah.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton, Commanding the Water Column, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces, &c., &c., &c., dated on the Flotilla, near Youngyoung, the 9th March 1825.

I do myself the honour to report to you the operations and progress of the column under my command since the date of my last despatch, the 24th ultimo.

2. On the 25th of February the flotilla proceeded to Muzlee, about ten miles from Panlang, up the branch of the river leading to Yanganchynyah. Information was this day received

that the light and advance divisions had the evening before taken up a position in the river Irrawaddy, commanding the entrance of the branch leading to Panlang. The report received was that the passage, though extremely intricate, might be made good. The following morning, the 26th, we were enabled to proceed to Talynda, the distance estimated to be eighteen miles from the last anchorage. Here commenced the shallows, and the heavier vessels grounded. On the 27th it was found necessary to unload the steam-vessel and gun-schooners, for which purpose boats were allotted, and the remainder of the flotilla joined the advance division in the Irrawaddy. I proceeded on the 28th to reconnoitre, and first came in contact with the enemy at Young-young, about ten miles above our position. They occupied the left bank of the river as we advanced, and appeared to be an outpost from Donabyo, the white pagoda of which was visible about ten miles higher up the river. The right bank was deserted, except by a few Carrians.

3. The whole of the flotilla, except those employed in assisting the heavy vessels through the shallows and over the bar, were directed to proceed and occupy the position reconnoitred the day before. When they had advanced about half-way, it was discovered that the enemy had occupied a post on the right bank, and pushed on thirteen war-boats. The latter were driven away by the boats of the light division, while a few men of the 89th Regiment were landed, who dispersed the former, killing some and taking one prisoner, at the expense of four men slightly wounded. The flotilla occupied the position pointed out, resting their left upon an island, which here divides the river. Two six-pounders were placed upon the point, completely commanding the space between the island and the left bank, which is about one-third of the whole width of the river, and giving us free intercourse with the right bank.

4. The last of the vessels having arrived on the evening of the 5th instant, the flotilla got under weigh early on the morning of the 6th, and took up a position about two miles below Donabyo, while I proceeded with Captain Alexander, Royal Navy, in front, to reconnoitre. It was evident that the enemy had prepared to receive us below his position, having a succession of formidable stockades, commencing at the pagoda and continued increasing in strength, until completed by the main work, which is lofty, upon a very commanding site, surrounded by a deep *abattis* with all the customary defences. The guns appeared to be numerous, and the garrison were seen in crowds upon all the works. At half-past one o'clock, P.M., I sent by the prisoner taken on the 1st a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender the place, giving one hour for a reply, which arrived at half-past three. It contained

a civil but decided refusal to accede to the proposed terms. A party of 160 men of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, covered by the light division and some row-boats, had been prepared to land on the right bank to reconnoitre a point opposite to the main stockade, which was in possession of some men belonging to war-boats that were lying under cover of the bank of the river. This party was immediately advanced, some of the war-boats retired under the guns on the opposite side, where they were unassailable, and the object of the reconnaissance was completely gained. During the time that our boats were in progress, and while lying at the point, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from about thirty pieces of cannon, many of heavy calibre. The precision with which they were directed gave a colouring of truth to the report that the chief, Bandula, had been for some time practising his artillery. The range had been well ascertained, and the river was commanded all across. The point is well adapted for a battery of heavy mortars; an island above the main stockade would be available for the same purpose, and, by attacking on that side, the necessity of previously carrying the lower stockades would be obviated. This was the plan of attack I was most anxious to adopt. The objections to it are as follow:—In consequence of your short despatch of the 2nd instant from Sarawah, and to supply the wants of the column under my command, I despatched, on the 5th, eight flat boats to Panlang, to bring provisions for both columns. This entailed upon us the absolute necessity of maintaining the command of the river between Donabyo and that post, or hazarding the capture of a convoy upon which the success of the whole campaign will depend. The column you did me the honour to place under my command was originally composed of 750 bayonets (European), exclusive of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Panlang; of these twenty-five men were left to guard the armed transport *Satellite*, about twenty-five more were sick, a proportion less than I could have expected, and small guards are required for the different boats, leaving me about 660 bayonets disposable for the attack of a strong place, the garrison of which is nowhere estimated at less than twelve hundred men, well furnished with artillery and muskets. It is obvious that this small force could not be separated. Upon consulting with Captain Alexander whether, if I passed the position, for the purpose of attacking above it, he could keep open the river below us, it was his opinion that one-half of the force would be requisite for this important purpose. Your despatch from Lain, of the 24th ultimo, depending upon me for the conquest of this position, devolved upon me the necessity of making the attempt, and I had no option but that of landing

below the whole of the works, and attacking them in succession, while the flotilla defended the river.

5. Preparations were accordingly made to commence with the pagoda stockade, and at sunrise on the 7th instant 500 bayonets were disembarked one mile below the pagoda. The men were formed in two columns of equal strength, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, 47th, and Major Basden, 89th Regiment; two six-pounders were landed under Captain Kennan, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant Paton, of the Bengal Artillery, had charge of a small rocket battery. Both columns were led with unexampled steadiness, while at proper ranges a steady fire was opened from the guns and rocket battery. All were exposed to a heavy fire, which was kept up by the enemy to the last with a perseverance and spirit that has been seldom evinced by the Burmahs. The gorges of this strong work were narrow, and completely occupied by the gallant troops, who were forcing an entrance which, when made good, left the enemy, who are reported to have been three thousand men, no alternative but a passage over their own formidable defences. They were overtaken in the last *abattis*, where they stood to fire until closed upon by the troops inside, and checked by others who had run round outside in search of an entrance to the body of the work. The dead, the wounded, and the panic-struck fell in one common heap in and close about the *abattis*, and when I state that of the two latter two hundred and eighty were brought in prisoners, I cannot estimate the loss of the enemy in this affair at less than four hundred and fifty men. Ours was about twenty killed and wounded.

6. The second defence is about five hundred yards from the pagoda stockade, and the same distance from the main work, from which it is distinct, though commanded by it. For the immediate reduction of this place two more six-pounders, four 5½-inch mortars and a fresh supply of rockets were brought up, and placed in position at a house in advance of the captured work. The enemy kept close, inducing the supposition that he intended to reserve his strength for the large stockade. When it was presumed that a sufficient impression had been made from the batteries, two hundred men, under the command of Captain Rose, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, advanced in two parties to the storm. A destructive fire was immediately commenced from all parts of the face of the work, which caused the columns to diverge to the right of the point of attack, and get into a ditch, described to be filled with spikes, and scarped so as to expose it to the fire of the work. All who presented themselves were knocked down, and here I regret to say that Captain

Rose, who had received one wound, fell by a second shot while persevering in the attack and shewing a gallant example to his troops. Captain Cannon, also of the 89th, a brave and deserving officer, was killed; others were wounded, and the loss in men extremely heavy. The party was at length directed to retire. The two 8-inch mortars and four light twelve-pounders from the gun-boats were landed to increase the battery. The enemy strengthened the work, and towards evening brought more heavy guns into play. It became necessary after our day's loss, of which a return is enclosed, to consider what would be the ultimate result of the operations, and although I feel confident that I could have carried the second work, it would have been with a further loss, which would prevent an attempt upon the main stockade, and I should have been either left in a position exposed to one of superior strength, or have to relinquish the post after winning it at a great sacrifice. There was another alternative; and with much regret, the conviction that I should thus best forward the service induced me to adopt the measure of re-embarking and occupying a position until I could receive a reinforcement. The guns and stores of every description were re-shipped, and after spiking the enemy's cannon and destroying the numerous *jinjals* and other arms which had been taken, the troops marched out steadily at two o'clock A. M., on the 8th instant, and embarked with perfect regularity without any description of loss.

7. The wounded among the prisoners were dressed by our surgeons, and as they would prove only an incumbrance, the whole were permitted in the evening to go where they pleased. None of the prisoners expressed a wish to return to Donabyo, but they generally retired to villages to the southward.

8. The gallantry and perseverance displayed by the troops, the cheerfulness with which they underwent the labour of bringing up heavy mortars and artillery, deserve that I should mention them to you in the most favourable terms. To Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet, and the officers of every arm, to those of the general and personal staff, I am much indebted for their unabated exertions throughout this arduous day. To Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue and Major Basden I beg to draw your attention in the strongest way, for the able manner and gallant style in which they conducted their respective columns to the points of attack at the pagoda stockade.

9. The flotilla has dropped to Young-young, and occupied the strong position from which it moved on the 6th instant. I have

directed the wounded to be conveyed to Rangoon, and have taken advantage of the opportunity to direct a further supply of provisions to be sent when the boats return.

P. S.—A return of captured ordnance, &c., &c., &c., is herewith enclosed.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Brigadier-General W. Cotton, C.B., at the attack on the stockades at Donabyo, on the 7th March 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.							Wounded.								Missing.			Total.	Remarks.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Sea-lascars.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Sea-lascars.	Gun-lascars.	Bhisties.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.		
Bengal Horse Artillery (Rocket Troop).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
Bengal Artillery	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...		1	...		...	1		...	...	3	
Madras „	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	..	...	..		7	
Madras Pioneers	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	4	
47th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	3	...		...	...		...	18	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	
89th „ ...	2	...	1	...	8	..	..	3	...	1	...	52	...	...	.	..	...	...	1	68	
1st Madras European Regiment	...	...	...	...	1	...		.	..	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11	
H. M. S. *Arachne*	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	
H. C. S. *Teignmouth.*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	2	
H. C.'s gun-boats	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1		...	...	..	9	..	...	...	...	...	..	11	
Total ...	2	...	1	..	13	1	1	4	..	1	1	90	3	9	1	1	...	...	1	29	
Grand Total ...	18							110									1				

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

89th Foot.—Captains R. C. Rose and C. Cannon.

WOUNDED.

89th Foot.—Lieutenants W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie.

H. C.'s gun-boat *Amherst.*—Mr. A. F. Derby.

(Signed) J. KER, *Captain,*
Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores captured and destroyed in the fortified post in advance of Donabyo on the 7th March 1825, by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Cotton.

	6-prs.	4-prs.	Jinjals.	Total.	Remarks.
Iron guns mounted on the works ...	4	2	58	64	Destroyed.
Total ...	4	2	58	64	

A very considerable quantity of round and grape thrown into the river; the number could not be exactly ascertained. About 5 cwt. of powder destroyed, and several thousand rounds of musket and *jinjal* ammunition; 360 muskets destroyed; 630 spears destroyed, and a great number of entrenching tools of various descriptions.

(Signed) T. Y. B. KENNAN, *Captain,*
Commanding Artillery.

THE land column, as already related, started from Rangoon on the 13th February; on the 17th it arrived at Mophi, where three thousand of the enemy, under Maha Thilwa, made a feeble show of opposition; on the 22nd at Lyn; and on the 2nd March at Tharawa on the Irrawadi. It was not until the 11th March, when he had reached Yuadit, twenty-six miles beyond Tharawa, that Sir Archibald Campbell heard of the repulse of Brigadier-General Cotton at Donabyo. He immediately retraced his steps to Tharawa, at which place, with much difficulty,

owing to scanty means, he crossed over to the right bank of the river with his whole force, and on the 18th arrived at Henzada. Here he halted two days, collecting carriage, and during this interval he detached a force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin to attack a Burmese force under the late Governor of Bassein, which was posted a few miles off; the Burmese fled precipitately, and sustained but little loss.

Resuming his march, Sir Archibald Campbell arrived before Donabyo on the 25th, opened communication with the water column, and set on foot vigorous measures for the reduction of the Burmese stronghold. The rocket and mortar batteries opened fire on the 1st of April, and that same day the enemy's General, Maha Bandula, was killed by either a shell or a rocket. With him the spirit of resistance of the garrison died, and next day the place was in our possession.

The following reports and despatches contain the details of these transactions:—

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Lyne, the 23rd February 1825.

My letter of the 12th instant would inform you of the immediate advance of the different columns composing the small field force from the army under my command. The land column, under my own immediate orders, arrived here yesterday, a distance from Rangoon, by the road, of fifty-nine miles, without having met the slightest opposition, although a strong division of the enemy, under Maha Thilwah, waited our approach in the old Talian fort at Mophie, until I had actually made my disposition for attack, when it broke and dispersed into a close jungle in the rear. The Carian inhabitants of the country through which we have passed have viewed the expulsion of the Burmese with much satisfaction; they have received us with kindness and friendship; their ruined villages and fields laid waste convince me they must be sincerely happy at the change; and I have endeavoured to confirm the hope of peace they entertain by a proclamation, which has already procured us some assistance in rice, road-making, and slaughter buffaloes.

I have not heard directly from Brigadier-General Cotton since I left Rangoon, but prisoners inform me Panlang has been taken with great ease, the Kee-Woongee and his troops retiring

before my marine column upon Donabyo. There, by all accounts, the whole Burmese force still remains, with what intention I cannot understand; for by all the rules of modern warfare, the position at Donabyo is turned the instant I reach the Irrawaddy either at Saraoo or Naugur. The intervention of a broad and rapid stream, with the want of pontoons, will necessarily prevent me from deriving the full advantage my situation would otherwise give me; but I shall at least prevent the Burmese army from crossing to the left bank of the river in sufficient time to cover Prome. I do not, of course, expect to reach that point without some fighting; but, to the best of my information, there is nothing now in my front that could materially impede my progress.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, No. 38, dated Head-Quarters, Tharawa, the 3rd March 1825.

I have the honour to inform you that I yesterday reached Sarawa on the Irrawaddy, a distance from Rangoon of one hundred and twelve miles, without having lost one man either by sickness or otherwise; and I have great pleasure in adding the troops continue uncommonly healthy and capable of undergoing much fatigue.

2. I have a letter from Brigadier-General Cotton of the 24th ultimo, informing me that Panlang was taken on the 19th, without loss, and I have every reason to hope the Brigadier-General is by this time close in front of Donabyo, where the Bandula and his army still remain. My information leads me strongly to suspect he has no intention of defending his present position, and that he will in all probability merely go through the form of firing a few shots upon the arrival of the marine column in front of Donabyo. There I completely command the navigation of the Irrawaddy, and, unless the Burman fleet finds shelter in some arm of the river hitherto unknown to me, I look forward to crippling most severely whatever squadron the Bandula may now have under his command.

3. Prome is eight short marches in advance, and I will lose no time in reaching that important point. I trust I shall be there on the 15th instant, unless prevented by a resistance on the part of the enemy which I do not contemplate.

4. Of the expedition I sent against Bassein I yet know nothing, and the natives of this part of the country are not even aware of any force having entered Arakan.

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters Camp before Donabyo, the 29th March 1825.

In my last from Sarawa, dated the 3rd instant, I had the honour to report to you my uninterrupted march to that place, and my very early prospect of reaching Prome, if not prevented by a resistance on the part of the enemy at Donabyo, which, from the information I then had, I had little reason to contemplate.

2. On the 7th instant I distinctly heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Donabyo, lasting from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased. I hoped, in consequence, the place had fallen, and the general information of the natives in the course of the night and following day tended to confirm me in that opinion. I, in consequence, continued my forward movement on the 9th, and reached the town of U-au-deet on the 10th, a distance from Sarawa of twenty-six miles.

3. On the morning of the 11th I received a few lines from Brigadier-General Cotton, informing me that the firing of the 7th proceeded from an attack made by him on one of the enemy's outworks at Donabyo, which was in a very gallant style carried with a loss to the enemy of from four hundred to five hundred men killed, wounded and prisoners; but that on pushing on his column for the assault of part of the principal work, he found it too strong for further perseverance, and consequently withdrew his troops, stating that neither he nor Captain Alexander deemed it proper to make any further attack until reinforced or hearing from me, a resolution, from what I have now seen, I fully approve of.

4. My small and inefficient equipment rendering me wholly dependent on the flotilla for supplies, the free and open communication of the Irrawaddy necessarily formed an object of primary importance, and, not wishing to leave the key of all my future operations subject to any further contingency, I at once resolved to return with my whole column to assist in the reduction of a place apparently possessing every advantage that the skill, art and labour of an ingenious people could bestow upon it.

5. During the night of the 11th I commenced my march back to Sarawa, where a most difficult and arduous task awaited me, the passage of the Irrawaddy, with from ten to fifteen small canoes as our only means of crossing. The zeal and exertion of the heads of departments and commanding officers of corps, with

the cheerful assistance of every soldier, lightened all our labours, and on the morning of the 18th I had the pleasure of seeing my whole force on the west bank of the river.

6. By great labour in making roads, &c., I reached this place on the 25th instant, and on the 27th opened a communication with the marine column.* We are now night and day employed in preparations for the reduction of Donabyo. It is commanded by Maha Bandula in person, and the garrison is rated at fifteen thousand fighting men; of these ten thousand are musketeers.

7. Herewith I enclose Brigadier-General Cotton's report to me of his late operations, † and I have also the honour to forward you a despatch from Major Sale,‡ acquainting me with the annexation of the province of Bassein to our other conquests in this quarter, which has deprived the enemy of all his maritime possessions from Cape Negrais to Tenasserim. I hourly expect the junction of Major Sale's detachment with this force.

A full statement of the proceedings of the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces serving with the army in Ava under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of March 1825.

After the army had taken up its ground in position before the fortified post of Donabyo on the 25th March, and the completion of the camp effected (which occurred about two o'clock P.M.), I, as the Deputy Quartermaster-General, waited on the Commander of the Forces to receive his orders as to endeavouring to open communication with Brigadier-General Cotton's division. Sir Archibald Campbell gave no definite instructions, but desired me to proceed. I accordingly moved out of camp about three o'clock P. M., with the escort specified in the margin, accompanied by Captain Montgomerie, Brigade-Major to the Artillery, who wished to make enquiries of the artillery officers with the division on points of duty.

Fifty troopers, with the usual proportion of non-commissioned officers; one subaltern and fifty rank and file (with the regulated proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers) of the 26th Native Infantry.

2. On proceeding about a mile-and-a-half, we came upon a very heavy high reed jungle, which rendered our progress,

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* See Major Jackson's report, p.p. 309-15.

† See *ante*, p.p. 299-304.

‡ See *ante*, p.p. 293-95.

particularly to the cavalry part of the escort, exceedingly difficult, and obliged us to ascend trees to see that we proceeded in the correct direction. On going about three hundred yards through this kind of ground, we came upon an open spot where there was a field entrenchment of the enemy, evidently extending to the outworks of the principal stockade. On examining this and the ground in advance, which was evidently as difficult, if not more so, to penetrate as that we had already advanced through, and finding the day very considerably advanced, and not knowing exactly how far we might have to travel before we could reach the flotilla, and adverting to the difficulty of finding our way through such a country in the night, should I allow myself to be benighted, I suggested to Captain Montgomerie the expediency of our returning to camp immediately and renewing the attempt early next morning, so that we might have the whole day before us and preclude the possibility of any accident occurring by our being out at night. That officer concurring in opinion with me, we returned to camp. On my arrival I reported the whole of the above particulars to Sir Archibald Campbell, and proposed that the attempt should be made the next morning as soon after daylight as possible. He observed that I had better proceed with a stronger escort, and proposed to send two hundred Europeans from the 38th Foot and one hundred sepoys, leaving it to me to take such escort of cavalry as I might deem advisable. I observed that, from the nature of the country, it would be very desirable to take the three elephants we had in camp, for the purpose of beating down the high reed grass. In this suggestion he was pleased to acquiesce.

3. A little before sunset on the 25th, Sir Archibald Campbell sent for me and gave me a letter for Brigadier-General Cotton, desiring me at the same time to urge in the strongest manner the necessity for a junction of the two columns, particularly as that under his own immediate command was in very great distress for provisions, the whole of which was nearly expended, and the quantity of spirits totally consumed, with the exception of one day's supply. I stated, I think, to the Brigadier-General that no exertion on my part should be wanting to effect the object contemplated, and that I should in the strongest manner point out the very serious evils that were likely to accrue from the slightest delay being allowed to exist in effecting a meeting of the two divisions.

4. Owing to the attack made on the camp about nine o'clock P. M. of the night of the 25th by a large body of the Burmese army, and which kept the troops under arms until midnight, I

did not,—that the men might have as much rest as possible, and with Sir Archibald Campbell's concurrence,—attempt to proceed until seven o'clock A. M. on the 26th, at which hour the escort as per margin was under arms, and about half-past seven o'clock we moved off in rather a heavy fog, with the elephants leading, keeping a little more inland from the road followed on the 25th. About an hour after we quitted camp, and very nearly at the spot we turned back from on the day we were observed from the large stockade, the fog having partially cleared up, a few shots were fired at us about 9 o'clock from the entrenchment above adverted to. We had a belt of extremely thick reed jungle continuing, upon a rough estimate, about one thousand yards, with a low wood jungle on the inland side from the stockade. After penetrating this belt, we came upon rather an open spot, which gave a more clear and perfect view of the White Pagoda and stockade that had been carried by Brigadier-General Cotton's division on the 7th March. This was crowded with men,—indeed, to a ridiculous extent, and had the appearance of a perfect beehive. As we debouched from the reed grass, the strength of the escort became perfectly distinct to the occupiers of the above post, and one or two guns were fired, but were evidently loaded with only blank cartridge. I considered them more as signal guns to the great stockade. After crossing a small, dry *nullah*, with a little brushwood jungle on its banks running in a line almost due east from the pagoda, we came upon a fine open place, and had not proceeded far, when the masts of the vessels of the flotilla became distinctly open to view. We were now for the first time positively aware of the exact situation of Brigadier-General Cotton's division, and proceeded accordingly in a direct line across the plain to our leading marks, and gained the bank of the river opposite the boats about ten o'clock. Almost immediately on my reaching the verge of the stream, I met Brigadier-General Cotton and the Deputy Adjutant-General. I dismounted and proceeded with the former on board the steam-boat, and delivered to him the letter I had received from Sir Archibald Campbell. After it had been perused, I urged to General Cotton and Captain Alexander the very imperious necessity that existed for a strong effort being made to effect a union with the division under Sir Archibald Campbell, then encamped about a thousand yards to the north of the large stockade, as the provisions of the column were nearly expended, as already stated, and the men having endured very great

1 jemadar and 20 troopers of the Governor-General's Body-Guard.
200 rank and file of H. M.' s38th Foot.
123 rank and file of the 26th and 43rd Regiments, Madras Native Infantry
1 subadar and 20 pioneers.

privations, such as required relief. Captain Chads of His Majesty's ship *Arachne* was present at the time.

5. After a little further desultory conversation, it was determined that an advance should be made on the following day, 27th March. Matters having thus been arranged with Brigadier-General Cotton, I went to the *Emma*, gun-vessel, and consulted on different subjects with Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, the Deputy Adjutant-General to the force. In the course of conversation it was stated that an increase to my escort had been proposed. I disclaimed the necessity for anything of the kind, considering it fully adequate to every purpose in a country where we could act.

6. Things having been thus settled, and the men of the escort having refreshed themselves, and the European portion of it having received an extra dram, I prepared, about half-past one o'clock, to return. While in this act, Captain Montgomerie came to me, and mentioned that he regretted having omitted to mention to me that a signal had been previously concerted between Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson and himself, under the sanction of Sir Archibald Campbell, to be fired on our communication with Brigadier-General Cotton being effected. This was accordingly made known to the latter officer by me, and we prepared to move off on our return to camp.

7. After leaving the river-side, about ten minutes, the above signal was fired, and a movement made by a part of the flotilla to draw off the attention of the enemy from our line of march. We pursued the same line of road nearly, keeping somewhat more inland than on advancing. On arriving opposite the White Pagoda stockade not a soul was to be seen, and the most perfect silence prevailed. I at the time observed to some officers near me,—I do not at present exactly recollect who,—that there was something in store for us from the absence of the great body of the Burmese force from that stockade.

8. We proceeded steadily forward, and as we approached the high reed grass the elephants took the advance with three European soldiers on each, the leading section following in single file, the remainder of the party coming up in succession. When we had proceeded about three hundred yards to a spot where the reed jungle was less thick, and we had to go through a patch of confused woody jungle, on the elephants entering this a fire was opened upon them, and they, naturally becoming alarmed, turned immediately to the right-about, which caused a momentary confusion; but the *mahouts* got the command of them, and took them to the rear a short distance. The firing increasing all round us, the front section was formed, and Captain Wilson, of His Majesty's 38th, who commanded the party, came to me and asked

me what I wished to be done. I replied,—"to advance of course." He then observed that the ground in our front towards our camp was exceedingly strong, and that a great deal of reed jungle yet remained to get through, and that we could not, situated as we were, judge of the enemy's strength, particularly should he have lined the entrenchments we had crossed over in the morning, and that he thought the best plan to be adopted would be to retire back upon the flotilla. My answer was,—"As you do not think we are strong enough to force our passage to camp, we had better retreat." Accordingly the first section maintained its ground, and we went to the right-about. Fortunately for us the enemy's fire opened upon us before our rear sections had entered the reed grass, and on its opening they formed on the plain on the outside, and as the party retired formed a front to the right and left of the road.

9. When we had got fairly clear of the jungle, the party was halted, and a front shewn to the enemy; the elephants, followers, &c., got together. A fire was kept up on us, but no attempt made to advance, except two or three of their *jinjal* elephants, but they never came nearer than four or five hundred yards.

10. As a return to the flotilla had been determined on, I considered it useless keeping the men unnecessarily out in the sun, particularly as the enemy exhibited no diposition to attack us on the more open ground. I therefore directed the column to proceed. The enemy advanced as we did with some Cassay horse, which now for the first time shewed themselves. They made a demonstration of endeavouring to gain the *nulla*, already adverted to, running inland from the White Pagoda stockade, and thereby harrass the party while crossing it. A couple of sections were pushed forward, and succeeded in defeating their object.

11. Thus we proceeded, halting occasionally, and shewing front to the enemy, to very little purpose certainly, until we reached the river, the enemy not attempting to follow us after getting fairly out of shot of the pagoda stockade.

12. On seeing Brigadier-General Cotton, I mentioned to him what had occurred, and he asked me what I intended doing. I answered I should wait and bivouac on the bank during the night, if he would give me a protecting picquet, as my party had had a severe day's work. He remarked he thought that the more prudent plan would be to cross the whole party over to the left bank, as any attempt to return to camp by the route I had pursued would be attended, in all probability, with similar results, particularly as the advance of part of the flotilla was to be made

in the morning, and he himself to proceed up the left bank with a party and two guns.

13. Seeing the advantage of the Brigadier-General's suggestion, I requested steps might be taken for crossing the whole party; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, kindly undertook to superintend the crossing during my absence, having gone on towards the *Emma*, gun-vessel, to refresh myself after the fatigues of the day, having been up the greater part of the night before. By sunset every man of the party had left the right bank, together with the horses and elephants.

14. During the evening Colonel Tidy suggested to me that it would be better for me to proceed up the river in the *Emma*, allowing the escort to proceed with Captain Wilson, as, my having seen the river up abreast of the main stockade, I might be of great assistance to the master of that vessel in pointing out what I might conceive to be the best channel for a vessel of her draught of water.

15. I immediately agreed to do so, particularly when I thought my compliance would be attended with advantage to the public service.

16. About eight o'clock A.M. on the 27th March, having a tolerably steady breeze from the south-west, though rather scanty sail was made on the *Emma*, and the anchor hove up at about the same time, the steamboat, with Captains Alexander and Chads of the Royal Navy on board, prepared to move, with the *Tom Tough* on her larboard side and some other boats in tow, the light cutters and other men-of-war boats leading the van. Brigadier-General Cotton had proceeded earlier in the morning to the post he intended to occupy.

17. About nine o'clock the usual morning fog began to clear up, and the works of the stockades were seen, well manned. Shortly after, as we approached the works, a heavy but ill-directed fire was opened upon us, which was answered by the rockets from the steamboat and shells from the *Tom Tough*, the distance yet being too great for the carronades of the *Emma* being used with any effect. We thus proceeded until we got abreast of the river face of the great stockade, when the firing increased, and was somewhat better. The guns of the *Emma* were now become useful, and they were well served by the boats' crew of the *Moira*, transport, attached to the Commander of the Forces. While the vessels were proceeding up, I observed a battery had opened to enfilade the river face on the left of our camp and in advance, and that on the left bank had opened its fire. About one o'clock

everything ceased, and the vessels were safely anchored in the stream opposite the British camp.

* * * *

(Signed) J. N. JACKSON, *Major*,
Depy. Quartermaster-Genl.

P. S.—From subsequent information, it was ascertained that the Burmese force that made the attack on the party consisted of—

800 foot,
100 horse, and
15 *jinjal* elephants.

(Signed) J. N. JACKSON.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Donabyo, the 2nd April 1825.

My despatch of the 29th ultimo would inform you of my arrival in front of Donabyo, as well as of my motives for having retraced my steps to that place. I have now the honour to acquaint you that the fort and different redoubts fell into our hands this morning with all the ordnance, stores, depots, &c., &c., having been evacuated and abandoned by the enemy in the course of last night; and it affords me great satisfaction to add that this important point has been gained with a very trifling loss on our part.

2. I found the fort of Donabyo much too extensive to be surrounded by my small force, and although fully aware of the great importance of every hour of the declining season of military operations, I preferred the loss of time to the loss of lives, and resolved to take advantage of our means and science in the reduction of the place. I, in consequence, ordered some heavy guns and mortars to be brought up and landed, and, with much laborious exertion on the part of all employed, our mortar and enfilading batteries were opened yesterday, and the breaching batteries had just commenced their fire at daylight this morning, when the enemy's small rear-guard was discovered in full retreat towards the jungle. The place was immediately taken possession of, and in addition to the long list of guns, &c., found on the works, we have taken granaries and depots of grain sufficient for

the consumption of this force for many months. All the wounded and sick found in the place join with the deserters who have come in in positively asserting the death of Maha Bandula, and from the circumstantial manner in which the story is told by all, I can have no doubt of the fact. He is said to have been killed by a rocket while going his rounds yesterday morning, and no entreaty of the other chiefs could prevail upon the already panic-struck garrison to remain longer together. They have fled through the jungle in the direction of Lamina, and I have reason to hope few of them will again appear in arms against us.

3. During the siege the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our line, but were on all occasions quickly repulsed. In one of these sorties a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies: seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank; I directed the Body-Guard, under Captain Sneyd, to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely; mixing boldly with the elephants, they shot their riders off their backs, and finally drove the whole back into the fort. On this occasion I also observed the energy and activity of the Bengal Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop, under Captains Graham and Lumsden, as very conspicuous.

4. The unremitting zeal and activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson and Captain Grant, commanding officers of artillery and engineers, during a most trying period, merit my peculiar notice, and their skill and attention in carrying on the approaches before this place reflect upon them the highest credit.

5. I now beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to Captain Alexander, C.B., His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, senior naval officer and commanding the flotilla, for his hearty and cordial co-operation on all occasions since we have served together, and for his very great exertion on the present occasion in bringing up stores and provisions.

6. Since we have been before Donabyo, eleven of the enemy's larger class war-boats have been captured by our advanced boats under his own immediate orders, making, with others evacuated by their crews, thirty-eight first-rate war-boats now in our possession; and I have every reason to think that only five of the large squadron the enemy had stationed at this place have succeeded in escaping.

7. A vast number of other boats of an excellent description have also fallen into our hands.

8. In the course of to-morrow part of my force will be again in motion towards Prome.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in the operations before Donabyo from the 25th of March to the 1st of April 1825.

DONABYO, *the 2nd April 1825.*

Corps, &c.	KILLED.									WOUNDED.										MISSING.	Total.	Remarks.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.	Syces.	Elephant coolies.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants and havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Seamen.	Lascars.	Syces.	Bhisties.	Mahouts.	Elephant coolies.	Quartermaster's establishment.	Hospital servants.		
Bengal Horse Artillery	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	8	Two horses killed, and two wounded.
Madras Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
1st Battalion Madras Pioneers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Governor-General's Body-Guard.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Three horses killed, and three wounded.
2nd Battalion 1st Foot (Royals)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
38th Foot ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	16	
41st ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
47th ,, ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	14	
89th ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
1st Madras European Regiment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
26th Madras Native Infantry.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
43rd Madras Native Infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Flotilla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	35	1	5	1	1	2	1	4	1		
																							66	Five horses killed, and five wounded.
Grand Total ..	10									55												1		

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Madras Artillery.—Lieutenant G. F. Symes, *severely.*

47th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Gordon, *severely.*

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Adjt.-General.

GSL

Return of ordnance and military stores captured at Donabyo by the force under the personal command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., on the 2nd April 1825.

Ordnance.	24-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	8-pounders.	7-pounders.	6-pounders.	5½-pounders.	5-pounders.	4½-pounders.	4-pounders.	3½-pounders.	3-pounders.	2½-pounders.	2-pounders.	1½-pounders.	1-pounders	Totals.	Jinjals.	Remarks.
Brass guns ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	12	3	7	28	..	The whole of the ordnance was mounted on the works.
Iron „ ..	1	1	1	3	2	4	7	5	5	20	7	24	16	12	2	..	110	..	
„ carronades ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Jinjals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	
Total ..	1	2	2	4	2	4	8	6	6	20	7	25	16	24	5	7	139	269	

Grand Total .. 408

A considerable quantity of the undermentioned stores was found, which there has not been time to collect:—

Shot and grape of different sizes, gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, musket balls, pig lead.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. the Arty. with the Expedition.

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Prome, the 6th June 1825.

A day or two before I arrived at Donabyo, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, with a strong detachment of horse, foot and artillery, to make a night attack upon a large body of the enemy about eighteen or twenty miles from Henzada, where the advance of my force then lay. The Lieutenant-Colonel came up with them by daylight, but the vigilance of the enemy saved them from destruction by just having time to break and rush into the jungle as the British advance commenced the attack; as it was, a few of the enemy were killed, about twenty-three made prisoners in arms, and a great many arms, spears, &c., destroyed. Since my arrival here, the same gallant officer has traversed upwards of one hundred miles into the enemy's country at the head of a large detachment. Captain Sneyd has also been actively and beneficially employed from head-quarters.

As soon as Donabyo was captured, Sir Archibald Campbell, leaving a suitable garrison to hold that place, again pushed forward towards Prome, and on the 9th April once more reached Tharawa. On the 20th he was in Tarrip Myo, thirty miles from Prome, and at this place he received a letter from the Prince of Tharawadi, containing proposals for peace. Replying that he was ready to treat, Sir Archibald continued to move forward, and on the 25th occupied Prome without resistance, only in time to save the town from being burnt, the Prince of Tharawadi abandoning the place with his troops and without making any further attempt to enter on negociations for peace.

Soon after the occupation of Prome, Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin was detached in command of a small reconnoitring force to Tonghú, the chief town of the province of Tharawadi. The difficulties of the route and the want of supplies induced Colonel Godwin to stop short before reaching that place. Turning to the left, he visited Miaday, on the Irrawadi, sixty miles above Prome, and returned to the latter place on the 24th, without having seen a single enemy.

The setting in of the rainy season soon after put a stop to further operations.

The following reports and despatches contain the particulars of the movements above alluded to :—

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., Fort William, No. 42, dated Head-Quarters, Sarrawah, the 9th April 1825.

I had the honour of addressing you on the 2nd instant from Donabyo, announcing the occupation of that important place by the troops under my command.

2. It being of the utmost importance that I should again appear on my former line of march on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, I left Donabyo on the night of the 3rd, and arrived with an advanced guard, consisting of His Majesty's 38th and 47th Regiments, opposite to this place on the 7th instant, and, by the

exertions of the boats of His Majesty's Navy, under Lieutenant Smith of His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, sent on by Captain Alexander to superintend the passage of the river, I had these two corps crossed over to Sarrawah in the course of the day. The rest of the force has since been arriving and crossing in succession, and I trust by the day after to-morrow the whole will be over.

3. The enemy's late large force stationed at Donabyo continues dispersing in small bands all over the country. The death of Maha Bandula, as already stated, appears by the concurring testimony of the flying enemy and local authorities most fully confirmed.

4. Notwithstanding the severe duties the force has lately had to perform, its state of health, I am happy to say, is excellent. The heat by day is very oppressive, and the common *pâls* used by European soldiers affords little protection from the sun; but the deserted state of the town and villages has hitherto enabled me to put the troops very generally under cover, and to this I ascribe in a great measure their healthy state. When, however, the inhabitants choose to remain in their houses, I shall take care they are not interfered with in the occupation of them.

5. Brigadier-General Cotton, whom I left at Donabyo for a couple of days, delivered the enclosed report to me yesterday, and many more discoveries in guns, stores, &c., are yet expected to be made.

6. By Brigadier-General Cotton and all the officers embarked on the flotilla the zeal and incessant labour of the navy is mentioned in terms of high admiration, and it affords me much pleasure to forward to you the high and honourable testimony borne by Captain Alexander, senior naval officer with this force, to the meritorious services and exertions displayed by the Hon'ble Company's gun-boats and flotilla.

7. Here I was yesterday joined by Brigadier M'Creagh with the battalion companies of His Majesty's Royal Regiment and the 28th Native Infantry from Rangoon, with the first supply of elephants sent to this force. The second shipment of these animals, twelve in number (one died), under escort of the 30th Madras Native Infantry, I expect will join me in the course of a very few days.

8. These arrivals will prove a most timely aid to our Commissariat Department.

Letter from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces, dated Sarrawah, the 8th April 1825.

In obedience to the commands you did me the honour to leave with me on your moving with the advance of the army on the morning of the 3rd ultimo,* I beg leave to acquaint you that I caused the pagoda and two other outer stockades to be totally destroyed on the 4th, withdrawing by working parties all the guns and *jinjals* that were in the works. A very large quantity of gunpowder blew up in various directions on the stockades being fired. The breastwork has been filled up, which extended on the left flank of the main work. Inventories of stores have been taken, all the muskets broken, and directions given for the cannon to be placed on the bank of the river in park, ready for embarkation, and to be forwarded by return boats to Rangoon when opportunity may occur. I beg to mention that several brass guns have been discovered not included in the report made to you, that were buried, and I received information the day before I quitted Donabyo that guns and stores of every description had been thrown into the tank in the fortress the night they evacuated the place.

2. I have apprised Lieutenant-Colonel Conry of this, with directions immediately to ascertain the point. I have left the Madras European Regiment, with 350 of the 22nd Native Infantry and a detail of artillery, in garrison, which I hope you will approve of, and desired the Lieutenant-Colonel in command to forward with the least possible delay every reinforcement of men and provisions to your army. In order to forward this most essential service, I have left with the Lieutenant-Colonel a sum of money to enable him to pay the boatmen instantly, and also the natives who bring in provisions.

3. I have also, by your instructions, required that every conciliation may be used to the inhabitants, and I have no hesitation in saying I am confident he will find every supply willingly brought.

Letter from Captain T. Alexander, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated on board Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Diana," off Tharawa, the 9th April 1825.

The conduct of the Hon'ble Company's Flotilla I have the honour to command has been such as to merit my warmest praise.

---

* Meaning 3rd *instant*.

Their hardships, privations, and fatigue for the last six weeks have been borne with cheerfulness, and their conduct against the enemy's works and war-boats steady and creditable.

2. The officers commanding divisions of gun-boats and vessels, as below, have my best thanks, particularly Captain Finucane, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, whose zeal and activity have always been conspicuous.

3. I request you will be pleased to recommend these officers to the favourable attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council :—

GUN-BOATS.

1st Division.

Captain G. T. Finucane, His Majesty's 14th Regiment.

2nd Division.

Lieutenant Laughton, Bombay Marine.

3rd Division.

Lieutenant Rowband, Bombay Marine.

4th Division.

Mr. Lindguist, Bengal Marine.

5th Division.

Mr. Hutton, Bengal Marine.

GUN VESSELS.

Swift.
Sulkea Packet.
Elizabeth.
Saugor.
Tyger.
Emma.
Powerful. }
Tom Tough. } Mortar vessels.

* * *

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, dated Turrip Mein, the 20th April 1825.

My advance from Donabyo to this place (thirty miles from Prome) has been made without opposition or annoyance of any kind on the part of the enemy, and if I except the totally deserted state of the country and the consequent difficulty of obtaining

supplies of any kind, our line of march on this bank of the Irrawaddy is yet unmarked by any act of hostility since we left Rangoon.

Prome is reported fortified, and said to be occupied by a large force, but in every way so much dispirited that I trust, either by treaty or force of arms, to take possession of the place without much difficulty.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Smelt at Rangoon my accounts are most satisfactory. The chiefs of Syriam and Dallah had voluntarily come in and made their submission. Others were expected to follow their example, and reports, although unsupported by positive authority, state that the Siamese army is again in march towards Martaban, having only been recalled in consequence of an apprehended insurrection in some part of Siam.

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, the 26th April 1825.

On the 24th instant, I arrived with the head of my column in the neighbourhood of Shuidain-Mew, eight miles from this place, and concerted measures with Captain Alexander, commanding the flotilla, for attacking Prome on the following day. I have, however, the honour to inform you that the enemy did not await our advance, but retired during the night, apparently in the greatest confusion, and I yesterday morning took possession of the place without firing a shot, the enemy leaving in the different works about one hundred pieces of artillery and extensive granaries well filled with grain. The surrounding hills were generally fortified to their very summits, and commanded our advance, presenting a position of a very formidable appearance, and, in reality, so naturally strong that ten thousand steady soldiers could have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. The stockade itself is complete, and great labour must have been bestowed upon it; indeed, both in materials and workmanship it surpasses anything we have hitherto seen in the country.

2. The town was on fire when we entered it, but whether intentionally so, or by accident, I cannot ascertain. One whole quarter has been completely reduced to ashes, and with it, I regret to say, much grain has also perished.

3. The inhabitants are coming in in great numbers, and even chiefs of the towns and villages are now suing for passes of protection. They appear highly delighted in being relieved from a state of oppressive tyranny, that either compelled them to take

up arms in a hopeless cause or drove them into the jungles with their families to lead a life of wretchedness and want.

Return of ordnance and military stores captured at Prome on the 25th April 1825 by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c.

Ordnance.	12-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	5-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3½-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	2½-Pounders.	2-Pounders.	1½-Pounders.	1-Pounders.	Total.	Remarks.
Iron guns ...	2	2	5	3	12	1	18	1	26	9	10	89	
Brass guns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	12	
Total ...	2	2	5	3	12	1	19	1	33	13	10	101	

N. B.—About 1,050 shot of sizes, including 200 English shot, and 500 lbs. of lead.

CAMP PROME, *The 25th April 1825.* } (Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. the Arty. with the Expedition.*

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, the 2nd May 1825.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, another instance of the zeal and judgment with which Captain Alexander, commanding the flotilla, has uniformly co-operated with me on this service, and another proof, if any such were wanting, of the gallantry, spirit, and enterprise displayed on all occasions by that part of His Majesty's Navy serving on this expedition.

2. It has now been proved to me, beyond a doubt, that strong reinforcements in troops and thirty pieces of cannon were within a short march of Prome when I took possession of it. These troops have now very generally dispersed, and the guns taken by the men-of-war's boats are, no doubt, part of those intended for the defence of this place.

3. Prince Sarrawaddy is retiring direct upon the capital with the remnant of his people; desolation marks his track, and the meanest cottage does not escape the incendiary's torch. Prompt and decisive measures alone saved Prome from the general conflagration and its inhabitants from a wretched fate. They, with their *Muski* (civil governor) at their head, have very

generally returned to their houses and received the kindest reception; nor shall the proud characteristic of our country be forgotten, in extending shelter and protection to the suffering families that have been wantonly exposed to the inclemency of an approaching monsoon, by the barbarous policy of their own countrymen.

Letter from Captain T. Alexander, His Majesty's Ship "Alligator," Commanding in the river Irrawaddy, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated on board Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Diana," off Prome, the 2nd May 1825.

I have great satisfaction in informing you that the light division of men-of-war boats, under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinson of His Majesty's Ship *Liffey* (whom I sent to reconnoitre up the river on the 27th ultimo), returned last night, having succeeded, after a long chase, in capturing and destroying five of the enemy's large war-boats, pulling from fifty to sixty oars, with their arms and ammunition, and bringing down three others with their guns, &c., as also a boat laden with thirteen guns of different calibres, *jinjals*, five hundred and twenty spears, and destroying the same number.

2. This service has been performed under the greatest fatigue from the great strength of the current, which kept the boats under a heavy fire from five hundred musketeers and fifty horse under the command of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, who was retreating near the left bank near Toundam, destroying the villages, grain, and boats of every description. The capture of the war-boats liberated three thousand boats and canoes, with families, they were driving before them; and all the people claimed protection and returned with Lieutenant Wilkinson, many of which are lying on the opposite side of the river, waiting for passes to their villages below.

3. I am happy to state this service has been performed without a casualty; four of the enemy were found killed, as the boats returned. The boats got up to Meeaday, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles; at some of the rapids they did not pull a boat's length in an hour.

P.S.—Three large boats, laden with rice, salt and paddy, are among the captured vessels brought down; also the jolly-boat of the *Bannerman*, transport, and a lascar belonging to her captured at Rangoon.

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., Fort William, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, the 9th May 1825.

It affords me the utmost satisfaction to acquaint you that perfect tranquility exists in this part of the country, and the reinforcements that were on the road from Ava for the defence of this place have retraced their steps with the utmost precipitance; nor am I aware of any force of the enemy being now betwixt me and the capital.

2. The inhabitants of Prome are returning from the jungles in vast numbers, and I trust soon to see a plentiful bazar established. The governors of the surrounding districts are also coming in to offer their submission and placing themselves and their districts under our protection. One has already given me up nine elephants belonging to the State, and I am promised by the same person ten more. Another has brought me in five guns, some *jinjals*, and a few muskets; and all make fair promises of affording me every aid in their power. I have therefore little doubt of being able to keep my troops well supplied. They are already pretty generally under cover, and I very soon hope to have that essential comfort completed. The weather has been bad for the last week, and to all appearance the monsoon has commenced, and at a much earlier period than usual.

3. We have suffered some small loss in the river by the oversetting and immediate sinking (in a heavy squall) of two of the gun flotilla, the *Sophia* and the *Swift*, the former loaded with native provisions, and the latter with ordnance and stores; but I am not without hopes that some of the latter may yet be recovered. The crews were all saved, with the exception of one soldier of His Majesty's 89th Regiment and a follower.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Godwin, Commanding His Majesty's 41st Regiment, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces in Ava, dated Prome, the 24th May 1825.

The force you did me the honour to place under my command,—namely, one troop of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, two guns of the horse artillery, ten flank companies of European, and six of Native Infantry, with pioneers, &c.,—for the purpose of penetrating into the country in the direction of Tannu* in the first instance, and to alter my route as impediments might present themselves or advantages gained by it, and of

* Tonghu.

gaining information of this unknown country, and ascertaining what its real resources were, left Prome on the 5th instant, and continued its route east by north till the 11th.

The troops having got into a mountainous country, with heavy roads, want of water, the probability of the monsoon, and the total absence of all supplies in this almost uninhabited country, determined me to change my route. Previously to this, however, I halted the troops, and proceeded with a small escort, accompanied by Captain White, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Snodgrass, your Military Secretary, to gain the summit of the range, to see what the country appeared on the other side. At the end of twelve miles we arrived at a spot where we saw an immense tract of interminable forest without, to the eye, a dwelling.

The route was now changed to the left, west and by north, in the direction of the fortified town of Meeaday, situated sixty miles north of Prome, on the Irrawaddy, and this we reached on the 17th and found it totally destroyed. The country on this line, after we had descended the hills, was in most instances beautiful pasture or cultivated land, with a great deal of plantation, the roads very good, but without resource; not a grain of rice to be had; the villages burnt and destroyed; and the people mostly living in their hackeries in the jungle. From Meeaday we turned directly south, and reached Prome on the 23rd, making a circuit of one hundred and thirty-nine miles.

I have the honour to state that in the whole of this march not an enemy was seen. The villages were all destroyed, till our reaching about twenty-five miles from Prome. The inhabitants, where we met with them, appeared in perfect confidence of good treatment, and in several instances received, at their request, protection. Your proclamation always satisfied them. The disinclination to part with their cattle or carriage was universal, though they have been, agreeably to your instructions, most liberally paid for, and all that ability possessed by Captain Jones, of the Madras Commissariat, of which you, Sir, are so well aware, has been put to the test in procuring the supply he has brought in, amounting to about six hundred head of cattle. The grain is all taken away, and nothing is to be expected either in supply or cover for the troops after twenty-five miles north of Prome. The roads are very good on the route to the north.

Captain White, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Madras Division, has surveyed and laid down the features of the country, and all local information has been most ably obtained, and the detachment has been conducted without unnecessary fatigue by the indefatigable exertions of this officer.

Additional return of ordnance, &c., captured since last return.

Ordnance.	Captured by the boats of His Majesty's Royal Navy, 1st May 1825.	Found on the opposite side of the river, 7th May 1825.	Brought in by the Burmese, 8th and 17th May 1825.	Total.	Remarks.
Brass ordnance.					
Howitzers, 4½ inch ...	2	...	.....	2	The two howitzers were considerably longer than English guns of the same calibre, and apparently of Burmese manufacture.
Guns, 4-pounder ...	.....	...	1	1	
,, 2½ ,, ...	.....	...	1	1	
,, ¾ ,, ...	2	...	.....	2	
Iron ordnance.					
Guns, 9-pounder ...	.....	1	.....	1	Destroyed.
,, 3 ,, ...	.....	...	4	4	
,, 2½ ,, ...	2	...	1	3	
,, 2 ,, ...	4	...	.....	4	
,, 1 ,, ...	6	...	.....	6	
Total ...	16	1	7	24	
Jinjals ...	8	...	7	15	
Muskets ...	.....	...	9	9	

N. B.—189 boxes of gunpowder, each weighing 40½ lbs., buried in the magazine within the stockade at Prome.

PROME,
The 19th May 1825.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. Arty. with the Force.

Chapter X.

Operations in Ava,—July to December 1825.

The death of Maha Bandula and the capture of Donabyo and Prome now for the first time made the Court of Ava despair of success in the contest in which they were engaged with the British Government. This feeling of despair was, however, evanescent. The exhortations of a party amongst the ministers who were in favour of the war restored hopes of ultimate success, and measures were taken to raise fresh armies to oppose the "white strangers." Liberal bounties were offered to the native Burmese to induce them to enlist, and the Shans, a brave and warlike tribe in the north of Ava, tributary to the Government of Amarapura, were summoned to join the standard of the Empire. Soon a force of 40,000 men was assembled at Miaday, Paghamyo, Melloon and Patanagoh, on the Irrawadi, while 12,000 were collected at Tonghú. The command of these troops was entrusted to Prince Memia-Boh, a half-brother to the King, who established his head-quarters at Miaday. To meet this array, Sir Archibald Campbell could muster only 5,000 men, though 1,500 more were *en route* to join him from Rangoon. How the British troops were disposed, and the general state of affairs at this time (the middle of August 1825), will appear from the following documents:—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c. &c., dated Prome, the 18th August 1825.

A confidential native, that I sent out on the 4th instant to watch and report upon the movements of the enemy, returned a few days ago, and stated matters in such a circumstantial manner, corroborated with reports from other quarters, of the enemy's advance and actual arrival at Meeaday, as induced me to send Brigadier-General Cotton in the steam vessel, as far as that place, to reconnoitre.

The General found the enemy, as my information stated, in considerable force,—he thinks from sixteen to twenty thousand men, apparently well armed, and with a large proportion of artillery,—busily entrenching his position, already tolerably strong by nature.

The total of this army, I have reason to think, upon the most moderate calculation, will not fall short of forty thousand men, under the chief command of a half-brother of the King, named Memeeaboo, second Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese army since the death of Bandula, the intermediate one having been put to death soon after his elevation, by order of the King, on suspicion of revolutionary principles.

Besides the army which I have stated, I am aware that the Court of Ava is making other preparations of considerable magnitude for the ensuing campaign. The season here has been, upon the whole, very mild; but the Irrawaddy (from the effect of the melting of the snow and mountain torrents) has been, to a very great height, overflowing its banks everywhere that it is not bounded by high ground to the water's edge; the low grounds are, in consequence, at present utterly impassable, especially for artillery, as ascertained by a reconnoissance which I ordered for that purpose under the orders of the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Madras Division.

If the enemy remain quiet at Meeaday, it would perhaps be better to allow him to be so, rather than harass the men by returning again to quarters, until the season will admit of the opening of the campaign for a continuance of it. But should he commence to detach by either of my flanks, which his numbers will easily enable him to do, and mine too few to prevent, I shall be obliged, the instant the state of the roads will at all enable me to move, to do so, and endeavour to bring him to a general action.

My present force, fit for duty at head-quarters, will be seen on reference to the return; small to be sure,—but with it I anticipate every success, such is my confidence in the gallant troops I have so often had the honour to lead into action.

The stockade at Donabyo is almost in total ruin all round, from the swelling of the heavy mounds of earth thrown up to support the large wooden uprights (or *duggies*). I therefore intend giving it up altogether as a military post, ordering the 22nd Madras Native Infantry, now chiefly quartered there, immediately to join the head-quarters here, as also the 12th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry (the corps which I detached in the last campaign with Major Sale to Bassein) from Rangoon. The 3rd Native Light Infantry, now at Martaban (by far the strongest corps in

my force), I intend to withdraw from that place to Rangoon, leaving there a detachment of from one to two hundred men, merely for the police of the country. This I am induced to do from the excellent disposition shewn by the *zemindars* in that part of the country, together with my confidence (I hope not a misplaced one) in the true and sincere offer of union made by the Siamese; and, lastly, the placing a force at my disposal at Rangoon, either to join the head-quarters in advance, or to check any movement the enemy may seem disposed to make by Tonghoo. The force to be kept thus disposable will consist of the 3rd and 34th Regiments of Native Light Infantry, and the Hon'ble Company's 1st Madras European Regiment, now at Donabyo, in strength from about two hundred and fifty to three hundred rank and file. On the whole of these corps being ordered to leave Rangoon, the garrison of that place will be made to consist of about two thousand men, composed of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, a proportion of detachments hourly expected from Madras, amounting in all to about eighteen hundred men (native infantry), besides which there will be there available all men recovered from hospitals, &c.

At present Brigadier Smelt has two hundred native infantry (from the 9th) at Pegu. The 34th Light Infantry I intend ordering thither immediately, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper of the Madras army, an officer whose character on that establishment stands high for many good military qualities. The detachment of the 9th will then of course return to Rangoon. Brigadier Smelt has also a small detachment at Bassein, no longer required there; it will also return to Rangoon, and its commander, Captain Fenwick, an officer upon whose experience and capability of arrangement I can rely, I shall order to Martaban in command, for the purpose of communicating with the Siamese.

From Rangoon supplies are now coming up rapidly. When down there, I further arranged that by each cargo canoe two and three sepoys should be sent to head-quarters. By that means I look for the arrival here, before the end of the month, of all the native details stated in the return to be at Rangoon for the corps in advance. The European details I also expect by the same period by the boats of the flotilla.

My different communications to you will, I trust, convince the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that I have never let slip an opportunity, by kindness or otherwise, whether in arms or in the administration of the government of the country, of trying to conciliate the Court of Ava, in the hope of bringing it to amicable terms; but such is not the disposition of this

people; force of arms alone can only bring them to any such bearing. That *ultima ratio* I feel to be now near at hand, in the result of which I have again to express my sanguine hopes of success from the determined valour and discipline of the force I have the honour to command.

Report from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces, dated Prome, the 16th August 1825.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to the instructions I received, I proceeded with fifty men of the Royal Regiment, on the morning of the 13th ultimo, in the steam-boat, up the river, to reconnoitre the position the enemy occupied.

We discerned them on the morning of the 15th at Meeaday on the left bank of the river, distant from hence about forty miles. A large *nullah* runs into the Irrawaddy immediately below Meeaday, from the point of which they were ranged, to the extent of a mile-and-a-half, up the bank of the river. This bank has several pagodas upon it, for the most part near the *nullah*, all of which they were stockading and had entrenched, and they had thrown a ditch and breastwork between them and the river, to protect their boats, which were ranged underneath.

In our progress of passing their line of defence, they opened sixteen guns of different calibres, from three and four to six pounders, upon us; but as the width of the river is at least fifteen hundred yards, their shot fell short.

The force they displayed I estimate at the least to be between from sixteen to twenty thousand men, and appeared to be all armed with muskets, and I counted twenty golden *chattahs*. They had also a small force on the right bank, with *jinjals*, opposite the right of their line, as it faced the river. On our return I disengaged the gun-boats I had in tow to cannonade their line and make them develop their whole force, and it was then ascertained they had an advance across the *nullah* I have named, thrown on the road leading to Prome, and occupying some pagodas which overlook it, which they were stockading. This party were working also on a breastwork on the side of the hill, which would also command the road. Three golden *chattahs* were visible with this force.

Having fully ascertained these points, I proceeded back to this place to make my report accordingly.

P.S.—I should conceive they have at Meeaday four hundred boats, but I saw only one regular war-boat.

Report from Captain S. W. Steel, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Division, to Major Jackson, Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Expedition, dated Prome, the 17th August 1825.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, the progress of the reconnoitring detachment which he did me the honour to place under my orders, and which, in conformity with the instructions from you, dated the 12th instant, moved on the following morning.

13th August.—The first day's march was to the village of Na-tu-leen, the distance estimated to be about nine miles. The road was tolerable until after the passage of the Loth-ho *nullah*, immediately beyond which is a swamp about five hundred yards wide. Heavy guns could be passed over this *nullah* by a strong bridge. The swamp was deep, and the soil tenacious, opposing a very serious obstacle to every description of loaded cattle, and quite impassable by guns. Foot passengers can cross the swamp by a bridge (nearly ruined) which extends completely over it. From this place the regular road was so bad as to induce the guides to lead the party over the bridges between fields of paddy, which were rugged, slippery, and interrupted occasionally by a deep bog, caused by the draining of the water from one field to the next. This description of path continued, with little variation, until the Nawain *nullah* was reached and forded at about the depth of three-feet-and-a-half. The party encamped on the right bank of the *nullah*, close to the village of Na-tile-len. The provisions arrived at 3 P. M., the bullocks having been assisted across the swamp by fifty Burmans, and the *gunnies* brought over the *nullah* in canoes.

14th August.—The path to the village of Dagbo, about one mile, was over ridges of the nature already described; the road from that village for one mile is heavy, but the soil becomes a fine sand immediately on entering the forest, which commences at about that distance and continues with little change for many miles. The party encamped near a fine clear stream, about ten miles from the last ground. The road through the forest is passable by any description of wheeled carriage.

15th August.—The road at the commencement of this day's march is of exactly the same description as in the latter part of yesterday's; it becomes gradually worse, but still passable by carts, about one mile before arriving at the village of Dureudabo, whence it is heavy and occasionally very deep, until it enters between paddy-fields, and becomes extremely difficult one mile-and-a-half from Mee-boo. This village is one mile north of Neyaun-

benziek; but as the road leads into the former village, and there is a *nullah* between them nearly impassable, I determined on halting at Mee-boo. The distance marched about ten miles.

The intelligence here procured of the enemy's position and intentions is as follows. That Maha Thilwa, the Kee-Woongie and Suddawoon are at Meeaday with their respective forces. Kyankyamboo has his head-quarters at Moyoon, a place described to be one *coss* east of Meeaday, whence he has issued orders for a movement upon Prome by the road which the Kee-Woongie took in his retreat. The Chuddawoon is to command a body that will move on the right bank of the river towards Puddawn, while the other chiefs come by water. I despatched two men to a village two *coss* north-east of Mee-boo, where similar intelligence was procured; and it was stated that no movement had taken place. Mynyaboo, the king's brother-in-law, is said to be at Memboo. The inland route which the party pursued having been adopted from the reported impracticability of the road by the river side, enquiries were made respecting a route farther east, which does exist, but was stated to be too circuitous and too full of the impediments incidental to the season to authorise my quitting the road by which the party had advanced, and which would, under other circumstances, have been that of their return. The loads upon the provision bullocks were equalized, in preparation for longer marches.

16th August.—The detachment marched to Dayho, where it remained till the evening, where, as the Nawain *nullah* is very liable to overflow, the whole moved across and encamped on the left bank.

17th August.—The party returned to Prome; the roads and paths in much better condition, but the swamp as difficult of passage as before.

Present state of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., serving against the dominions of the King of Ava.

HD.-QRS., PROME, *18th August 1825.*

CORPS.	PRESENT FOR DUTY.												SICK, PRESENT.											
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants or Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants or Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Horses.
At Prome.																									
Arty. Horse Bde.	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	3	84	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	7
Arty. Foot (Euro.)	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Total Euro. Arty.	2	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	17	5	212	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	7
Right Hon'ble the Govr.-Genl.'s Body-Guard.	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	7	17	6	207	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	32
H. M.'s 2nd Battn., 1st (or Royal) Regt.	..	3	12	1	2	..	4	..	..	26	20	481	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	89	..
H. M.'s 13th Light Infy.	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
H. M.'s 38th Regt.	..	4	12	1	1	..	2	..	..	23	9	363	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	..
,, 41st ,,	1	2	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	9	243	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	..
,, 47th ,,	1	4	10	1	1	..	4	..	..	30	15	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	78	..
,, 89th ,,	..	3	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	13	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	50	..
Total Euro. Infy.	2	18	60	3	8	..	10	..	..	142	71	2,087	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	9	5	266	..
18th Regt., M. N. I.	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	32	10	344	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	23	..
26th ditto	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	3	8	38	15	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	1	95	..
28th ditto	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	2	5	3	36	14	321	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	42	..
30th ditto	..	1	2	9	..	1	..	2	6	7	36	14	395	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	1	101	..
38th ditto	..	1	2	11	..	1	..	2	3	7	40	13	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	112	..
43rd ditto	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	2	3	3	37	11	402	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	34	..
1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	22	..	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	133	..
Total Native Infy.	3	10	47	..	6	..	10	23	38	241	77	2,799	..	..	1	6	..	1	2	5	5	23	3	540	..

CORPS.	PRESENT FOR DUTY.											SICK, PRESENT.									
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants or Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants or Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
At Rangoon.																						
Artillery { European	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Artillery { Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
* Detachment, H. M's. Royal Regt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
* Detachment, H. M's. 41st Regt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
* Detachment, H. M's. 89th Regt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14
Detachment, 1st Madras European Regt.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
9th Regt., M. N. I.	...	1	4	11	...	...	1	8	10	52	19	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	31
12th ditto	...	1	3	9	...	1	2	9	10	51	19	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	97
34th ditto	...	1	...	9	...	1	2	6	10	46	29	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
* 22nd Regt., Left Wing, M. N. I.	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	4	4	22	8	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
* Details of corps	...	...	1	11	...	1	2	8	8	41	19	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	143
Total	...	3	12	50	1	5	8	37	48	230	103	3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	468
At Donabyo.																						
1st Madras European Regt.	1	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	25	15	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
22nd Regt., M. N. I.	...	1	1	7	...	1	2	6	5	33	10	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43
Total	...	2	2	13	...	2	4	6	5	58	25	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	52
At Martaban.																						
3rd M. L. I.	...	1	2	9	...	1	1	8	8	57	30	869	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
At Tavoy and Mergui.																						
7th Regt., M. N. I.	...	1	2	7	...	1	2	9	10	59	20	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
From Rangoon, omitted in the above.																						
* Detachment, H. M's. 13th Light Infy.	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	9	7	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	35
* Detachment, H. M's. 38th Regt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27
* Detachment, H. M's. 47th Regt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	38
Total	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	10	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	110

N. B.—The corps and detachments marked thus * are either on the way to join head-quarters or ordered to do so by water.

WHILE thus preparing for the renewal of hostilities as soon as the cessation of the monsoon would admit of it, the British commander was not unmindful of the instructions with which he was charged by the Government, to lose no favourable opportunity of bringing the war to a termination. In accordance with those instructions, about the end of August 1825, he addressed a letter to the ministers of the Burmese Monarch, intimating that he was authorised to enter on negociations for a peace, and advising them to take measures to avert the disasters which must inevitably befall the dominions of their master if they persisted in continuing the war. A prompt reply was received, proposing that a mission should be sent to Prince Memia-Boh, to state the terms on which peace might be concluded. This was done; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the British Force, and Lieutenant Smith, R.N., were deputed to the Burmese head-quarters at Miaday. They were cordially received, and, as a preliminary measure, an armistice for one month from the 17th September was agreed upon. On the 2nd October, in pursuance of arrangements made, Sir Archibald Campbell and Commodore Sir James Brisbane (who had recently arrived and taken up the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East Indies) met the Burmese Commissioners at Naibenzeik, and discussion of the terms on which the British Government were prepared to grant peace to Ava was entered upon. These terms were that the Government of Ava was to recognize the independence of Manipur; to desist from interference with Assam and Kachar; to cede Arakan and its dependencies; to receive a British Resident at Amarapura; and pay two crores of rupees on account of the expenses of the war; Rangoon, Martaban and the Tenasserim provinces being held in pledge by the British Government until the fine was discharged. These terms were of a character quite unexpected by the Burmese deputies, who declared that they had no authority to accede to any such conditions, which must be referred to the King himself; and to give time for a reply to be

received, they proposed that the armistice should be extended to the beginning of November. As operations could not well be begun until then, this proposal was acceded to, and the Commissioners parted.

During this lull in the prosecution of the war, the following despatch was addressed by Sir Archibald Campbell to the Government of India:—

Extract of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Prome, the 24th October 1825.

No movement of importance in advance of the line of demarcation* appears to have been made by the enemy since I closed my despatch of yesterday, and as this apparent inactivity may, perhaps, arise from indecision or difference of opinion among the Burmese Commissioners, I have seized the opportunity it affords, of addressing a letter to them, which will, I trust, draw some explanation from them of their present extraordinary conduct.

If hostilities must be renewed, it appears in a great measure immaterial whether the enemy attacks me in my lines at Prome, or awaits my attack in his position at Meeaday; in either case, I trust the result will not be doubtful.

To prevent his throwing the main body of his army into the Kingdom of Pegu (which common tactics points out as his surest line of defensive operations) at present occupies all my attention, and against even that contingency I hope to provide without materially retarding my advance upon his capital.

In a former communication I detailed to you the strength of the column now forming at Pegu under Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, and to which I have since added a very strong wing of the 12th Madras Native Infantry, insuring, I trust, an uninterrupted advance on that line, and the ultimate reduction of the city of Tonghú.

In addition to the above force, I now purpose forming another column at Rangoon, to be composed of the second wing of the 12th Native Infantry, the European corps expected from Madras,† and numerous native and European details arrived or daily expected from that Presidency. The dismounted troops of the

* The line of demarcation between the two armies, during the armistice, was drawn from Cama on the eastern bank of the Irrawadi, through Naibenzeik, to Tonghú.

† The 45th Foot.

Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard are also about to proceed to Rangoon, to await the arrival of Captain Sneyd with the remount horses for the corps, when they will prove a valuable acquisition to the field force to be assembled there, and for the command of which I will send an officer of rank and experience from the force at Prome.

From the comparative mildness of the late monsoon, I expect this column will be able to move by the end of November, and its commander will receive such instructions from me as the development of the enemy's designs may, from time to time, seem to require.

P.S.—It will be gratifying to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to know that I am rapidly completing my artillery and commissariat in draught and carriage cattle, and by the end of the month we will, I trust, be provided in both departments to the extent required.

As time wore on without any communication from the Burmese Commissioners on the subject of the restoration of peace, the feeling began to be generally entertained that the Government of Ava were not sincere, and that recourse to arms would once more be necessary; and this view was confirmed when the reply was at last received, on the 1st November, a few hours before the expiration of the armistice. It was then stated that if the British Government really desired peace, their army must retire from Burmese territory and then solicit terms, and that no demands for payment of money or cession of territory could be listened to. The Court of Ava had indeed been roused to the highest pitch of anger on hearing the terms proposed, and ordered the instant renewal of hostilities. Operations were accordingly resumed at once, the enemy taking the initiative under the command of Maha Nemiau, a General of advanced age (he was said to be upwards of eighty) and great experience in Burmese modes of warfare, who was ordered to lose no time in attacking and driving the British army from Prome.

The first move made by the enemy was to throw forward a strong force to Wah-tee-gaon, twenty miles from Prome, where they strongly entrenched themselves; and as this position gave them the command of the country on the right flank of the British army, their expulsion

became urgently necessary. A force of four regiments of Madras Native Infantry was accordingly detached for this purpose, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall.

The attack was made on the 16th November, and was disastrously repulsed, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall himself falling in the engagement.

Encouraged by this success, the Burmese army, under Maha Nemiau, advanced on Prome and took up positions at Simbike, Napadi and Shwe-dong, and began their operations by attacking a British post at Padoung, which was held by a detachment of the 1st Foot, who repelled every effort of the enemy to dislodge them. Constant skirmishes took place up to the 30th November, and during these operations the enemy were turned out of the position they had taken up at Shwe-dong. On the 1st December Sir Archibald Campbell assumed the offensive, attacked the Burmese left at Simbike, and totally defeated them, killing 300 of them, including the veteran Maha Nemiau. On the 2nd the enemy's right at Napadi was vigorously attacked, and with a similar result. On the 5th the enemy were again defeated on the banks of the Irrawadi by Brigadier-General Cotton. These repeated overthrows broke up the Burmese army, the Shan portion deserting and retiring to their homes. Sir Archibald Campbell immediately advanced in pursuit, and on the 19th December occupied Miaday without resistance. Pushing on, he reached Loongyi on the 26th, and here he was met by a flag of truce from the Kye-Wungyi with proposals for peace. Feeling he would be in a better position to negociate at Patanagoh, opposite the fortified post of Melloon, Sir Archibald took up his position there on the 29th December, and the next day the negociations for peace were resumed.

The detailed particular of these events will be found in the following despatches and reports :—

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Prome, the 16th November 1825.

I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that I will

move forward at the head of the first division of the army to-morrow morning, the rest of the force following me on the two subsequent days. I regret to say that my intention of making a last appeal to the Burmese Commissioners, previous to recommencing hostilities, has been unfortunately frustrated by late aggressions on the part of the enemy, and is for the present unavoidably laid aside.

A party of reconnoisance from the 22nd Native Infantry having moved, some days since, a few miles in front of our advanced posts, were met by a party of the enemy, which instantly fired upon them; and although Lieutenant Bird, who commanded the native infantry, had the forbearance not to return the fire, he was subsequently attacked by a considerable body of Shans and compelled to retire, skirmishing with the enemy. His Lordship in Council will therefore, I trust, agree with me that while so marked a disposition to war is manifested, it would be equally vain and injurious to urge our demands with anything but force.

The enemy having pushed forward a division of his army upon the road by which we will advance, to within a few miles of Prome, and it appearing desirable that our columns should not be harassed and delayed at the very commencement of our march, I yesterday directed Colonel M'Dowall, of the Madras army, to move forward with four regiments of Madras native infantry and dislodge the enemy from his posts.

The troops will, I hope, return to camp to-night or to-morrow morning, and the Colonel's report will be herewith transmitted.

I have embarked his Majesty's Royal Regiment, made up to nearly seven hundred strong, under the command of Brigadier Armstrong, on board the flotilla; and the zeal and very cordial and courteous disposition of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane insure to me every possible aid and assistance from our marine column of attack.

The corps at Pegu under Colonel Pepper will, I trust, be able to move forward early in December, and the one from Rangoon about the latter end of that month.

I purpose leaving a brigade of native infantry and a considerable number of convalescents to garrison this place.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c. to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Prome, the 18th November 1825.

In continuation of my letter of the 16th instant, I much regret to state, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the

Governor-General in Council, that the important movement therein contemplated could not be carried into effect, owing to the enemy's superior force and the strength of his positions.

The point upon which the different corps were directed to move was the village of Watty-goon, distant from Prome twenty miles, where my information led me to suppose a body of only two thousand five hundred Shans and Burmese were assembled, and, from the easterly position they had chosen, with the apparent purpose of harassing our right flank in advancing, or of falling into our rear, annoying the garrison of Prome, and endeavouring to intercept our communication with that place.

For the purpose of dislodging this force (as I did myself the honour of stating), I placed two brigades of Madras native infantry under the command of Colonel M'Dowall, directing him to approach the enemy's position at Watty-goon with three regiments of native infantry, so as to assail his left flank, while Major Evans, with the 22nd Native Infantry, was ordered to move upon the front of the position and to attack in concert with the main body. I also moved forward the 18th Native Infantry to the ground left by the 22nd, to be in readiness to afford support to the latter corps if required. The uncertain state of the roads and country did not permit of the columns being accompanied by artillery.

The 22nd Native Infantry came upon the enemy's position at Watty-goon, and Major Evans, from the firing on his right, considering Colonel M'Dowall's column in the act of attacking, gallantly moved forward to take his share in the engagement; but finding himself mistaken on that point, and the enemy much too numerous and strongly posted to be assaulted by a single regiment, he deemed it prudent to retire, which appears to have been done with steadiness and regularity.

The column under Colonel M'Dowall's immediate command approached the position of Watty-goon by the left flank, as directed, and reached that point after a sharp conflict with the enemy's troops in advance; but the apparent strength of the position and his very superior numerical force did not, in the opinion of the senior officers, warrant an assault with the means at their disposal, and a retreat was determined on, in the course of which the 38th Native Infantry, which had been delayed by unforeseen and untoward circumstances, came in most opportunely upon the enemy's flank and materially checked his following up our retreating column.

I have to lament the loss of a good and worthy officer in Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant M'Dowall, and several other brave officers and soldiers, as will appear by the list of killed and

wounded; but it affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe, by the concurring testimony of the officers employed and the official reports of commanding officers, herewith transmitted, that the troops engaged conducted themselves with that steadiness and valour which has ever eminently distinguished the sepoys of the Madras army.

Despatch from Major R. Lacy Evans, Commanding 22nd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to the Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, Prome, dated Camp Zecoup, the 17th November 1825.

In conformity with the orders received on the 14th instant from the Quartermaster-General's Department, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of General Campbell, K.C.B., that I moved with the regiment from our encampment on the *nullah* at eight o'clock on the night of the 15th, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant M'Dowall in a simultaneous attack upon that part of the enemy's force reported to be in the vicinity of, or at the village of, Watty-goon. At twelve o'clock P.M. the guide reported that we were not far from the advance guard of the enemy, on which I halted till about four o'clock, when I again advanced, and at about six came up with a body, stated by the guide to be their advance piquet, consisting of about five hundred men, on whom I commenced a skirmishing attack, following them through the jungle on either side of the road.

During this operation we heard a heavy firing in front to the right, which, conceiving to be Colonel M'Dowall's column driving in the enemy on his side, I expedited my advance, covered by the light company under Captain Bird.

On coming to an opening in a very thick part of the jungle, which the guide pointed out as the entrance to the enemy's position, I found my advance checked by a very heavy fire, on which I immediately formed the regiment into line in rear of the advance, and as much to the right as the jungle would admit of.

Conceiving the check experienced by the light company to be caused by a body of the enemy drawn up for the defence of this entrance to their position, I brought up two companies to its support, with a view of forcing the passage, bringing my regiment into line upon their position, and commencing an attack in conjunction with that I hoped to find Colonel M'Dowall making on their main body.

On coming up with these two companies, I found myself under a heavy, well-directed, and destructive fire from what appeared to be a bastion of a fortified position.

I found the leading sub-division of the light company nearly annihilated, and both the officers of that company wounded; that the men of the other companies were falling in numbers; and, perceiving no indication that my hopes of a conjoint attack on the other side were correct, together with the guide's report that the enemy were five thousand strong, supported by cavalry, I determined to retire.

The regiment marched off in good order, and was almost immediately pursued by a strong body of the enemy.

On gaining some ground, I thought it advisable to reform my line to check their advance. Seeing that the fire from the right wing, which was first formed, had the desired effect, and that the left was well locked up, I resolved on continuing my march, apprehensive that, should the other columns of attack not have shewn themselves, the main body, with the cavalry, might have been brought to act against me.

We then continued our march without interruption, the enemy following with great boldness, and galling our rear for about three miles, during which operation we suffered severely in killed and wounded; those unable to move with assistance of the litter, I regret to say, we were unavoidably obliged to leave on the ground.

The regiment, though considerably exhausted from marching all night and the operations of the day, marched in good united order till we were within five or six miles of camp, when unfortunately, from the want of guides, all of whom made off at the commencement of the affair, we took a wrong road, the direction of which we followed for about five miles. On retracing our steps, we met two sepoys of the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, who, thinking to lead us by a short road into Captain Ross' camp, brought us through a deep swamp and jungle, which caused our having many stragglers, and prevented our arriving in our present position till four in the evening, the regiment having been under arms for twenty hours.

I think it my duty to state to you, for the General's information, my entire satisfaction at the constancy and perseverance with which the regiment sustained itself under the very heavy and destructive fire from the enemy's work, until they received my orders to move off, and the steady manner in which they retired under the enemy's galling fire.

I beg particularly to recommend to the General's notice the conduct of Captain Bird and Lieutenant Darby, who were both wounded with the light company; and I am much indebted to the whole of the officers for their assistance and support under such trying circumstances.

Lieutenant Hay, though severely wounded, continued with his company till the enemy had ceased to interrupt our march.

To Lieutenant and Adjutant Bird I feel particularly indebted, for the very active and useful aid I derived from him during the whole of these operations.

Lieutenant DeMontmorency, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who conducted my march, displayed much gallantry and zeal in this affair, being almost constantly in advance under the enemy's fire.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of our loss, which, I am sorry to say, is very severe. Thirty-seven wounded men were brought into camp, although all the dooley-bearers, with the exception of one set, ran off during the action.

Many of those reported missing fell into the rear from exhaustion during our long and harassing march.

The pain I still feel from my wound and the amputation of my finger will, I hope, plead my excuse for any inaccuracy in this report, as well as for my not having made it immediately on coming to my ground last evening.

Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brook, 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, &c., dated Prome, the 17th November 1825.

I have the honour to state, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the force under the command of the late Brigadier M'Dowall marched from this on the evening of the 15th, at six o'clock P.M., and had proceeded about twelve miles, when the advanced guard, under Captain Coyle, 28th Regiment, fell in with a party of the enemy to the number of one hundred or one hundred and fifty men, apparently advancing. After the exchange of a few shots, during which time two sepoys were wounded, the enemy were driven back with loss, as we afterwards ascertained by seeing, on our return, three bodies on the spot where the affair took place.

After crossing a *nullah* the troops were halted for about an hour and-a-half, after which we proceeded forward and heard a shout from a party of the enemy who had occupied a village about four miles from the spot we had halted at.

About daybreak a bugle was heard a considerable distance to our left, and about half-past seven it was again heard, and shortly after a heavy firing commenced from the spot where the bugle sound was heard, which was then answered by our bugles. We then advanced as rapidly as possible for about the space of an hour, during which the firing continued on the left, principally

musketry, but latterly of heavy guns also, when we discovered the enemy in front, to which we were advancing. Six companies of the 28th were ordered as a flanking party to the right, when a severe conflict took place; the enemy, being in great force and provided with *jinjals* and muskets, disputed every inch of ground with great resolution. About this period Captain Coyle was wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and a contusion on the breast by a spent *jinjal* ball. After proceeding in this manner about four miles, the 43rd Regiment was ordered to take the place of the 28th, which was in front of the column, and proceeded fighting their way for about a mile, when they unexpectedly arrived in front of some strong works, from which a well-directed and heavy fire was kept up. The grenadier company under Ensign Elsey, 43rd, was ordered to advance to that part of the works from which the heaviest fire proceeded, to endeavour to keep it under, on which service it advanced with the most determined resolution; but on arriving near the works, the firing became so heavy and galling that it was found necessary to return. At this time, I regret to state, Brigadier M'Dowall was shot in the head by a musket ball and died immediately, and nearly at the same moment Lieutenants Manning and Ranken, and Ensign Elsey, 43rd Regiment, were obliged to be brought away, being all severely wounded. Lieutenant Ranken, I am sorry to say, is since dead of his wounds.

Unprepared as the force was with means for assault, I found it necessary, after taking the advice of the senior officers, to direct the retreat to be sounded, the rear guard, commanded by Captain Wiggins, assisted by Captain M'Leod, who in a most gallant and judicious manner covered the retreat, which was made in as regular a manner as circumstances and the nature of the country would admit of, being a complete jungle, and under a severe and heavy fire from great numbers of the enemy who were in the jungle, and on our right and left nearly surrounding our column and threatening to cut off our retreat, assisted by numerous bodies of cavalry to the number of five or six hundred.

After a dreadful harassing march of ten miles, which, during the latter part, was rendered still more distressing by the men dropping on the road from fatigue, having rested only an hour and-a-half since their departure from Prome, we at length reached a river, or large *nullah*, about nine miles from Prome, which having crossed, I allowed the troops to rest for about an hour (the enemy had left off pursuing us), when we proceeded and arrived at Prome at about half-past seven last evening.

I am sorry to say, from the want of a greater number of *doolies* and the absolute exhaustion of the bearers, notwithstanding

the exertions of the sepoys, and the officers giving their horses to bring in the wounded, &c., I was obliged to leave the dead and some wounded men in the rear.

I feel it the greatest pleasure in making known to the Commander of the Forces that the conduct of both officers and men deserves every praise, especially for their conduct during so harassing a retreat; their exertions were unremitted.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Wiggins, commanding the 43rd Regiment, and Captain M'Leod for the able manner they covered the retreat; also to Captain White, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Lieutenant Johnson, Major of Brigade. Captain Coyle was, I am sorry to say, wounded early in the action, whereby I was deprived of the services of that valuable officer during the retreat; and the command of the regiment devolving on Captain Bell, his conduct and exertions deserve my best thanks. Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Sutherland, of the 28th, deserves every praise for his attention to the wounded; in his attention to the men he was unremitting;—as also Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Cumming, 43rd, who was equally so.

I reckon the enemy, from the very large bodies I saw in different parts of the jungle, to amount to at least ten or twelve thousand infantry, and every way well-armed.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded, &c., of the two regiments under my command.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Smith, Commanding 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, dated Camp near Prome, the 17th November 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that, in obedience to orders, I marched from camp at Thomba-la with the 38th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, at 7 P. M. on the 15th instant, and arrived near to the village of Saagie at four o'clock next morning. Here the guides refused to proceed from not being able to find the road in the dark, and I was obliged to wait until daylight, and only reached Saagie at 6 A. M. on the 16th instant. I was induced to make this movement in preference to proceeding by the direct route to Watty-goung in the hope of finding Colonel M'Dowall's detachment, whose bugles were heard near this place, and also on account of my being too late to proceed direct to Watty-goung, which I could not hope to reach before twelve o'clock.

On arriving at the village of Saagie, I heard some firing in the direction of Watty-goung, and which appeared about seven

miles distant. The reports becoming heavier and more frequent, I proceeded towards Watty-goung at seven o'clock, and came up with the firing at twelve o'clock. Here I observed the enemy in considerable numbers, consisting of cavalry and infantry, with *jinjals* and small guns. I directed the light company to advance in front and skirmish with what appeared to be the rear of the enemy, while the regiment emerged from the narrow road in the jungle and formed column of companies, when they proceeded to the attack, the light infantry ceasing firing and joining the regiment; the enemy were so much taken by surprise, that they fled before the regiment could reach them, having only lost a few men by the firing of the light infantry.

The enemy's cavalry having made some movements, which I thought indicated an attack on the regiment, I formed square and remained for some time in this position, repeatedly sounding the bugles to attract the attention of Colonel M'Dowall's detachment, but without effect, as no answering sounds were heard. The firing which on our arrival had been very heavy now entirely ceased, and not being able to ascertain the position of the detachment, I had no option left but to retreat or permit myself to be surrounded by an overwhelming force, without hopes of succour or subsistence of any kind. I therefore commenced my retreat about one o'clock, and as I heard no more firing on either part, I trust the diversion made by the 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, in favour of Colonel M'Dowall's detachment, suggested and arranged by the Commander of the Forces, was effected, although from the badness of the roads, and the distance being much greater than expected, not precisely in the manner dictated to me. The retreat was effected without any opposition by the enemy, and the regiment reached the village of Saagie at 4 P. M. on the 16th instant, halted two hours, and marched into Prome at seven o'clock A. M. on the 17th instant.

The nature of the duty on which the regiment was employed did not afford it an opportunity of distinguishing itself by any shining military exploit, except that the light company, under Captain Dowden and Lieutenant Willis, dashed down upon the enemy in a most spirited style and retreated, and ceased firing, upon the signal being given, in the most orderly manner, and the whole of the regiment prepared for action with zeal and alacrity, as well as the best order. I must, in justice to the regiment, beg leave to call your attention to the severe and harassing march endured by the corps throughout the whole affair, in which the officers and men bore almost total want of rest for two nights and one day, with the greatest patience and cheerfulness.

GSL

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in action with the enemy at Watty-goung, on the 16th November 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.						Missing.				Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Bhistis.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Bhistis.		
Staff ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22nd Madras N. I.	...	...	1	...	16	6	...	...	...	38	...	2	...	7	1	71	
28th „ „	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	15	...	45	
38th „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43rd „ „	...	...	1	...	25	5	1	5	..	47	1	...	...	17	..	102	
Total ...	1	...	2	...	51	12	1	6	...	103	1	2	...	39	1	219	
Grand Total ...	54					123						42					

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M'Dowall, 1st Madras European Regiment, Brigadier Commanding.

WOUNDED.

22nd Madras Native Infantry.—Major R. L. Evans, *severely;* Captain C. M. Bird (31st Madras Native Infantry, attached), *severely;* Lieutenant T. P. Hay, *severely;* Lieutenant F. Darby, *slightly;* Lieutenant J. Shepherd (24th Madras Native Infantry, attached), *slightly;* Lieutenant M. Poole (5th Madras Native Infantry, attached), *slightly.*

28th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain H. Coyle, *dangerously.*

43rd Madras Native Infantry.—Captain H. Wiggins (36th Madras Native Infantry, attached), *slightly;* Captain A. M'Leod, *slightly;* Lieutenant J. C. Ranken, *dangerously* (died 17th November 1825); Lieutenant E. C. Manning, *severely;* Ensign W. Elsey, *dangerously;* Subadar Soobramoney, *slightly.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, PROME; *The 17th November 1825.*

(Sd.) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col., Depy. Adjt.-Genl.*

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Prome, the 30th November 1825.

The enemy, in closing in upon our front, has been unremitting in his endeavours to intercept our communication with Rangoon. Large bodies of troops for this service have lately passed our flanks on both sides of the Irrawaddy, and the state of that river, covered, as it has lately been, with large and valuable convoys of stores and treasure, has necessarily caused me much anxiety and retarded my moving forward.

Shudoun-Mew and the Tharrawaddy districts have been overrun by these itinerant bands, and I have been under the necessity of detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin with a strong detachment for the purpose of driving the enemy from Shudoun, and, if possible, of surprising any parties he might have in that neighbourhood. On the night of the 24th the Lieutenant-Colonel marched to Shudoun, but the enemy, receiving intelligence of his approach, fled to the interior, and the detachment returned to quarters, after clearing the left bank of the river for fifteen miles below Prome.

On the western bank I deemed it of importance to retain possession of Padoun-Mew, and for that purpose stationed one hundred men of His Majesty's Royal Regiment and one hundred of the 26th Madras Native Infantry at that place, under the command of Captain Deane of the Royals, and supported on the river by a division of the flotilla under Lieutenant Kellett of the Navy. This party was repeatedly attacked by the enemy in great force, and the meritorious conduct of both officers and men, as detailed in the enclosed copies of letters from Captain Deane, will, I am certain, obtain for them the approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

The first division of His Majesty's 87th Regiment,* in coming up the river, was fired at from the bank by a party of the enemy, and two men were unfortunately killed, with one officer wounded. The soldiers immediately landed and drove the enemy from his post with some loss. The particulars are detailed in a report from the commanding officer, Major Gully, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

Two divisions of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, with the treasure boats, have now arrived, and I purpose marching out to

* The 87th Regiment proceeded on service to Ava in the autumn of 1825, landing at Rangoon early in November.

attack the enemy to-morrow, the consequence of which will, I trust, be felt by all the dependent corps which have so long annoyed us.

Report from Captain C. Deane, 1st Foot, Commanding a detachment, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces serving in Ava, dated Puddoun, the 20th November 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, a brush which took place between the party under my command and the enemy this morning.

In the early part of the morning the fog was so thick as to preclude our seeing anything in our front; and on its clearing up I discovered, by means of a reconnoitring party, that the enemy were in considerable force on the edge of the jungle in front of my left, and shortly after I discovered them marching in three columns across my front for the attack of my right, left and centre, their main object being evidently to gain the right of the village. I consequently detached a party to turn their left, and had in a few minutes the satisfaction to observe that column retiring in confusion after a very few rounds. During this time their right was engaged with a strong picquet which I had placed to dispute the passage of a bridge on the left of the village; this they effectually did. In both the defence of my centre and left I was much indebted to the prompt assistance afforded me by Lieutenant Kellett, R.N.

The enemy's force consisted of two gilt *chattahs* and about eight hundred men armed with muskets and spears, with two or three *jinjals*. Their loss I conceive to have been about twenty-five or thirty men killed. We had not, I am happy to say, a single man wounded. The enemy, however, from the great extent of the village, succeeded in setting it on fire at both ends, but very little damage was done, as we extinguished it almost immediately. The Rajah and all his attendants deserted the place the moment the firing commenced; he has, however, just returned, and appears much more composed and highly delighted with the result.

Report from Captain C. Deane, 1st Foot, Commanding a detachment, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, dated Puddoun, the 25th November 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, another affair which we have had with the Burmese this morning.

A little before daybreak we had embarked twenty men of the Royals and thirty sepoys of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, in the little row-boats, intended to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin on the opposite side of the river. They were just in the act of shoving off from the shore, when the enemy, to the amount of five or six thousand, made a rush at our works, howling most horribly, and at the same time setting fire to the village, which they had entered at all points. We had fortunately got an eighteen-pounder into the battery late yesterday evening, which, added to two twelves, which we had before, did great execution.

Lieutenant Kellett, R.N., was at the moment shoving off, with the row-boats, but instantly returned to our assistance with all his men, and kindly undertook the superintendence of the guns, the well-directed fire of which so mainly contributed to our success. The enemy, after nearly two hours' sharp firing, retired in admirable order, carrying off great numbers of dead and wounded, so much so that we have not been able to find more than ten or twelve dead bodies. I am happy to add, with the exception of one man slightly grazed in the elbow by a musket-shot, we have not a man either killed or wounded. The Rajah's house was very early in flames, and is burnt to the ground; indeed, I may almost say the village is completely destroyed. The guns in the boat were also of the greatest assistance in scouring the village with their grape. We got possession of one *jinjal* and three muskets. The enemy appeared to have several mounted men, but I cannot say what they were.

I duly received the Deputy Quartermaster-General's instructions to place myself under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, but I have as yet heard nothing of him, except being informed by a sergeant's party of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, who came down in the boats (and arrived during this affair, in which they took part), that he was on his way down. I thought it most prudent to report direct, not knowing how long it might be before he arrived.

Report from Captain C. Deane, 1st Foot, Commanding a detachment, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, dated on the river near Prome, the 26th November 1825.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the enemy appeared in great force this morning at daybreak all along our front, and had a good deal of skirmishing with the picquets, but we could not succeed in drawing them within musket-shot of our works. They are all armed with muskets, and have a great many *jinjals* and two or more

guns, with which they annoyed us very considerably, having taken up a position in the woody part of the village, from whence they opened a musket fire on the boats. From this I determined to dislodge them, and sent out a strong party for that purpose; these came close upon them, and drove them out with, I have every reason to believe, considerable loss. They are, however, by no means discomfited, and are, I understand, determined to entrench themselves round us and make regular approaches, as their orders are peremptory to carry the place. In confirmation of this a number of their entrenching tools were left behind by the killed and wounded. Our only casualty this morning, I am happy to say, is one lascar severely, but not dangerously, wounded. The shot first grazed the jawbone, entered the shoulder, and came out under the arm-pit. From one of the prisoners taken this morning, whom I have by this opportunity forwarded to Major Jackson, I learn there are absolutely five thousand and five hundred men now here, and that a further force is hourly expected down from Puttoun-doun, where, he says, the Seta-woon now is.

Report from Major W. S. Gully, Commanding the 87th Foot, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. S. Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, dated —— November 1825.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Commanding the Forces, that on the morning of the 25th instant, while in progress to this station with three companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, under my command, I was suddenly attacked from a steep bank covered with jungle by the Burmese near the village of Theacombine, when, after a smart skirmish, they retreated in great confusion. Their loss I could not ascertain, as they carried off their killed and wounded.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both officers and men, particularly with that of Captain Bowes, who commanded a small party in advance and sustained, with great coolness, the first and heaviest part of the enemy's fire, after having been wounded by almost the first shot.

I beg leave to bring to the notice of Sir Archibald Campbell the good conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hutchins on this occasion, and, in fact, ever since he has been with the regiment.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in a detachment under the command of Major Gully, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, in action with the enemy near Theacombine on the 25th November 1825.

His Majesty's 87th Regiment.—Killed, 2 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain.

Name of the officer wounded.—Captain James Bowes (slightly).

From Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters Camp, on the heights of Napadee, the 4th December 1825.

My last letters would apprise the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that the main Burmese army, amounting to between fifty and sixty thousand men, had taken post in the immediate vicinity of Prome, and I have been for the last ten days anxiously awaiting an attack upon the strong position we had with much labour cleared and prepared for giving full effect to the movement and operations of our columns, and every possible encouragement has been held out to induce the enemy to meet us once on open ground. Finding him, however, much too wary to be drawn from his strongholds in the jungle, and suffering much annoyance and inconvenience from his marauding parties, and want of forage, I, on the 30th ultimo, took measures for making a general attack upon every accessible part of his line, extending, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, from a commanding ridge of hills upon the river to the villages of Simbike and Sambeh upon the left, distant from Prome eleven miles in a north-east direction. The enemy's army was divided into three corps. The left corps, commanded by Maha Nemiow, an old and experienced General, who had been sent down from Ava to introduce a new system of conducting the war, was stockaded in the jungles at Simbike and Hyalay upon the Nawine river, and this corps amounted to fifteen thousand men,—Burmese, Shans and Cassayers,—of which seven hundred were cavalry. The centre, under the immediate orders of the Kee-Woonghee, was strongly entrenched upon the hills of Napadee, inaccessible, except on one side by a narrow pathway, commanded by seven pieces of artillery, and on the river side the navigation was commanded by several batteries of heavy ordnance; this corps consisted of thirty thousand men, and the space between the left and centre corps, a thick and extensive forest, was merely occupied by a line of posts. The enemy's right, under the orders of the Suddawoon, occupied the west bank of the Irrawaddy, strongly stockaded and defended by artillery.

2. Leaving four regiments of Native infantry in the works at Prome, on the morning of the 1st instant I marched upon Simbike with the rest of the force, to dislodge the corps of Maha Nemiow from its position on the Nawine river, and, as previously concerted, His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, with the flotilla and the 26th Madras Native Infantry, acting in co-operation on the bank of the river, shortly after daylight commenced a heavy cannonade on the enemy's centre, and continued nearly two hours to attract his chief attention to that point.

3. On reaching the Nawine river at the village of Ze-ouke, the force was divided into two columns, the right column under the command of Brigadier-General Cotton continuing to advance along the left bank of the river, while, with the other column, I crossed at the ford of Ze-ouke and advanced upon Simbike and Sambeh, in a direction nearly parallel with the Brigadier-General's division.

4. We had to contend with every disadvantage of a difficult and enclosed country, nor did our information upon the position occupied by the enemy enable me to make any previously-fixed arrangement for intercepting the retreat of an enemy to whom every footpath in the jungle was familiar, and whose irregular flight would, I was aware, be made by every path that promised safety at the moment. My object, however, was that whichever column should have the good fortune to fall in with the enemy first should attack him vigorously in front, while the other should endeavour to occupy such positions as would enable it to cut in upon him when driven from his defences. The route followed by Brigadier-General Cotton brought him in front of the stockaded position at Simbike, which he at once assaulted, and when his fire first opened, the column under my own direction was about a mile and-a-half distant to his left and rear. I, in consequence, detached Brigadier Elrington to guard the ford at Ze-ouke and the main road leading to Neoun-benzeik and the position of the Kee-Woon-ghee, while, with the rest of the column, I pushed on towards Saagee, in the hope of falling in with the enemy retiring upon Watty-goon. Brigadier-General Cotton and his gallant division did not allow me time for completing this movement; in less than ten minutes every stockade was carried, the enemy completely routed, and I had only an opportunity of cannonading his panic-struck masses as they rushed past through the openings of the jungle in my front.

5. The attack upon Simbike was most handsomely led by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, with the advance guard of the right column, consisting of the light companies of His Majesty's 1st Royals, 41st and 89th Regiments, and the light companies of the 18th and 28th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry; and His Majesty's 41st Regiment, under Major Chambers, stormed at another point with the usual intrepidity of that gallant corps. The enemy left three hundred dead upon the ground, with the whole of his commissariat and other stores, guns, from four to five hundred muskets, and upwards of one hundred Cassay horses. The body of the old commander, Maha Nemiow, seventy-five years of age, was also found among the dead.

6. The enemy's left corps thus disposed of, and finding from the testimony of all the prisoners that Meeaday had been fixed upon as the point upon which to reunite in the event of any disaster, I at once determined upon marching to Ze-ouke for the purpose of attacking the centre under the Kee-Woonghee on the following morning. At six in the evening the whole force was again assembled at Ze-ouke, where it bivouacked for the night, after a harassing march of about twenty miles, which the troops underwent with the greatest cheerfulness and spirit.

7. At daylight on the morning of the 2nd we were again in motion. It was my intention to have cut in upon the river so as to divide the Kee-Woonghee's force, but the impassable nature of the intervening country prevented my reaching Pagaon, the point I had selected for breaking through his line, and the only road that could be discovered led to the front of the fortified ridge of Napadee, I have already alluded to, which from its inaccessibility on three sides, could only be attacked by a limited number of men in front. Early in the morning I detached Brigadier-General Cotton's division, with orders to endeavour to push round to the right and gain the enemy's flank by every path that could be discovered, but after great exertion the effort was abandoned as wholly impracticable.

8. Our artillery being placed in position opened with great effect, while His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved forward and cannonaded the heights from the river. I at the same time directed Brigadier Elrington to feel through the jungle to the right, where the Brigadier informs me the enemy opposed him with great gallantry and resolution, defending every tree and breastwork with determined obstinacy. To the Brigadier's left, I directed six companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, under Major Gully, to advance and drive in the enemy's posts to the bottom of the ridge; this service was performed with much spirit, and the enemy was driven from all his defences in the valley, retreating to his principal works upon the hills. The appearance of these works was sufficiently formidable, and the hills I have already mentioned could only be ascended by a narrow road commanded by artillery and defended by numerous stockades and breastworks filled with men, apparently all armed with muskets. As soon as the artillery and rockets, under Captains Lumsden and Graham, directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, had made an impression on the enemy's works and silenced several of his guns, I ordered the troops to advance to the assault. The 1st Bengal Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sale, and consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments under Majors Thornhill and Frith, was directed to advance by the beach

and storm the heights in front, and the six companies of His Majesty's 87th Regiment advanced through the jungle to the right and drove everything before them on that side. Nothing could surpass the steadiness and resolute courage displayed in this attack; scarcely a shot was fired in return to the enemy's continued volleys. His Majesty's 38th Regiment, which led, first entered the enemy's entrenchments on the heights, driving him from hill to hill over precipices which could only be ascended by a narrow stair, until the whole of the formidable position, nearly three miles in extent, was in our possession.

9. During the attack His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane afforded me the most able co-operation; and I do myself the honour to enclose His Excellency's report of the good conduct of the officers and men of the Hon'ble Company's service serving on board the flotilla; and I much regret to observe the name of Captain Dawson of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, who was conspicuously forward in the attack, amongst the list of killed.

10. Lieutenants Underwood, Commanding Engineer, and Abbott of the Bengal Engineers, who had closely reconnoitred the enemy's position, both volunteered to lead the columns, and were, I am sorry to say, both wounded on that service.

11. I have also to regret the loss of many promising young officers and brave soldiers, but I am happy to observe that our loss, considering the extent and strength of the enemy's position and great numerical superiority, has not been great; and I owe it to the troops to say that the impression of their own steadiness and intrepidity upon the mind of the enemy could alone have secured to them the brilliant successes of the 1st and 2nd with so few casualities as will be found in the returns I have the honour herewith to transmit.

12. The defeat of the enemy's army on the east bank of the Irrawaddy has been most complete; he has been driven from all his strong positions in this neighbourhood with the loss of all his artillery, great quantities of ammunition and warlike stores, and although it is impossible, from the nature of the ground, to calculate the extent of his loss in killed and wounded, I am satisfied he has suffered most severely, and I am mistaken if the Burmese commander again assembles within many thousands of the force lately in our front.

13. The right corps of the enemy's army, under Sudda-Woon, appears still to occupy some high ground on the west bank of the

Irrawaddy. Measures are now in progress for attacking that division, and I have no doubt it will be dislodged from its defences to-morrow morning.

14. On the 6th I propose marching upon Meeaday by the Neoun-benzeik road, with the first division of the army. Brigadier-General Cotton, with the 2nd Division, will remain a few days longer to act in co-operation with the flotilla, in the event of the enemy's having rallied in his defences on the river between Prome and Neoun-benzeik. I have no certain information upon his next rallying point; Meeaday on the east and Maloun on the west bank of the river are both fortified and are furnished with artillery. They are both named as the probable points of reunion, and I will lose no time in appearing before whichever they have chosen for that purpose, but I think it important that one divison should continue to act in co-operation with the flotilla, until it is clearly ascertained that the navigation of the river is open between this and Meeaday.

15. I have to solicit the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to the judicious and cordial co-operation afforded me by His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane and the boats of His Majesty's squadron employed on this service. My best thanks are due to Brigadier-General Cotton for the able manner in which he led his column, and for his judicious and decisive attack upon the enemy's left at Simbike.

The services of Brigadier Elrington, Lieutenant-Colonels Godwin and Sale, Majors Frith, Chambers, Thornhill and Gully, who led columns, also claim my notice; Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock and Captain Graham, of the Bengal Artillery, merit my fullest approbation for their exertions, and Captain Lumsden of the Bengal Horse Artillery, although badly wounded, refused to quit the battery and continued from his chair to direct the fire of his guns.

16. Brigadier-General Cotton informs me that he received every aid from the experience of Brigadiers Armstrong and Brodie, serving under his command.

17. From my Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, and from my Military Secretary, Captain Snodgrass, I received every aid and assistance during these operations; and Captain Smith of the Bengal Army volunteered his services and accompanied me as Aide-de-Camp on the occasion.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in action with the enemy near Prome on the 1st December 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.					Missing.			Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
1st Battalion, Madras Pioneers.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	
2nd Battalion, 1st Foot (Royals).	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	
41st Foot ...	2	...	1	...	11	...	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	42	
89th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
18th Madras N. I. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	2	...	2	...	15	2	...	3	...	36	...	...	...	60	
Grand Total ...	19					41					...				

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

41st Foot.—Lieutenants T. B. M. Sutherland and W. Gossip.

WOUNDED.

1st Battalion, Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant J. W. Smyth (34th Madras Native Infantry), *dangerously.*

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.—Ensign J. Campbell, *mortally* (died 2nd December 1825).

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in action with the enemy near Prome on the 2nd December 1825.

Corps, &c.	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.			Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Gun-lascars.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Gun-lascars.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Bengal Horse Arty. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	..	...	...	3	
Bengal Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Madras ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	
1st Battn., Madras Pioneers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	2	
38th Foot ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	...	..	...	13	
47th ,, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	.	26	...	...	...	...	32	
87th ,, ...	...	...	.	...	2	...	2	...	2	..	21	...	...	...	1	28	
38th Madras Native Infy.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	7	...	...	...	...	9	
Total ...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	3	...	68	...	...	...	1	89	
Grand Total ...	9						79						1				

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. K. Procter.

WOUNDED.

Bengal Horse Artillery.—Captain T. Lumsden, *severely.*

Bengal Engineers.—Lieutenant F. Abbott, *slightly.*

Madras Engineers.—Lieutenant G. A. Underwood, *severely.*

47th Foot.—Captain and Brevet-Major T. Backhouse, *severely;* Lieutenant J. Gordon, *severely;* Ensign H. M'Nally, *severely.*

87th Foot.—Major W. S. Gully, *slightly;* Lieutenant J. G. Baylee, *dangerously* (died 3rd December 1825).

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

Return of ordnance and military stores captured from the enemy in the operations of the 1st and 2nd December 1825, by the forces under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c.

Description.	32-Pounders.	12-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	2-Pounders.	1½-Pounders.	Total guns and carronades.	Swivels.	*Jingals.*	REMARKS.
Iron guns ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	12	Taken during the operations of the 1st December 1825. A very large quantity of powder and a great number of muskets destroyed on this day.
Brass ,, ...	1	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	3	2	...	Taken by the forces (naval and military) in the operations of the 2nd December. A considerable quantity of shot, about 400 muskets and upwards of a ton of powder destroyed. A number of *jingals* in the works not yet collected.
Iron ,, ...	...	3	1	4	1	1	3	...	13	4	...	
Do. carronades...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Total ,,	1	5	2	7	1	1	3	4	24	6	12	

CAMP NEAR NAPADEE, *The 4th December 1825.*

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. the Arty. with the Forces.*

Despatch from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Bart., C.B., to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated the Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Diana," Pagoda Point, in advance of Prome, the 3rd December 1825.

In transmitting herewith a list of the casualties* which occurred in that part of the flotilla under my orders, and of the guns, stores, and craft captured in the attack upon the enemy's position at Pagoda Point during the whole of yesterday, I beg to have the honour of bringing under your Excellency's notice the highly dis-

* Not received.

tinguished conduct of the officers and men belonging to that branch of it which is in the service of the Hon'ble Company. It is extremely gratifying to observe that on this, as on other recent occasions, they have uniformly vied with the light division (composed of the boats of the squadron) in zeal, gallantry, and exertion. Indeed, since my arrival at head-quarters, I have derived no small satisfaction at the promptitude, good order, and regularity which have been conspicuous in the details of the flotilla. One common feeling animates the whole of this force, which has produced the happiest results.

I regret to announce to you, amidst the decided advantage of the acquisition of an important post, the death of Captain Dawson of the *Arachne*. In him the service has lost a gallant and highly meritorious officer, whose recent promotion to the rank of Commander is a proof of the opinion I entertained of his professional character.

Letter from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Bart., C.B., to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board the Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Diana," above Prome, on the Irrawaddy, the 3rd December 1825.

The enemy having approached Prome in large bodies of men, evidently with the intention of drawing a line of circumvallation round the British position, I beg you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Commander of the Forces moved out on the 1st instant for the purpose of attacking the left column, a short distance in the interior, and requested that I would at the same time make a diversion in his favour by engaging the enemy's centre position at Pagoda Point, with the flotilla under my immediate command. It is extremely strong both by nature and art, and is situated on the left bank of the river, a few miles in advance of Prome. I am happy to say that the result of these arrangements was decidedly favourable; the enemy's left column, consisting of about fourteen thousand men, being completely overthrown, their ordnance and the whole of their commissariat captured, and a heavy loss of men. The next day (yesterday) the Major-General determined on following up the blow by an attack upon Pagoda Point, the object of the former diversion, the flotilla covering the advance of the army along the shore. After a cannonading of several hours, the troops rushed forward to the assault, overcame the natural obstacles which presented themselves, and carried the position in the most gallant style. The flotilla at the same time pushed on up the river and captured the whole of the enemy's boats

(amounting to about three hundred), together with several guns, four hundred muskets, and a large quantity of stores.

I have much satisfaction in stating that the whole of the officers and men employed in the flotilla conducted themselves throughout this service in a manner that reflects the highest credit on each individual, composed as this force is of various establishments. The officers of the Hon'ble Company's Marine vied with those of the Royal Navy in gallantry and exertion. Captain Chads of the *Alligator*, who commanded the light division, displayed the same zeal, judgment, and intrepidity which have characterised his conduct since the operations in this quarter began. I have, however, the painful duty of announcing the death of Captain John F. Dawson of the *Arachne*, whose high professional character had induced me so recently to promote him to the rank of Commander. The gallantry of this much lamented officer was conspicuous on all occasions, inviting, by his example, the exertions of all under his direction; he fell just as success had crowned our efforts.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of the steadiness, good order, and discipline of the troops, in advancing along a line of march intersected with thick jungle and a succession of intrenchments, until the storming took place. The two arms of His Majesty's service are in full and hearty co-operation for the objects of the present expedition; and every success may be hoped for from the perseverance and resolution of Sir Archibald Campbell, the distinguished Commander of the Forces.

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp on the heights of Napadee, the 5th December 1825.

In my despatch of yesterday I mentioned my intention of attacking the enemy's right wing, under Sudda-Woon, posted on the west bank of the Irrawaddy.

Having concerted measures with His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, I directed Brigadier-General Cotton to cross the river, in the course of last night, with the division under his command, and, if possible, to land above the position occupied by the enemy.

This the Brigadier-General effected, and I had the pleasure, early this morning, of seeing my orders carried into the fullest effect, as detailed in the letter herewith enclosed.

Despatch from Brigadier-General W. Cotton, C.B., to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces, dated the 5th December 1825.

You did me the honour of placing a proportion of the division under my command this morning, with orders to attack and dislodge the right wing of the enemy's army situated in a series of stockades on the right bank of the river.

The details were as follows:—
250 Royal Regiment.
270 His Majesty's 41st Regiment.
260 Ditto 89th do.
Light Company, 28th Madras Native Infy.
100 Pioneers.

This operation was performed in conjunction with the navy and flotilla, and, I am happy to add, was attended with the most complete success. The enemy retired from their stockades on the river from the severe fire from four howitzers and some rockets, ably directed by Lieutenants Paton and Seton, of the Bengal Artillery;* but on taking possession of them, it was discovered they had a stockaded work about half a mile in the interior, completely manned and occupied by guns. Brigadier Armstrong, Colonel Brodie and Colonel Godwin immediately moved upon its centre and right, and I took the Royals to the left, and the work was carried instantly, the enemy leaving three hundred dead on the field and dispersing in every direction. I have sent in several prisoners, and from three hundred to three hundred and fifty muskets were broken by my men, having been abandoned by the enemy. I have set fire to the whole of their defences, and have only to add my warmest acknowledgments to Brigadier Armstrong, who commanded the advance, to Colonel Brodie, who had charge of the light companies, and Colonel Godwin, who commanded the reserve, and to every officer and man who was engaged.

The Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General's staff, under Captains Hitchins and Steele, and my own personal staff, Captain Wainwright, 47th Regiment, and Lieutenant Wilson, 13th Light Infantry, I venture to bring to your notice for their zeal on this and every other occasion. The artillery taken consisted of one eighteen-pounder carronade and five others from four to six-pounders, with a large quantity of *jinjals*.

The operations of this day naturally connecting me with His Majesty's navy and flotilla, I hope it will not be construed into presumption my venturing to bring to your Excellency's notice the most cordial co-operation and valuable assistance I derived from His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, who directed, personally, the whole of the boats which cannonaded and cleared the advance of the troops, from their disembarking above their position to their entering the enemy's works.

* Lieutenant Seton belonged to the Madras, not to the Bengal, Artillery.

I am happy to say this service was performed with the trifling loss of one man killed and four wounded.*

Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., Fort William, dated Hd.-Qrs., Meeaday, the 19th December 1825.

The enemy defeated and driven from his positions at Simbike, Napadee, and on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, as detailed in my despatches of the 4th and 5th, I, on the 6th instant, marched back with the 1st Division of the army to the villages of Ze-ouke and Natalaen, upon the Nawine river, from whence the roads to Watty-goon and Neounbenzeik branch off, and where I had ordered the commissariat of the army to assemble.

2. Aware that the enemy had been long employed in fortifying the banks of the river from Meeaday to Paloh, it became an important consideration to endeavour to turn these positions, naturally strong and extremely difficult of access. For this purpose I determined to march upon Meeaday with one division by the route of Watty-goon, Seeyan-goon, Seindoop and Tonkindine, turning the positions as high as Bollay, while the division under the orders of Brigadier-General Cotton should march by the road of Neounbenzeik, nearly parallel with the river, and in communication with the flotilla, on board of which I had placed a force consisting of His Majesty's Royal Regiment and details commanded by Brigadier Armstrong, to act in close and constant operation with the naval forces under His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane. From Tonkindine it was my further intention to have turned Meeaday by its left and to have posted one division of my army in its rear previous to attacking it in front.

3. Pursuant to this plan of operations I marched upon Watty-goon with the 1st Division on the 9th instant, directing Brigadier-General Cotton to commence his march upon the 12th, by which arrangement the approach of the two columns upon Paloh would nearly correspond, and His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane was to move forward on the same day.

4. On the night of the 11th instant we were visited with a heavy fall of rain, which continued for thirty hours, to the great injury of the roads. Our commissariat has sustained a heavy loss in its transport and in spoiled and damaged provisions, an evil, of all others, least easily remedied in my present situation;

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* The total loss in the operations near Prome (exclusive of the Naval loss, of which no return is obtainable) thus amounted to 29 killed, 124 wounded, and 1 missing: 154 in all.

advance guard made its appearance; and that a war-boat with three guns had been captured, which in the hurry of their retreat they could not take with them.

From Brigadier-General W. Cotton, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., Commanding the Forces in Ava, dated Camp at Ing-goun, the 19th December 1825.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, in consequence of the heavy fall of rain during the night of the 11th and following day, I did not move the division under my command from the encampment at Ze-ouke till the forenoon of the 13th instant.

2. The column arrived at Meiong on the Irrawaddy on the 14th, at which place I halted during the 15th, and marched on the 16th to Bollay, but was obliged to encamp three miles to the southward at Seimbow, in consequence of encountering an impassable *nullah*. Halted on the 17th at the above encampment, while the pioneers and strong working parties were employed under the direction of the engineer officers, in constructing a bridge, and the commissariat officer was engaged in bringing up the provisions.

3. The bridge was completed yesterday morning, the 18th, and I moved the column to its present encampment.

4. During the march of the 16th instant, between Peun-bih-lan and Paloh, the column passed through the enemy's strongly-stockaded position extending two miles and one furlong. The works towards the river were particularly well adapted for defence, and the whole commanded by stockades on the hills to the rear, with *abattis* and entrenchments.

5. I have much satisfaction in stating that the commissariat with the division under my command have suffered in a very trifling degree from the breakage of carts, &c., and that the entire department will arrive in camp during the forenoon.

From Brigadier R. Armstrong, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. H. Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Meeaday, the 19th December 1825.

For the information of the Commander of the Forces, I have the honour to inform you that the whole of the troops composing the water column being embarked on the 11th instant, Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved with the flotilla up the river on the morning of the 12th. In proceeding up a number of defences were observed on both sides, generally breastworks, with here and there embrasures for guns, and the situation invariably chosen with great judgment for the annoyance of boats ascending the river. Yeondoun, however, was not strengthened from the time of my being recalled from that post.

2. On the 13th instant the flotilla having arrived within two miles of Paloh (or Succa-doun as more generally named by the Burmese), and being well aware that the enemy were long employed in erecting defences there, it was considered necessary by Sir James Brisbane, as well as myself, to reconnoitre it. We accordingly proceeded with the boats of the light division, and soon found that these works, like all we had previously met, were entirely abandoned, and proves, in the most convincing manner, how completely broken, disarranged, and panic-struck the enemy's army must be from the success of our operations on the 1st, 2nd and 5th instant; for it is not easy to conceive a chain of stronger works than here presented themselves, extending at least one mile in length on the eastern bank of the river, erected on bold undulating ground, every advantage of which was admirably applied, so that the possession of the lower defences, had they been attacked in succession, would have exposed the troops to an enfilading fire, and would thus have been untenable. The defences consisted of *abattised* breastworks on the river, with reverses running up the heights, and two strong stockades, the most northern or upper of which was constituted of very strong planks, about nine feet high, the whole of the faces thickly *abattised*, and each of them at least one hundred and eighty yards in length. Time would not allow me to examine the continuation of these works, which I am aware were carried into the interior and rested on the road to Prome; but those running near the river were in themselves so extensive and well-built that great multitudes of men must have been long and indefatigably employed in their construction; and had the enemy attempted their defence they could not have been carried without very severe loss on our part. In fact in our possession, I might say, they would be impregnable.

3. On the western bank, immediately opposite, a great number of defences were also erected, which ran entirely up the commanding hill, where they likewise had a well-constructed stockade.

4. As both sides of the river (which in this part is narrow) were thus strongly defended, it would have been impossible for the flotilla to proceed up until either side had been reduced, had not the enemy by his flight thus rendered nugatory one of the best positions and chain of field defences I have ever seen.

5. Every means that time would allow, by fire and otherwise, were used to destroy these works.

6. The flotilla arrived at Meeaday early on the morning of the 17th instant.

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Patanagoh, the 31st December 1825.

Adverting to my last despatch, I have now to state that the information I received regarding the evacuation of Melloon by the enemy was erroneous. Certain information of his having rallied at that point reached me shortly after I began my march from Meeaday with the leading division of the army; and it was at the same time stated that a chief of rank had been sent up to Ava, after the defeats at Prome, for the purpose of representing to His Majesty the hopeless state of his affairs, and the impossibility of our progress upon the capital being arrested by any military arrangement.

On the 26th ultimo these reports were confirmed by the arrival of a messenger to the steam-vessel, under a flag of truce, communicating that Kolein-Menghie had arrived at Melloon, deputed by His Majesty the King of Ava, and with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with us. In answer to this message I, in concurrence with the Civil Commissioner, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Lieutenant Smith, R.N., to the Burmese camp, to ascertain what arrangements the King of Ava's commissioners proposed making with us. A truce of twenty-five days was requested and positively refused, as previously determined on, the above officers being directed to say, as was afterwards communicated in writing, that nothing beyond twenty-four hours would be given for the first meeting with the Burmese commissioners, and that the truce was at an end as soon as the British officers should have left the place. On reaching Melloon on the following morning, the 29th instant, I found the place strongly occupied, and the river on the enemy's side covered with boats, which they attempted to escape with, until a few shots from our guns (by which one man was slightly wounded) fired over the headmost boats shewed our determination to prevent it, and the attempt was given up. In the mean time I received information that the *Diana*, steam-vessel, the head-quarters of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, was passing the enemy's works unmolested and accompanied by two Burmese war-boats, and although the enemy appeared throwing up entrenchments on the opposite shore, and marching and countermarching his troops, as if making preparations for defence, I accepted his forebearance to the steam-boat as a proof of his sincerity and desire to treat.

Hostilities here ceased, and in the course of the day a correspondence commenced and led to negociations which, I earnestly hope, will render this the last military despatch I shall have to make upon the war in Ava.

Chapter XI.

Operations in Pegu.

While Sir Archibald Campbell was driving the Burmese armies before him from Prome to Melloon, the province of Pegu was the theatre of events, the narrative of which may best be introduced in this place.

When making his arrangements to move forward from Prome, Sir Archibald, it will be remembered, referred to the formation of a brigade at Pegu, under the command of Colonel Pepper, for the purpose of clearing that province of the enemy. The brigade was formed in October 1825, and comprised the flank companies of the 1st Madras European Regiment and the 3rd, 12th and 34th Madras Native Infantry. On the 22nd December this force marched from Pegu, and on the 3rd January 1826, it occupied Sho-e-geen, an important post, which the enemy abandoned only just as Colonel Pepper's attack was about to begin.

At this place intelligence was received that the former Governor of Martaban, with a considerable force, had stockaded himself at Sittang, in Colonel Pepper's rear, and cut off the communication of the column with Pegu. Lieutenant-Colonel Conry was accordingly despatched with his regiment, the 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Native Light Infantry, to dislodge the enemy. The attack was delivered on the morning of the 7th January, and was completely repulsed, Colonel Conry being killed, with many of his men.

Colonel Pepper lost no time in retrieving this disaster. He immediately moved on Sittang with the whole of his force, and on the 11th January carried the stockade by storm, inflicting heavy loss on the defenders.

Soon after the fall of Sittang, Colonel Pepper was reinforced by four companies of the 45th Foot and seven of the 1st Madras Native Infantry from Rangoon. The

enemy, however, still for a time kept the field, and in February made a vigorous attack on a post which Colonel Pepper had established at Makow, to maintain his communications with Pegu. The attack was repulsed by Ensign Clerk, who commanded the post; and soon after the conclusion of peace at Yandaboh brought the operations in Pegu to a conclusion.

The subjoined reports give the particulars of these operations:—

Letter from Brigadier W. Smelt, Commanding in the Lower Provinces, to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Rangoon, the 13th January 1826.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of two letters, dated the 4th and 6th January 1826, from Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, commanding a detachment in the Pegu district, detailing a gratifying account of his operations in that quarter.

Private accounts have reached me, which I have no reason to doubt, that an attack on the strong post of Setoung, which was supposed to have been evacuated, with a party detached by Colonel Pepper, of the 3rd Regiment, Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Conry, did not succeed, with the loss of two officers and ten men killed and two officers and sixteen men wounded. I regret to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Conry, a most able and intelligent officer, was killed; also Lieutenant Adams; Lieutenant Harvey, wounded severely, Lieutenant Power, slightly. I am in expectation that Colonel Pepper, with a reinforcement and guns, will have taken Setoung, before he receives Sir Archibald Campbell's recall to Pegu, in consequence of the treaty of peace having been agreed to.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pepper, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier Smelt, Commanding in the Lower Provinces, dated Camp at Sho-e-geen, the 4th January 1826.

I have the honour to report to you that this place fell into my hands yesterday, without opposition; indeed, I found it completely deserted. Our preparations were all made for storming it, and it was not till reaching its base that I had the least idea of its being abandoned, as our route was opposed in several instances by parties in the jungles, who fired on our advance. It was particularly fortunate that by taking the route of Mickeoo, instead of the high road, I was enabled, by sending forward the 3rd Light Infantry, to secure the whole of the boats at that place, and drawing

off three hundred of the enemy to relieve the inhabitants; otherwise, I should have found it most difficult, if not impossible, to have succeeded.

It is my intention to move forward with as little delay as possible, but as a further supply of provisions will be necessary, I am forced to remain for the present, and should the indent from the commissariat officer here be received with this, may I request you will be good enough to push them forward by the Setoung river, a branch of which falls into that of Pegu.

Setoung is now the only post of the enemy between this and Martaban. I have, therefore, resolved to detach Colonel Conry and the 3rd Light Infantry, for its reduction, by water. That once accomplished, does away with every impediment to a free communication between Rangoon and Tonghoo, though it seems absolutely necessary that a detachment be fixed there.

I was forced to leave an officer's party and one hundred and fifty men at Mickeoo, for its protection, and this number might be transferred to Setoung, they not being required at Mickeoo after the capture of the former place. Boats are in great numbers both here and at Mickeoo, and reliefs might take place, first from Mickeoo, and again from hence; but I beg to suggest that, as my future movements require the presence of every man I can muster, it will be most necessary that the detachment from my force at Pegu and Mickeoo should be relieved. In my report to the Commander of the Forces, I have mentioned this circumstance, as my numbers are very small, and I shall be obliged if you can meet my wishes. The resources of this province I have not yet been able to ascertain, but nothing indicates them to be great. There is little or no rice here, nor do I yet observe a single *bandy*, or any number of cattle. Some of the people are returning, and I expect the whole will do so in a few days. Our march for the most part was through bad roads, particularly the nearer we approached this, but the troops are in good health and excellent quarters.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pepper, Commanding a Detachment, to Brigadier Smelt, Commanding in the Lower Provinces, dated Camp Sho-e-geen, the 6th January 1826.

Since my letter to you of the 4th, I have the honour to acquaint you that a communication has reached me from the officer I left in command of the detachment at Mickeoo, stating that his post was attacked on the morning of the 4th instant by a party of the enemy, to the amount of four or five hundred men, from Setoung, and that he was fortunate enough to beat them off, with little injury to his own men, one only being wounded in the groin.

The various calls I have for the services of my men has forced on me the necessity of directing the party I left at Pegu to join me, and to escort the provisions, ammunition, &c., in store there to this place; but as there is little doubt of the fall of Setoung, Pegu requiring but a very small detail, a native officer's party I considered as sufficient, and therefore directed Captain Kitson to leave one, as well as the sick and convalescent men, and a native dresser to attend them.

I trust, with reference to my letter of the 4th, that it will be in your power to relieve the whole of the men now absent from my command, for I am well assured, after providing a garrison at this place, when I move forward, I shall still be very inefficient for the execution of the further objects to which the Commander of the Forces calls my attention in his instructions for my rule and guidance.

There are several strong posts between this and Tonghoo, each of which I am told will require to be reduced, and as I must keep open a communication, sepoys in small details will, for this purpose, be required, and my effective strength will naturally be decreased as I advance. Thus situated, I hope it will be in your power to take charge of Setoung, or the objects obtained will, I fear, be in some danger of being defeated.

Despatch from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp Yandabo, 45 miles south-west of Ava, the 2nd March 1826.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit to you Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper's report to me of the operations against the enemy of the detachment under his command.

All the Lieutenant-Colonel's measures appear to have been taken with much promptitude, and carried into effect with that spirit and judgment I had reason to expect from his well-known zeal and professional abilities. With him, I much lament the loss the service has sustained in the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Conry and the other brave officers mentioned in his report.

Report from Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pepper, Commanding a Detachment, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces in advance to Amarapoorah, dated Camp Sho-e-geen, the 14th January 1826.

Adverting to my letter of the 4th instant, notifying my intention of sending the 3rd Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Conry, for the reduction of Setoung, a stockade on the

eastern bank of the river of that name, and midway between Sho-e-geen and Martaban, for the purpose of opening the communication between my detachment and the Lower Provinces, I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that Lieutenant-Colonel Conry's party left this on the 6th instant by water. On its arrival at Meekow, where an officer's party had been posted to protect our supplies and the inhabitants of that place, who had contributed so greatly to our assistance, the Lieutenant-Colonel received a report from Lieutenant Bell, commanding there, that he had, on the 4th, been twice attacked by four or five hundred men belonging to Oudinah, the Ex-Rajah of Martaban, sent from Setoung, whom he succeeded in repulsing. This induced Lieutenant-Colonel Conry to lose not a moment in proceeding.

On the morning of the 7th instant, he reached the place about noon, and instantly made his arrangements for the attack, which commenced at two o'clock.

It is with feelings of deep regret I am obliged to report its complete failure, with the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Conry and Lieutenant Adams, 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant Harvey, severely, and Lieutenant Power, slightly, wounded; one native officer and nine privates killed, one bugler and eighteen rank and file wounded. The party returned to Meekow on the same night.

On the afternoon of the 8th, I received this report, and instantly determined to proceed in person with a reinforcement, for the immediate reduction of the stockade, which I did on the 9th, with a detail, by land and water (as per margin), and reached Meekow on the morning of the 10th. During that day, I have to state, that further accounts reached me of horrible murders and aggressions committed by the Setoung people on the inhabitants of those villages who had sought our protection, and in a more manifest degree since their temporary success.

Artillery, by water ...	1 captain, 16 gunners, with one 6-pr. and one 4⅘ howitzer.
Land party, under Major Home, 12th Regiment, proceeded on the 9th instant.	Flank Companies, 1st European Regiment, 78 rank and file.
	Light Company, 12th Regiment, completed to 100 rank and file.
	Head-Quarters, 34th Light Infantry, 150 rank and file.
	Pioneers, 25 rank and file.

I was employed all that day in preparing and collecting a sufficient number of boats to enable me to proceed early on the following morning. The whole were in motion by 3 A.M. on the 11th, and landed near Setoung by nine o'clock.

Having employed some time in reconnoitring the place to take up my position, I found the creek which flanks the north face of the stockade, running in a parallel line about one hundred and fifty yards from it, not fordable, but ascertained from my guides that it would become so at low water.

The stockade stands on a considerable eminence, with an abrupt ascent to it, commanding every point by which the assailants must approach. It appeared of great extent, built entirely of teak timber, flanked, at intervals, with loop-holes through every part of it, and its height from twelve to fourteen feet.

Pending the time when I might be able to cross the ford, the artillery were placed in position, and opened a fire of shot and shell on every point.

I then prepared the columns of attack as per margin.

Right column, under Major Home, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.	Light Company, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, with two ladders.
Centre column, under Captain Stedman, 34th Regiment Chicacole Light Infantry.	Light Company, 1st Madras European Regiment, 36 rank and file. Head-Quarters, 34th Regiment Chicacole Light Infantry, with two ladders, 164 rank and file.
Left column, under Captain Cursham, 1st European Regiment.	Grenadier Company, 1st Madras European Regiment, 42 rank and file. Head-Quarters, 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, with two ladders, 200 rank and file.

At 2 P. M. the water had sufficiently subsided to enable me to move forward. The left column, which was obliged to make a detour to the left and rear of the place, preceded, and having reached its position, the right and centre columns having previously been instructed to what point their attacks were to be directed, the advance was sounded for the whole to storm simultaneously; and in less than twenty minutes we were in full possession.

The fire from the enemy was most heavy and destructive, and the obstacles to be surmounted by our troops were of no common kind, every man having been up to his neck in water while crossing the creek.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report that our success, though complete, has been attended with heavy loss. Among the killed are Captain Cursham, 1st European Regiment, and Captain Stedman, 34th Regiment Chicacole Light Infantry, both commanding columns: and of the wounded, Major Home, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, severely (also commanding a column); Lieutenant Fullarton, 17th Regiment, Commissariat Department, dangerously; Lieutenant Power, 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, again severely; together with a severe loss in the lower grades, as per return attached.

The limits of this despatch prevent me from particularizing the zeal and devotion to their duty of so many who fully met the expectations I had formed of them; yet I cannot refrain from bringing to the particular notice of the Major-General Commanding the Forces, the names of Captains Cursham and Stedman, who so gallantly fell at the head of their respective columns; of Major Home, 12th Regiment, and Captain Corbet, who succeeded him when wounded; of Lieutenants Charlton, 1st European Regiment, and Haig, 34th Regiment Chicacole Light Infantry, who, both likewise, succeeded to the command of their columns, on the death of the before-named officers; of Captain Dickenson, commanding the artillery, whose heavy fire and excellent practice contributed so mainly to keep down that of the enemy; of Lieutenant Fullarton, of the Commissariat Department, who handsomely volunteered his services; of Lieutenant Woodgate, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, for his exertions in leading on the Pioneers, with the ladders, in both attacks; and of Lieutenant Williams, commanding the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, not only for his anxiety and zeal, but for the able assistance I have derived from his perfect knowledge of the Burmese language.

The conduct of the flank companies of the 1st European Regiment (both officers and men) has been such as nobly to sustain the high character of British soldiers.

I am happy to have it in my power to add, that the native troops, with their respective European officers, under my command, have upheld the character of good soldiers.

The unremitting attention and humane solicitude and care of the sick and wounded by Assistant-Surgeon Richardson, 1st European Regiment, is such, that I feel it my duty to bring his name likewise to your favourable notice.

From the numerous accounts received from the headmen of Pegu villages, who had been held in captivity by the *attiwoon* who defended the place, the number of the enemy may be calculated at three or four thousand men.

Upwards of three hundred dead bodies were found in the stockade, independent of those carried off and thrown into wells and the river. Their loss cannot be computed at less than double that number.

Many thousands of the inhabitants who were held in subjection under the oppressive yoke of the Burmese are now restored to their liberty and former homes, and the gratitude evinced by them will, I am sure, prove acceptable to the warm feelings of the Major-General.

Previous to quitting the place, which I did yesterday morning, I had the whole of the defences of every description destroyed and burnt so completely that not a vestige remains.

I cannot conclude without expressing to the Major-General the sense I entertain of the able and ready services I have received from my staff, not only on this but on every occasion, and I beg leave to bring their names to the favourable notice of the Major-General, *viz.*, Captain Budd, 43rd Regiment, Brigade Major, and Captain Spicer, 12th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, who in this affair each conducted a column to the attack.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of a force employed in an attack on the stockade of Setoung, on the 7th January 1826.

Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.					Missing.			Total.	Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeantsd Hanavildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
Detachment 1st Battalion, Madras Pioneers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.	..	...	4	
3rd Madras Native Light Infy.	2	1	...	...	9	2	..	...	1	18	...	...	...	33	
Total ...	2	1		...	9	2	...	...	1	22	..	...	...		
Grand Total ...			12					25				...		37	

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

3rd Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Conry; Lieutenant T. J. Adams; Subadar Saiad Chand.

WOUNDED.

3rd Madras Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant P. L. Harvey, *severely*; Lieutenant J. Power, *slightly*.

(Signed) H. H. PEPPER, *Lieut.-Col., Commanding a Detachment.*

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of a force employed at the capture by storm of the stockade of Setoung, on the 11th January 1826.

Corps, &c.	Killed.					Wounded.					Missing.			Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
Staff ...	...	.	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Detachment 1st Battn., Madras Pioneers.	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	4	...		...	5
Flank Cos., 1st Madras European Regt.	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	4	...	16	...	..	..	28
3rd Madras Native Light Infy.	...	...	..	..	5	1	...	...	...	19		...	...	25
Light Company, 12th Madras Native Infy.	...	...	...	..	2	1	1	...	..	4	...	...	.	8
34th Madras Native Light Infy.	1	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	10	...	...	...	12
Total ...	2	...	...	...	14	5	2	4	...	53		...	...	
Grand Total ...	16					64					...			80

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

1st Madras European Regiment.—Captain J. Cursham.

34th Madras Native Light Infantry.—Captain J. C. Stedman.

WOUNDED.

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pepper, 34th Madras Native Infantry, Commanding the Force, *slightly;* Lieutenant J. Fullarton, 17th Madras Native Infantry, Commissariat Department, *dangerously.*

1st Madras European Regiment.—Lieutenant R. J. Charlton, *slightly.*

3rd Madras Native Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Power, *severely.*

12th Madras Native Infantry.—Major R. Home, *severely*; Jemadar Mani Ram, *severely*.

34th Madras Native Light Infantry.—Jemadar Mahomed Hossain, *slightly*.

(Signed) H. H. PEPPER, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. a Detachment.*

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Pepper, Commanding a Field Detachment, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., dated Sho-e-geen, the 19th February 1826.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Ensign Clerk, 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, detailing an account of an affair that took place on the 16th instant at Meekow, with a considerable party of Burmese, detached by the Governor of Martaban for the purpose of carrying the villages of Bew and Meekow.

On receipt of the intelligence on the 17th instant, I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., that I sent Captain Leggett, commanding the 3rd Regiment, with one hundred rank and file, to reinforce the detachment at Meekow, which, added to one hundred men from Pegu, will leave him sufficient numbers to defend that part of the country, to keep open the communication, and protect our supplies.

It is with much pleasure I have to bring to the notice of the Major-General the conduct of Ensign Clerk, 3rd Regiment, commanding the detachment, and of Lieutenant Johnstone, of the Commissariat Department, who had volunteered his services, having proceeded there for provisions and carriage for my detachment.

Letter from Ensign F. J. Clerk, 3rd Regiment, Commanding a Detachment, dated Camp Meekow, the 18th February 1826.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brigadier Pepper, that I received intelligence on the evening of the 15th instant that a body of men had been detached by the ex-Governor of Martaban to attack the villages of Bew and Meekow. Conceiving my presence necessary with the picquet of thirty men stationed at the former place, in order that I might take advantage of circumstances, and wishing to stand my ground if possible, or, if pressed too hard, to fall back on my position at Meekow, I lost no time in proceeding there.

Fortunately Lieutenant Johnstone, 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, attached to the Commissariat Department, was

present at Meekow, and offered his services. He consented to take the command of my main party, and to reinforce me if necessary.

A little before day-light on the 16th, a party of the enemy suddenly rushed on my picquet, and made a general attack on the village. Their numbers left me no alternative but forcing my way through them and effecting a junction with my other party. Agreeable to promise, I found Lieutenant Johnstone had come to my assistance. The reinforcement, though small, was most opportune, and a retreat to my old position was then conducted in the most orderly manner, the whole acting as light infantry, in extended order, in consequence of the enemy having shewn a disposition to surround my little party. Their fire from *jinjals* and small arms was quick and noisy, but ill-directed, as will appear from the little loss I have sustained.

Having gained my old position, I had the advantage of a few additional men from a guard obliged to be left for the protection of some supplies. Here I determined to make a stand, and, extending my party in such a manner, that the left rested on the right bank of the river Setoung, and my right on a *rahoon's* house, we continued opposed to each other until half-past eight o'clock, when, seeing their line beginning to waver, I seized the opportunity of charging, and am happy to say the result surpassed my most sanguine expectations. They fled in the most precipitate manner, neglecting their usual custom of carrying off their dead. Forty bodies were found on the ground, and I imagine the wounded must have been considerable. To Lieutenant Johnstone I must attribute the success of this affair, and I trust he will receive the reward of his judicious conduct from the Brigadier. I have greatly to admire the coolness and deliberate conduct of the officers and men under my command, whose situation for a considerable period was very perilous. The number of the enemy opposed to them I cannot estimate at less than one thousand and five hundred, and well armed.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded, and a statement of ammunition expended is herewith forwarded.

KILLED.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—1 sepoy.

WOUNDED.

3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry.—3 sepoys, *severely*; 4 sepoys, *slightly*.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-two ball cartridges expended.

Chapter XII.

Final Operations in Ava.—Conclusion of the war.

The signal defeats inflicted on them in the neighbourhood of Prome, and the vigour with which they were followed up, struck terror into the enemy, and, as before related, before Sir Archibald Campbell reached Patanagoh, they sent a flag of truce to propose terms of peace. When the Commissioners met, the same conditions as those formerly proposed were insisted upon by Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir James Brisbane, and Mr. Robertson, the Civil Commissioner, and as strenuously resisted by the Burmese. Eventually, the latter yielded every point, except the war indemnity, which they succeeded in having reduced to one crore, and on this basis a treaty was executed on the 3rd January 1826. A suspension of arms until the 18th was agreed to, by which date it was expected that the treaty, duly ratified by the King, would be received back from the capital, the prisoners delivered up,* and the first instalment of the money paid down.

These hopes were doomed to disappointment. The treaty was not received back by the date fixed, hostilities were resumed, and on the 19th a portion of the British force crossed the river and took the stockades of Melloon by storm, driving out of them a force of some sixteen thousand Burmese. The works were destroyed by fire, and once more the British force resumed its march for the enemy's capital.

One more attempt was made by the Court of Ava to resist the march of the British army on Amarapura. It met with a signal defeat at Paghamyo on the 9th February, and nothing remained but submission to the

* Lieutenant Bennett and Assistant-Surgeon Sandford, both of the 1st Royals, together with a number of European and native non-commissioned officers and men, had fallen into the hands of the enemy at different times in the course of the war. As a rule, they were treated with great barbarity. Lieutenant Bennett and Dr. Sandford survived, but a large number of the men died under the cruelties to which they were subjected.

will of the conqueror. On the 16th February, Sir Archibald Campbell reached Yandaboh, within sixty miles of the capital, and at this place, on the 24th, was finally concluded the treaty by which the war was brought to an end, after a duration of two years.

By this treaty the King of Ava yielded up all claims to, or right of interference with, Assam, Jainthia, Kachar and Manipur. He ceded to the East India Company in perpetuity Arakan Proper, Ramri, Cheduba and Sandoway, and the three districts of Tenasserim,—Yeh, Tavoy and Mergui. He agreed also to receive a political resident at his court, to conclude a commercial treaty, and to pay a war fine of one crore of rupees in four instalments. The British, on their side, engaged to retire at once to Rangoon, and to quit the territories of Ava on the payment of the second instalment of the fine.

A few days after the ratification of the treaty the army broke up from Yandaboh. The 18th Madras Native Infantry proceeded by land *vid* the Aeng pass into Arakan, while the rest of the troops moved down to Rangoon, whence such as were not required for duty at Rangoon or in the newly-acquired territories were sent back to India.

The following despatches describe the closing events of the war, the history of which is appropriately concluded in the General Order by the Government of India, dated the 11th April 1826.

Despatch from Brigadier-General W. Cotton, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Patanagoh, the 1st January 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy was continued from Miaday to Patanagoh by forced marches by the Madras Division, accompanied by the Body-Guard and a troop of horse artillery, and the Commander of the Forces. On reaching Neaungla, five miles below this place, we ascertained the enemy had crossed their whole force to the right bank of the river, and that they occupied the position of Melloon, consisting of a series of strong fortified heights and a formidable stockade, with from ten to twelve thousand men. It

was also ascertained the king's brother-in-law and most of the men of rank, who had assisted at Zeahengaish, were at Melloon. They despatched a *woondook* on the 28th, with a flag of truce and a letter, stating it to be the wish of their chiefs to put a period to hostilities, and that a minister had arrived from Ava, with full powers to treat and ratify, and requesting a meeting for that purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Lieutenant Smith of the Navy were accordingly despatched to arrange a conference, to be held in a boat on the centre of the river, moored between Melloon and Patanagoh. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces and the Second Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, attended by myself and most of the brigadiers, met the two Burmese commissioners, Kolien-Menghee and the Kee-Woonghee, on the 30th ultimo, and I am most happy to state that the result of the conferences of that day and yesterday has been a satisfactory adjustment, as far as regards territory and money, between the British and Burmese nations. The ratification by the commissioners of the treaty takes place this day at two o'clock, and the terms of peace are as follows:—

"The four provinces of Arracan to be ceded in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company.

"The provinces of Mergui, Tavoy and Yeh to be ceded to the Hon'ble Company in perpetuity.

"The Burmese Government engage to pay the Hon'ble Company one *crore* of rupees by instalments, the periods for the payment of which to be settled this day.

"The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cachar, Jyntheea and Munnipore to be placed under princes to be named by the British Government.

"Residents with an escort of fifty men to be at each court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports to land their cargoes free of duty, not to unship their rudders or land their guns; Burmese ships to have the same privileges in British ports; no person to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war hereafter.

"The Siamese nation to be included in the peace."

Thus, I hope, has terminated a war which has been most expensive in its prosecution, not only in money, but also, by the effects of climate, very destructive to both European and Native troops; but I hope the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will here permit me to express the unanimous feeling of the Madras army for the considerate comforts the Madras Government have, upon every occasion, forwarded to their army here,—comforts which have been the means of saving many valuable lives, and which will be ever most gratefully acknowledged by every officer and man.

It will of course take a long period to arrange the move of the troops from hence to Rangoon, with the *matériel* and stores.

The ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava, and the English prisoners now at Amarapoorah, are to arrive at Patanagoh in fifteen days (15th January), on receipt of which, we shall immediately retrograde to Prome. The roads across the Arracan mountains present difficulties which will oblige the Bengal army to retire by Rangoon.

P.S. January 3rd.—Owing to prolonged discussions the treaty was not signed until this day, January 3rd, at 4 P.M.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Bart., C.B., Royal Navy, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, dated Patanagoh, the 2nd January 1826.

I cannot deny myself the gratification of congratulating your Lordship in Council on the happy termination of the war in Ava, by a treaty of peace, the terms of which will, I hope, be found not less honourable than advantageous. Deeply penetrated with the distinguished attention which has been shewn me by the Commissioners, in inviting me to become a party in the late negotiations, it is no less flattering to my own feeling than creditable to the naval branch of the expedition, and well calculated to harmonize the two professions. My employment enables me to bring under the consideration of the Supreme Government the conduct of the officers and other individuals of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay Marine, and of other establishments connected with the flotilla, as more particularly described in the enclosure. More promptitude, zeal, and gallantry could not have been displayed by the members of any service, than they have invariably exhibited throughout a long and arduous contest. In short, they vied with the navy in the performance of the most laborious duties. The native crews of the gun-boats have shewn the greatest cheerfulness under fatigue and privations, and a firmness under fire at once highly creditable to themselves and to those through whose prevision and regularity they have been brought into that efficient state.

Names of the officers belonging to the Hon'ble Company's service, &c., who were attached to the flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the command of Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Bart., C.B.

Officers commanding divisions of gun-boats.

Lieutenant Nagle, Her Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Lieutenants Rowband and Laughton, Hon'ble Company's Bombay Marine.

Messrs. Lindguist, Hutton, Ravenscroft and Crawford, Bengal Pilot Service.

Officers commanding gun-boats.

Messrs. Robson, Power, Leggatt and Cooper, Bengal Pilot Service.

The Hon'ble Company's steam vessel *Diana*, commanded by Mr. G. Winsor (Admiralty Mate of the *Alligator*), was of the most essential service.

In addition to the above force, thirteen men-of-war's boats, under the direction of Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, composed the light division of the flotilla, which, with fifty-six gun-vessels and row-boats, were under the immediate control of the Commodore.

PATANAGOH,
The 2nd January 1826. } (Sd.) JAS. BRISBANE, *Commodore.*

From Maj.-Genl. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, dated Head-Quarters, Camp Patanagoh, the 20th January 1826.

My despatch of the 31st ultimo brought the operations of the army under my command down to that date, and expressed my sanguine expectations that it would prove the last communication which I should have to address to you relative to the war in this country.

2. These hopes were unfortunately frustrated by the policy of a court apparently destitute of every principle of honour and good faith.

3. The signature of a treaty of peace by the British and Burman commissioners on the 3rd instant, and the pledge on the part of the latter, that the same would be ratified by the King of Ava within fifteen days from that date, and some specific articles, as therein stated, carried into effect within the same period, has already been brought to the knowledge of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council by the proceedings of the British commissioners, recorded in their despatches, under date the 3rd instant. All occurrences of a purely political nature since then will now in like manner be furnished by the same authority. I shall therefore proceed to the detail of military events resulting therefrom.

4. On the 18th, the day appointed for the return of the ratified treaty, &c., the commissioners finding that, instead of a fulfilment of the king's promise, a further delay of six or seven days was solicited, under such equivocal circumstances as left no

doubt that a total want of faith guided their councils, it was definitely declared that their request could not be complied with, and a secret article proposed to them, in which it was stipulated (together with the performance of others already agreed to) that they should evacuate the fortified and entrenched city of Melloon by sunrise on the morning of the 20th. On their positive rejection of this proposition, they were told that after twelve o'clock that very night (the 18th) hostilities would recommence. Deeming it of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in punishing duplicity of so flagrant a character, I ordered the construction of batteries and the landing of heavy ordnance from the flotilla to commence immediately after midnight, and every requisite arrangement to be made for an early attack upon Melloon. His Lordship in Council will be enabled to appreciate the zeal and exertion with which my orders were carried into effect, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, commanding the artillery, and Lieutenant Underwood, the Chief Engineer (aided by that indefatigable corps, the first battalion of Madras Pioneers, under the command of Captain Crowe), when I state that by ten o'clock next morning, I had eight and twenty pieces of ordnance in battery on points presenting a front of more than one mile on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, which corresponded with the extent of the enemy's line of defence on the opposite shore. I yet cherished hopes that the formidable appearance of our preparations would have induced them to make some further communications in the morning, instead of again risking the renewal of hostilities with troops, of whose decided superiority they had so recently received the most convincing and humiliating proofs. In this I was disappointed. At daylight, I perceived that the preceding night had been devoted by them to preparations equally laborious, and the construction of extensive and well-planned works, with a view to the resistance on which they had resolved.

5. At eleven o'clock A. M. (the 19th), I ordered our batteries and rockets to open their fire on the enemy's position; it was warmly kept up, and with such precision of practice as to reflect the highest credit on this branch of the service.

6. During this period, the troops intended for the assault were embarking in the boats of His Majesty's ships and the flotilla, at a point above our encampment at Patanagoh, under the superintendence and direction of Captain Chads of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, senior naval officer, on whom this charge devolved, in the absence of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in consequence of extreme indisposition.*

* His illness compelled him to proceed to New South Wales, where he died in December 1826.

7. About 1 P.M., the desired impression having been produced by the cannonade, and everything reported ready, I directed the brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Sale, consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, to drop down the river and assault the main face of the enemy's position near its south-eastern angle, and Brigadier-General Cotton, with the flank companies of His Majesty's 47th and 87th Regiments, and His Majesty's 89th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter-Blair, His Majesty's 41st Regiment and the 18th Madras Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, with the flank companies of the 43rd Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, to cross above Melloon, and, after carrying some outworks, to attack the northern face of the principal work.

8. Although the whole of the boats pushed off together from the left bank, the strength of the current, and a strong breeze from the north, carried Lieutenant-Colonel Sale's brigade to the given point of attack before the other columns (notwithstanding every exertion) could possibly reach the opposite shore. Lieutenant-Colonel Sale was unfortunately wounded in his boat, but the corps of his brigade having landed and formed with admirable regularity, under the command of Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, rushed on to the assault with their usual intrepidity, and were in a short time complete masters of a work which although certainly not so well chosen in point of position as others we have met with, had yet been rendered most formidable by labour and art, and at the same time, such as to afford the enemy a presumptive assurance of security in their possession of it. This is fully evinced by the circumstances of the chiefs, with Memiaboo at their head (contrary to the Burmese custom in all such cases), having remained within their defences till they saw the troops crossing to assault.

9. When Brigadier-General Cotton saw the works were carried by the 13th and 38th Regiments, he very judiciously ordered the brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter-Blair to cut in upon the enemy's line of retreat, which was done accordingly, and with much effect.

10. Thus was accomplished, in the course of a few hours from the recommencement of hostilities forced upon us by perfidy and duplicity, a chastisement as exemplary as it was merited. Their loss in killed and wounded has been severe, and the accompanying returns of captured ordnance, stores, arms and ammunition will sufficiently demonstrate how seriously they have suffered in these particulars, a species of disaster which their Government will doubtless more deeply deplore than the sacrifice of lives or the

shame of defeat. Specie to the amount of about Rs. 30,000 was found in Memiaboo's house; and a very ample magazine of grain, together with about seventy horses, have also fallen into our hands.

11. It will prove highly gratifying to His Lordship in Council to learn that advantages so important have been secured with so small a numerical loss as is exhibited by the returns of killed and wounded. Amongst the wounded I include, with particular regret, the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Sale and Major Frith; the latter having succeeded to the command of the column on his senior officer being disabled, received at its head, in the moment of success, a spear wound, which I fear is of a serious nature. Major Thornhill, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was the third on whom the accident of war brought the perilous distinction of leading these troops, and he conducted their movements to the close of the affair in a style worthy of his predecessors in command.

12. Where zeal displays itself in every rank, as amongst the officers whom I have the happiness to command, and all vie with each other in the honourable discharge of duty, the task of selecting individual names for the notice of His Lordship becomes difficult and embarrassing, and I am compelled to adopt the principle of particularising those alone on whom the heaviest share of exertion happened to devolve on this occasion. It fell to the lot of the artillery to occupy this conspicuous station in the events of the day; in behalf, therefore, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, commanding the whole, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, commanding the Bengal Artillery, and Captains Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, commanding the batteries, I have to solicit your recommendation to His Lordship's favourable attention. The rocket practice, under Lieutenant Blake, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, was in every way admirable; of three hundred and four rockets which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the spot for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the works or in the ranks of the enemy, with an effect which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war.

13. The conduct of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments during their advance, and their gallantry in the storm, far exceeded all that I can write in their praise. I sincerely hope that I shall not long be deprived of the services of their two brave commanders.

14. Brigadier-General Cotton's arrangements for intercepting the retreat of the enemy, and the movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter-Blair to effect the same object, merit my warmest commendations.

15. To Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, and every officer and seaman of His Majesty's ships and the Hon'ble Company's flotilla, I am deeply indebted for the able and judicious manner in which the troops were transported to points of attack so near to the formidable works which they had to assail. I have the honour to enclose Captain Chads' report, together with his return of killed and wounded.

16. Upon this short but important service, I derived every support from the zeal and ability of my staff, general and personal.

17. Lieutenant Wilson, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Cotton, who will have the honour of delivering this despatch, was present during the whole affair, and is well qualified to give any further information which may be required by His Lordship on the subject.

Return of killed and wounded in the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in action with the Burmese forces at Melloon, on the 19th January 1826.

Corps.	Killed.				Wounded.							Total.	Remarks.
	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sea-Lascars.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sea-Lascars.	Dooly-bearers.	Bhisties.	
Bengal Engineers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
13th Foot ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	7	
38th ,, ..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	6	..	17	
Flotilla ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	*5	9	..	..	18	*Seamen of the *Alligator*.
Total ..	..	..	5	4	3	..	1	1	12	9	6	2	43	
Grand Total ..	9				34									

Nominal roll of officers wounded.

Bengal Engineers.—Lieutenant W. Dickson, *slightly.*

13th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sale (commanding a brigade), *severely.*

38th Foot.—Major W. Frith, *severely.*

Return of ordnance and military stores captured at Melloon, 19th January 1826.

	Brass guns.	Iron guns.	Iron guns, long.	Iron carronades.
42-Pounders ...	1	...	...	...
24 „ ...	...	...	...	1
12 „ ...	...	...	7	1
9 „ ...	...	...	10	...
6½ „ ...	...	...	2	...
6 „ ...	1	...	...	...
4½ „ ...	...	2	...	...
4 „ ...	1	2	...	...
3½ „ ...	...	1	...	...
3 „ ...	...	3	...	...
2 „ ...	...	10	...	...
1-Pounder ...	1	31	...	...
½ „ ...	...	2	...	...
Jinjals ...	10	80	...	...
Total ...	14	131	19	2

Iron round shot of different sizes	11,000
Ditto for *jinjals*	7,000
Gunpowder destroyed, 20 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. (in boxes of 45 lbs. each.)	
Muskets	1,700
Musket-balls	100,000
Spears	2,000

An immense quantity of refined saltpetre and sulphur; iron, unwrought, upwards of one ton; also a quantity of grape, quilted and loose, but the exact amount of the above articles cannot be ascertained for want of time.

Report from Captain H. D. Chads, of His Majesty's ship "Alligator," in command of the flotilla, to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., dated Hon'ble Company's steam vessel "Diana," off Melloon, the 20th January 1826.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of the casualties on board the flotilla, in action yesterday at Melloon;* also an account of the boats captured.

As this service was performed under your own immediate eye, it would be presumptuous in me to speak of the gallantry and zeal displayed by every individual in the flotilla, but which I trust was such as to merit your commendation.

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* Included also in the general return on page 390 (*q. v.*)

Return of killed and wounded on board the flotilla at Melloon, on the 19th January 1826.

			Killed.	Wounded.
Boats of H. M. S. *Alligator*		... ...		4 severely. 1 slightly.
3rd Divn. of Hon'ble Co.'s gun-boats			1	... 6 severely.
4th	Do.	do. ...	1	1 dangerously. 1 slightly.
5th	Do.	do. ...	2	... 1 dangerously.
		Total ...	4	14

Return of boats captured at Melloon on the 19th January 1826.

War-boats	3	In good condition.
	15	Gilt.
Large accommodation boats ...	7	In good condition.
	1	Sunk.
Large store-boats ...	33	In good condition.
	16	Sunk.
Canoes and boats of various description	200 to 300.	

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, *Captain,*
H. M. S. "Alligator,"
In command of the flotilla.

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters, Pakanzay, the 4th February 1826.

The laborious duty of collecting and destroying the enemy's artillery and stores, together with a heavy fall of rain, prevented my leaving Patanagoh, with the first division of the force, before the morning of the 25th ultimo. We have since advanced eighty-five miles into the enemy's country, and, generally speaking, over very bad roads, but without having occasion to fire a shot, with the exception of a very daring and gallant charge made by a reconnoitring party of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Trant and Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, upon a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, the particulars of which I have the honour

herewith to enclose. The chief killed is now ascertained to have been Moung-toung-bo, a commander who was the terror of his countrymen from his cruel disposition. We are now opposite to Som-ben-gheoun, where and at Challein, the enemy had strong posts watching the road from Arracan, but evacuated those defences on our approach, and are now concentrating at Pagham-mew what force they can.

Report from Lieutenant T. A. Trant, 95th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, &c., dated Watmachaote, the 30th January 1826.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that, having been directed by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to reconnoitre the road in advance, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by an escort of thirty-four men of the Governor-General's Body-Guard, commanded by Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, in the direction of Yay-nan-gheoun, and marched for ten miles without seeing any appearance of the enemy.

At this distance I observed a small picket of Burman cavalry rapidly retreating, and conceiving them to be detached from the force under Moung-toung-bo, I thought that, by intercepting them, we might approach the Burman camp undiscovered. We therefore pursued them as rapidly as the nature of the country would admit for about two miles, and at the same time they entered a small valley, surrounded by steep hillocks, where, between four and five hundred Burmans, well armed with muskets, were bivouacked.

These were immediately charged by the Body-Guard, who, pressing on the crowd, sabred or shot about fifty men, amongst whom was a chief of rank (supposed to be Moung-toung-bo), and completely dispersed the remainder, part taking refuge in their boats, and others running to the hills, where the acclivity was so great that we could not pursue them. Finding this to be the case, about one hundred men, recovering from the panic into which they had been thrown, took post on the crest and side of the hill, and from thence kept up a sharp but most ineffectual fire of *jinjals* and musketry, by which, I am happy to say, only one man and a horse were wounded; but as I perceived their numbers were increasing, and that several men had been detached to our rear, apparently with the view of annoying us when returning, I thought it prudent to retire.

The Body-Guard behaved with their usual gallantry, and the coolness, zeal, and courage manifested by Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed made him so very conspicuous during the

affair, that I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in bringing his conduct to the notice of the Commander of the Forces.

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., dated Head-Quarters, Camp Pagahm-mew, the 11th February 1826.

My last communication made you acquainted with my belief that the enemy were concentrating upon Pagahm-mew; subsequent intelligence established the fact. Part of the fugitives from Melloon had been rallied at that point, and there reinforced by fresh levies from Ava. The command of the whole, amounting to sixteen thousand men, was given to Zay-yah-thu-yan Woondook, Nar-Wein-Barein (King of the Lower Regions), who had pledged himself to his sovereign to achieve some signal success at the expense of the British, whom, in the insolent language of his court and nation, he styled the "Invading Army of Rebellious Strangers."

A reconnoisance effected on the evening of the 8th discovered the enemy in force and strongly posted about five miles in advance of the village of Yesseah, where I had that day encamped with my leading division.

The report of Burman prisoners gave us to understand that the enemy had resolved to defend two positions,—the first having for its *appui* the Logoh-Nundah Pagoda, the second, within the old walls of the city, which had undergone some partial repairs, and the numerous pagodas in and about Pagahm,—the former to be occupied by seven thousand, the latter by nine thousand men. At this particular crisis I considered it of importance that the decisions of the Court of Ava should not be left to depend upon hopes cherished under a false confidence in the promises of their new commander. I therefore took measures for attacking the enemy on the morning of the 9th, and ordered Brigadier-General Cotton, whose division was twelve miles in the rear, to march with three of his corps at such an hour during the night as would ensure his joining me by daylight. Thus reinforced, I marched at nine o'clock.

Four miles from our camp I found, for the first time since the commencement of the war, the enemy prepared to dispute the ground with us in the field, in front of his first position, the disposition of his troops and his plans for receiving our attack exhibiting marks of considerable judgment.

The road from Yesseah to Pagahm leads through a country much overgrown with prickly jungle, which, whilst it renders it

difficult for regular troops to diverge from its direct course either to the right or left, is in some places so thick, as completely to mask the formations and other manœuvres of large bodies. The Burmese General, availing himself of these advantages, and probably ignorant of the reinforcement the leading division had received during the night, drew up his army in the form of a crescent, both its flanks being considerably advanced and the main road running directly through its centre, thinking, no doubt, that we must advance by it, till opposed in front, when the wings would close in to attack us on both flanks and in the rear, which his great superiority in numbers would have enabled him to effect had we fallen into the snare. But the advance of the British force was conducted in such a manner as soon to detect the object of his formation, and he was instantly assailed upon both flanks. His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction), accompanied by four guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery and a small detachment of the Body-Guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th Regiment; His Majesty's 38th Regiment that on the left, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and two guns of the Madras Artillery, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton; whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, with the 43rd Madras Native Infantry, advanced on the bank of the Irrawaddy, our extreme left, to prevent the enemy throwing troops to our rear in that direction. They received our attack on both flanks tolerably well-formed and with a show of resolution, but were soon obliged to give way before the rapid fire and steady charge of British soldiers.

Part of their troops, broken by the 38th, retired into a well-constructed field-work, but were so closely pursued that they had not time to form for its defence; here, from three to four hundred of them perished, either by the bayonet or by plunging into the river to escape. The enemy perceiving both his flanks attacked, and seeing our centre apparently without troops, pushed a column by the main road, towards an eminence in our rear covered with pagodas, but was checked, and retired on seeing the 89th in reserve. Several times during the day they attempted, with their cavalry, to turn our right, and vigilantly watched every opportunity which might offer to effect this purpose. They, at one time, came down in great force and in good order towards a small party of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. Unfortunately my force in cavalry did not enable me to avail myself of similar opportunities, but the very few I had of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's Body-Guard, under the command of Subadar-Major Kazi Wali Mahomed, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction.

The first of the enemy's position being thus carried, the troops were reformed, and after a short halt, led to the attack of the second, which they soon forced without much opposition. The enemy, thus defeated at all points, left me in possession of Pagahm-mew, with all its stores, ordnance, arms and ammunition.

Our loss during the operations of this day, although of five hours' duration and continued over four miles of ground, I am happy to say, is comparatively small, a circumstance which I attribute to the want of their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their arms, which has often been the cause of considerable loss to us whilst advancing to the attack.

Every individual engaged conducted himself so perfectly to my satisfaction that I will not particularise any. A copy of the order which I issued upon the occasion, and which I beg leave to enclose, will best express to His Lordship my feelings towards the gallant troops I have the honour to command.

I cannot close this despatch without communicating to His Lordship the gratifying intelligence that the operations of this force, by land and water, since the fall of Melloon, have released from the tyranny of the enemy from twenty-five to thirty thousand of the inhabitants of the lower provinces, who had been detained and driven before his retiring boats and army, many of them since the commencement of the war; from three thousand to four thousand family boats have passed Pagahm, downwards, since its occupation by us.

P. S.—From the information of prisoners of war and others I am led to understand the enemy will attempt further opposition to our progress towards the capital at a place called Poonay-Sawah, which I hope to reach in the course of a very few days.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Pagahm-mew, the 9th February 1826.

Providence has once more blessed with success the British arms in this country; and in the decisive defeat of the imposing force posted under and within the walls of Pagahm-mew, the Major-General recognises a fresh display of the military virtues which have characterized his troops from the commencement of this war.

Early on this day the enemy, departing from the cautious system of defence behind field-works and entrenchments, which forms their usual device of war, and relying on their great numerical superiority and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the flanks and front of the British columns. This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal and disastrous.

Their troops, of either arm, were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their city.

The storm of Pagahm-mew, which followed, exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self-devotion.

The frequency of these acts of spirited soldiership on the part of his troops renders it difficult for the Major-General to vary the terms of his praise; but he offers to every officer and soldier engaged this day the tribute of his thanks, at once with the affection of a commander and the cordiality of a comrade.

By Order,

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., in action with the enemy at Pagahm-mew, on the 9th February 1826.

Corps, &c.	Killed.			Wounded.				Missing.			Total.	Remarks.
	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
Bengal Horse Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	One horse wounded.
1st Battn. Madras Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Govr.-Genl.'s Body-Guard...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	One horse wounded.
13th Foot ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	9	
38th ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
41st ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	1	18	Two horses wounded.
Grand Total ...	1			16					1				

OFFICER WOUNDED.

13th Foot.—Captain E. T. Tronson, *severely.*

(Signed) F. S. H. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Adjt.-Genl.

Return of ordnance, arms, &c., captured from the enemy on the 9th February 1826 by the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c.

Brass guns, long.—Two 1½-pounders, five 2-pounders, seven swivels and two *jinjals*.

Iron guns, long.—Five 1½-pounders, seven 2-pounders, one 2½-pounder, ten 3-pounders, one 3½-pounder, one 4½-pounder, seven swivels, and ninety-two *jinjals*.

Round shot for different calibres	1,760
Bar shot	8
Muskets	172
Musket balls	26,000
Gunpowder, 3 tons 10 cwt.	
Flints	20,000
Steel bars	135
Lead	lbs. 740
Sulphur	„ 252

Despatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., &c., to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret and Political Department, &c., &c., &c., dated Head-Quarters Camp at Yandaboo, 45 miles south-west of Ava, the 24th February 1826.

The late defeats sustained by the Burmese army, and which led to its almost total dispersion, together with the vicinity of the British force to the capital of Ava, has had the effect (I trust sufficiently) to humble that haughty and arrogant court to a submission which will, no doubt, be made for a length of time subservient to its policy, so as not again wantonly to disturb the peace of the British Government in India.

The treaty of peace this day concluded and ratified by the Burmese Ministers of State will be submitted to His Lordship in Council by the British Commissioners in Pegu and Ava. I have therefore only to say that I shall at once return with the force under my command to Rangoon, there to await the further commands of Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The relations of friendship between the British Government and the State of Ava having been happily re-established by the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, the Governor-General in Council performs a most gratifying act of duty in offering publicly his cordial acknowledgments and thanks to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., and the army in

Ava, by whose gallant and persevering exertions the recent contest with the Burmese Empire has been brought to an honourable and successful termination.

In reviewing the events of the late war, the Governor-General in Council is bound to declare his conviction that the achievements of the British army in Ava have nobly sustained our military reputation, and have produced substantial benefit to the national interests.

During a period of two years, from the first declaration of hostilities against the Government of Ava, every disadvantage of carrying on war in a distant and most difficult country has been overcome, and the collective forces of the Burman Empire, formidable from their numbers, the strength of their fortified positions, and the shelter afforded by the nature of their country, have been repeatedly assailed and defeated. The persevering and obstinate efforts of the enemy to oppose our advance having failed of success, and his resources and means of further resistance having been exhausted, the King of Ava has at length been compelled to accept of those terms of peace which the near approach of our army to the gates of his capital enabled us to dictate. Every object, the Governor-General in Council is happy to proclaim, for which the war was undertaken, has been finally and most satisfactorily accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest gratification, His Lordship in Council further declares his persuasion that the result of the contest, by teaching the Burman nation to know and respect the power which it had for a series of years insulted by its haughty demands and unprovoked aggressions, will prevent the interruption in future of those friendly relations which it is the interest of both States to maintain, will pave the way for a freedom of intercourse hitherto unknown, and promises to open to commerce new and advantageous sources, calculated to promote the interests and the prosperity of both countries.

To the consummate military talents, energy and decision manifested by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the ardour and devotion to the public service which his example infused into all ranks, and to the confidence inspired by the success of every military operation which he planned and executed in person, the Governor-General in Council primarily ascribes, under Providence, the brilliant result that has crowned the gallant and unwearied exertions of the British troops in Ava. Impressed with sentiments of high admiration for those eminent qualities so conspicuously and successfully displayed by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, His Lordship in Council rejoices in the opportunity of expressing to that distinguished soldier; in the

most public manner, the acknowledgments and thanks of the Supreme Government, for the important service he has rendered to the Hon'ble East India Company and to the British nation.

The thanks of Government are also eminently due to the senior officers who have so ably and zealously seconded Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell in his career of victory. Brigadier-Generals Cotton, Macbean and M'Creagh deservedly hold a high place in the estimation of His Lordship in Council, who has repeatedly had occasion to notice, with applause, the gallantry, skill and promptitude displayed by those officers in the execution of the various important operations entrusted to their direction.

Animated by the same noble spirit, Brigadiers Miles, Shaw, Elrington, Armstrong, Smelt, Hunter-Blair, Brodie, Pepper, Parlby, Godwin, Hopkinson and Sale have entitled themselves to the distinction of receiving from the Governor-General in Council on this occasion the renewed expression of the sense entertained of their eminent services, for which they have, on various occasions, received the thanks of Government through Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell.

Among those zealous and gallant officers some have been more fortunate than others in enjoying opportunities of performing special services. The ability with which Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st, achieved the conquest of the fortified town of Martaban and its dependencies appears to confer on that officer a just claim to the separate and distinct acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council. In like manner, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Brigadier-General M'Creagh have entitled themselves to the special thanks of Government for their services, the former in the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, and the latter in that of the island of Cheduba.

The limits of a General Order necessarily preclude the Governor-General in Council from indulging in the satisfaction of recording the names of all those officers whose services and exploits this moment crowd upon the grateful recollection of the Government, by whom they were duly appreciated and acknowledged at the time of their occurrence. His Lordship in Council requests that those officers will, collectively and individually, accept this renewed assurance that their meritorious exertions will ever be cordially remembered.

The frequent mention in the public despatches of the gallantry and zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Sale deservedly marks that officer as one who has established peculiar claims to the distinguished notice of His Lordship in Council. The services of the Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson and Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, and of the Bengal

Rocket Troop and Horse Artillery, under Captains Graham and Lumsden, demand also the special acknowledgments of Government. The Governor-General in Council acknowledges, with peculiar approbation, the gallant and indefatigable exertions of that valuable corps, the Madras Pioneers, under Captain Crowe. His Lordship in Council desires further to express the high sense which Government entertains of the zealous and meritorious services of Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, and the officers of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General's Departments, and of Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary, and Captain John Campbell, Personal Staff of the Commander of the Forces in Ava. The services of Superintending Surgeon Heward and the officers of the Medical Department, and of Captain Fiddes and the officers of the Commissariat are fully appreciated by His Lordship in Council.

The Governor-General in Council finds himself at a loss for adequate terms to describe the satisfaction with which the Government regards the general good conduct of the troops, European and Native, who have served in Ava. Their patient endurance of the fatigues, privations and sickness to which they were unavoidably exposed in a hostile country, and in an inclement season, subsequent to the capture of Rangoon, was not less conspicuous and praiseworthy than the spirit and determined resolution with which they maintained, during that period, an incessant and most harassing warfare of posts. Their irresistible gallantry in storming the Burmese stockades, however strong their defence by nature or art, and the success which crowned their repeated encounters with the enemy, reflect with equal credit on the troops who achieved those exploits, and on their leaders, who, justly confiding in British energy, discipline and courage, were never deterred by the most formidable disparity of numbers or difficulties of position, from assaulting the enemy whenever the opportunity could be found.

While the Governor-General in Council enumerates, with sentiments of unfeigned admiration, the 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st or Royals, 87th and 45th Regiments, the Hon'ble Company's Madras European Regiment, and the Bengal and Madras European Artillery, as the European troops who have had the honour of establishing the renown of the British arms in a new and distant region, His Lordship in Council feels that higher and more justly merited praise cannot be bestowed on those brave troops than that, amidst the barbarous hosts whom they have fought and conquered, they have eminently displayed the virtues and sustained the character of the British soldier.

To the Native troops of the Hon'ble East India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European comrades in arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honourably won. The Madras sepoy regiments destined for the expedition to Ava obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal the call for their services in a foreign land, involving to them many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their Government reflects the highest credit on the character of the Coast Army, not more honourable to themselves than it is doubtless gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The detachments of the Bengal native troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor-General's Body-Guard commanded by Captain Sneyd, and details of native artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former more especially are, in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government for their voluntary offer of service beyond sea, and for their distinguished conduct in the field, under their native as well as their European officers.

The conduct of that portion of the Naval branch of the expedition which belongs to the East India Company has been exemplary and conspicuous for gallantry and indefatigable exertion, and it has fully shared in all the honourable toils and well-earned triumphs of the land force. The Governor-General in Council experiences the most sensible gratification in offering to Commodore Hayes, to Captain Hardy, senior captain of the Bombay Marine, and to the several commanders and officers of the Bombay cruizers which have been employed in the Irrawaddy, and to the officers in command of the armed brigs and divisions of gun-boats, the cordial thanks of Government for their zealous and meritorious services. Although not commanding in person the Hon'ble Company's naval force in the Irrawaddy, Commodore Hayes has amply entitled himself to the special notice and consideration of Government on this occasion, since it was mainly owing to his professional and unremitting exertions that the armed flotilla from this port was so efficiently equipped, and thus enabled to acquit itself in a manner which has repeatedly been honoured with the approbation of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, and the officers of the Royal Navy under whose orders they have been employed in conjunction with the armed boats of His Majesty's ships. The Governor-General

in Council has not overlooked the spirit and bravery characteristic of British seamen manifested by several of the masters and officers of transports and armed vessels in various actions with the Burmese in the vicinity of Rangoon.

It belongs to a higher authority than the Government of India to notice, in adequate and appropriate terms, the services of His Majesty's Squadron, which has co-operated with His Majesty's and the Hon'ble East India Company's land forces in the late hostilities with the Government of Ava. The Governor-General in Council, however, gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation with which the Supreme Government acknowledges the important and essential aid afforded by His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane in person, as well as by the officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen and marines of His Majesty's ships which have been employed in the Irrawaddy. Inspired by the most ardent zeal for the honour and interest of the nation and the East India Company, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief lost no time in proceeding with the boats of the *Boadicea* to the head-quarters of the British army at Prome, and directing in person the operations of the river force, rendered the most essential service in the various decisive and memorable actions which, in the month of December last, compelled the Burmese chiefs to sue for peace.

But while recording his gratitude to those who have partaken of and survived this arduous contest, the Governor-General in Council must also advert to the early and deep regret occasioned by the death of Commodore Grant, under whose personal direction the ships of the expedition first proceeded against Rangoon. The heartfelt satisfaction arising from the success of the British arms in the Burman dominions must now also be tempered with feelings of sorrow for the loss of the many brave officers and men who have fallen in the course of the war. Their memory will ever be associated with the heroic deeds and splendid triumphs of the British army in Ava, and will be regarded with affection and respect by their Sovereign and their Country.

In testimony of the brilliant services achieved by the army under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that all the corps, European and Native, in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company who have been employed in the Burman country, including the corps which were detached by that officer from his more immediate command for the conquest of the enemy's possessions of Cheduba, Negrais and Bassein on the one side, and Martaban, Yeh, Tavoy and Mergui on the other, shall

bear on their regimental colours the word "Ava," with the words "Rangoon," "Donabew," "Prome," "Melloon" and "Pagahm," as they may have been respectively present at one or more of the actions at those places.* With respect to the King's regiments, the Governor-General in Council will recommend to His Majesty, through the proper channel, to grant the same distinction to them.† Medals also, bearing a suitable device, are to be distributed to all the troops which at any period during the war were employed under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, including the officers and men of the flotilla and gun-boats serving in the Irrawaddy.

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude these General Orders, expressive of his high approbation of the merits and services of the army under Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, without intimating at the same time his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the two divisions of British troops intended to penetrate into Ava from our north-eastern and south-eastern frontiers, and also of the British force employed in the expulsion of the enemy from the country of Assam.

The latter service, namely, the conquest of Assam, was achieved by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards with the most complete success, the capital, Rungpore, having surrendered on terms, and the Burmese troops having been entirely expelled from that country.

On the side of Cachar, physical difficulties of an insurmountable nature having arrested, at its very outset, the progress of the army under Brigadier-General Shuldham, no opportunity was afforded to that army of displaying those qualities of courage, perseverance and zeal which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied it possessed in common with its more fortunate brethern in Ava.

Similar and no less serious impediments ultimately opposed the advance of the fine army under Brigadier-General Morrison over the mountains of Arracan into the valley of the Irrawaddy; but the capture, by the detachment under Brigadier W. Richards, of the forts and heights of the capital of Arracan afforded an earnest of what would have been effected, had opportunities offered, by the judgment, prudence, and skill of the commander and officers of that division, and by the valour, zeal, and intrepidity of the troops of which it was composed. The Governor-General in

* This resolution was not carried out, and eventually corps were permitted to inscribe the word "Ava" only on their colours. This was amply sufficient.

† In the *London Gazette* of the 29th December 1826 it was announced that the Royal permission had been granted to the following corps to emblazon the word "Ava" on their colours, *viz.*, the 1st, 13th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th Regiments of Foot.

Council deeply laments the general sickness which attacked and utterly disabled for further effective service the South-Eastern Division of the army, and the loss of many brave officers and men who fell victims to the noxious climate of Arracan.

In testimony of the high sense entertained by Government of the services of the troops by whom the provinces of Assam and Arracan were conquered, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that the several native corps who were employed in those countries shall respectively bear on their colours the words "Assam" and "Arracan,"* as the case may be, and His Majesty will be solicited to grant to the 44th and 54th Regiments the same distinction.* In further proof of the approbation with which the Government regards the meritorious conduct of its native troops serving in foreign countries, medals, with an appropriate device, shall be presented to the troops which assisted at the conquest of Assam and Arracan.

By command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, } (Signed) G. SWINTON,
The 11th April 1826. } *Secretary to the Government.*

* This was not carried out as regards the Madras regiments and the 44th and 54th Foot, which were permitted to bear the word "Ava" only on their colours. Thus, for precisely the same service the Bengal corps had the word "Arracan," and the Madras and the two Royal corps the word "Ava" inscribed on their colours.

Appendix I.

Biographical notices of officers, Naval and Military, mentioned in the preceding papers regarding the Burmese War of 1824-26.

Abbott, Frederick, Ensign, Bengal Engineers,—(afterwards Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, Kt. and C. B., Bengal Engineers).

Third son of Henry A. Abbott, Esq., of Calcutta. Born in 1805. Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and was wounded in action at Napadi, near Prome, 2nd December 1825. Served during the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan as Chief Engineer of the force under the command of Major-General Pollock; and subsequently in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon. Retired on the 1st December 1847.

Was Lieutenant-Governor of Addiscombe, 1851-61.

Died at Bournemouth, Hants, on the 4th November 1892.

Alexander, Thomas, C. B., Captain, Royal Navy.

Entered the Royal Navy in 1795. Served in the *Resolution*, 74, during the operations resulting in the partial destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads in 1809. Commanded the *Devastation*, bomb, on the coast of North America from 1812 to 1815, and greatly distinguished himself during the operations in the Potomac and Chesapeake. In 1824 he proceeded to the East Indies in command of the *Alligator*, 26, and on the departure of Captain Coe, R.N., for England, he became senior naval officer in the Indian seas. He rendered eminent service during the war in Ava, in 1825, especially at the capture of Panlang, and in the attack on, and subsequent capture of, Donabyo.

Died at Prome on the 11th November 1825, from the effects of the climate of Ava.

Armstrong, Richard, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, Kt. and C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot).

Entered the service in 1796. Served with the Portuguese Army in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814, and was present at the capture of Oporto, the battle of Busaco, the actions of Pombal and Redinha, the defence of Alba de Tormes, the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees (severely wounded) and Toulouse, and in many minor engagements. Commanded a brigade during the campaigns of 1825-26 in Ava, and distinguished himself in the operations in the neighbourhood of Prome in December 1825. Was Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1851-53.

Died on the 16th April 1854.

Barnes, George, Captain, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service.

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1790. Served in the Eastern seas in 1814-15, in the *Malabar*. Commanded the Company's frigate *Hastings* in the early part of the Burmese War, including the expeditions to Ramri Island in July and October 1824, and other operations on the coast of Arakan. Died on board the *Hastings* at Cheduba, 10th December 1824, from the effects of the climate of Arakan.

Basden, James Lewis, Major, 89th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel J. L. Basden, C. B.)

Entered the service in 1800. Served with the 94th Foot during the Mahratta War of 1803-04, and was present at the reduction of Berhampur, Asirgarh, Lasulgaum, Chandor, Jalna and Gawilgarh, and at the battle of Argaum. With the 89th he served in Canada during the American War, 1813-14, and was present in the actions of Longwood (severely wounded), Blackrock, Buffalo and Lundy's Lane or Chippewa (wounded), and at the siege of Fort Erie. Served also throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava; was present at the reduction of Tavoy and Mergui, and in the operations at Rangoon, Dalla, Kokien, Panlang, Donabyo, and many other places.

Retired on full pay, 16th June 1843. Died in 1856.

Bellew, Francis John, Lieutenant, 62nd Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Captain).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1814. Served during the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-18, and was present at the surrender of Ajmere and Kamalnair, and the capture of Madhurajpura and Lamba; also against the Larka Kols; and during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Morrison. Was present in the action on the Padha Hills, at the storming of the heights of Mahati, and during the subsequent operations.

Retired 30th March 1832. Was afterwards for many years Paymaster of the 1st Surrey Militia.

Died in England on the 2nd September 1868.

[Captain Bellew was a brother of Major H. W. Bellew, 56th Native Infantry, who fell in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842.]

Bird, Charles Maddison, Captain, 31st Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Colonel of the 22nd Madras Native Infantry).

Entered the Madras Army in 1810. Served in Ava in 1825, attached to the 22nd Madras Native Infantry, and was severely wounded in the attack on the stockade of Wah-tee-gaon. Served with the 31st Madras Native Infantry during the campaign of 1834 in Coorg, and was wounded in the attack on the stockade of Bakh, in which he greatly distinguished himself in command of the advance.

Was Brigadier commanding at Bellary from October 1845 to March 1847, when he went home.

Died in Europe, 22nd March 1849.

Bogle, Archibald, Ensign, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General Sir A. Bogle, Kt., Bengal Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Served with the 57th Native Infantry during the campaigns of 1824-25 in Assam, and was present at the capture of Rungpur, and of the stockades of Dupha and Bisa, and in many minor affairs. Served against the Raja of Dewangiri in 1836, and was present at the capture of the Suban-Kota stockade; also in the second Burmese War, 1852-53, including the capture of Martaban and Rangoon (severely wounded) and the re-capture of the Beeling stockade. Was Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for many years.

Died in London, 12th June 1870.

Bowen, Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1-10th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General, C.B., and Colonel of the 19th Bengal Native Infantry).

This officer began his career as a midshipman in the Royal Navy in

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1793, and was present in Admiral Cornwallis's celebrated action in June 1795. Entered the Bengal Army in 1795. Served at the defence of Fatehgarh, and the capture of Adaulatnagar, and in the action on the banks of the Chambal, during Lord Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas, 1804-05; during the outbreak at Delhi, 1809; at the capture of Bhowani, the same year; the conquest of Java, 1811, including the action of Weltervreeden and the capture of Cornelis; in the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-18, including the assault and capture of Srinagar; on the Eastern Frontier, in Cachar, in 1824,—slightly wounded in action at Dudhpatli, February 1824; and in the campaign against the Kols, 1832.

Died in Europe, 16th October 1851.

Brisbane, Sir James, Bart., K.C.B., Captain, Royal Navy.

Entered the Royal Navy in 1787, and was a midshipman in the *Queen Charlotte* (Lord Howe's flag-ship) in the memorable battle of the 1st June 1794. In 1796, he served at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay; and in 1801 in the operations under Nelson in the Baltic. He was employed on the Irish station, 1805-07, and in 1808 proceeded, in command of the *Belle Poule*, frigate, to the Mediterranean, on which station he, in the following year, captured a French frigate, *Le Var*. In 1809-10, he served at the reduction of Cephalonia and Santa Maura. During 1812-14 he commanded the *Pembroke*, 74, also on the Mediterranean station, and was engaged in one or two partial actions with the Toulon fleet, and at the reduction of Genoa. In 1816 he was flag-captain to Admiral Lord Exmouth at the battle of Algiers. On the death of Captain C. Grant, R. N., Sir James was appointed to succeed him in the naval command in the East Indies. He arrived in Aya in September 1825, and from that time until January 1826, he was actively engaged in conducting the naval operations against the Burmese, rendering excellent service on every occasion, notably in the operations at Prome, and at the capture of Melloon. Shortly after the last-mentioned event, ill-health compelled him to proceed to Penang; growing worse, he sailed to New South Wales, where he died on the 19th December 1826.

Brodie, James, Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Madras Native Infantry,— (afterwards Colonel J. Brodie, C.B.)

Entered the Madras Army in 1797. Commanded the 28th Madras Native Infantry during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and distinguished himself in the expedition to Pegu, and in the defeat of the Burmese at Rangoon in December 1824. Commanded a brigade in the operations at Prome (Simbike and Napadi) in December 1825.

Died at Dumfries, North Britain, 18th June 1831.

Brook, Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Madras Native Infantry,— (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Madras Native Infantry)

Entered the Madras Army in 1800. Served with the 1st Battalion, 20th Madras Native Infantry, in the Mahratta War, 1817-19, including the battle of Sitabaldi, the battle and capture of Nagpore, the siege and capture of Chanda, and other operations. Served with the 28th Madras Native Infantry in Ava in 1825-26, and was present at the attack on Watigaon, succeeding to the command of the attacking force on the fall of Colonel M'Dowall. He was afterwards removed to the 26th Madras Native Infantry, and went home on furlough in January 1826.

Retired in England, 19th May 1828. Died in Europe, 12th August 1854.

Brooke, James, Lieutenant, 18th Bengal Native Infantry.

Only son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and was born at Bandel, Hooghly, on the 29th April 1803. Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Served during the campaigns of 1824-25 in Assam as a Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, but he was frequently in action with the troops as a volunteer combatant officer, and was severely wounded at the capture of Rungpore. He went home in consequence of his wound, and afterwards retired from the service.

In later days this gentleman became well known as Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, in Borneo. He was Governor of the British Settlement of Labuan, Borneo, from 1847 to 1856.

Died 11th June, 1868.

Bucke, Nathaniel, Major, 64th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1799. Served with the 1-16th (the present 3rd) Native Infantry at the attack on Tettiah in 1803, and during the operations against Gopal Sing and other marauders in Bandelkand, 1809-12. With the Light Battalion he served during the operations in the Dehra Dun against the Goorkhas in 1814-15; was present in both the attacks on the fort of Kalanga, and distinguished himself in the action of Duberi (wounded) and in the operations at Nahan and Jaitak. Commanded the 1st Light Infantry Battalion during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was in charge of the expedition to Talak.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bucke's health broke down under the climate of Arakan, and he was compelled to proceed to Calcutta, where he died on the 8th September 1825, aged 43.

Burlton, William, Captain, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry,—(afterwards Colonel W. Burlton, C.B., 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-18 and the campaigns in Ava in 1824-26 as Assistant Commissary-General. Was afterwards present at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843. Was Commissary-General, Bengal, for several years. Retired 10th August 1850.

Died at Oaklands, in England, on the 10th November 1870, aged 78.

Campbell, Sir Archibald, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel, 38th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 62nd Foot).

This distinguished officer entered the service in 1787. In 1790-91 he served with the 77th Foot during the campaign against Tippoo Sultan on the coast of Malabar, and was present at the capture of Cannanore; in the following year he served during the campaign in Mysore, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1795 he was at the capture of Cochin, and in the following year served at the reduction of the Dutch settlements in Ceylon. As a Brigade-Major he served during the last Mysore War, 1799, and was present at the battle of Seedaseer and the siege and capture of Seringapatam. In 1808-09, as a Major in the 71st Highlanders, he served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Rolica, Vimiera, and Corunna. In 1809 he was appointed to the Portuguese service, and, in command of a regiment and afterwards of a brigade, served to the end of the Peninsular war, having been present at the battles of Busaco and Albuhera, the action of Arroyo-dos-Molinos, the storming of

Badajos, and the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive. In 1821 he exchanged into the 38th Foot from half-pay, and while serving with that corps in Bengal was appointed to the command of the expedition to Rangoon. During the years 1824-25-26, he commanded during the operations in Ava, in the conduct of which he displayed great skill and judgment, and which he brought to a successful termination.

He died in Edinburgh on the 6th October 1843.

Campbell, John, Ensign, 38th Foot,—(afterwards Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart.).

This officer was the eldest son of Sir Archibald Campbell, and the successor of that officer in the baronetcy. He entered the service in 1821, and served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, as aide-de-camp to his father. Served as a volunteer at the capture of Martaban. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea in 1854-55; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; and was killed in the assault of the Redan, 18th June 1855.

Canning, John, Captain, 1-27th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major, 53rd Native Infantry).

Son of Francis Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, Warwickshire. Entered the Bengal Army in 1799. Was twice employed on political missions to Ava, and was afterwards Political Agent at Aurungabad. He accompanied the expedition to Rangoon in May 1824, as Chief Political Officer, but after two or three months his health broke down, and he returned to Calcutta, where he died on the 2nd September 1824, aged 49.

Chads, Henry Ducie, Captain, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Admiral Sir H. D. Chads, G.C.B).

Son of Captain Henry Chads, R.N., who died in 1799. Born in 1788. Entered the Royal Navy in 1803. Served at the defence of Gaeta, 1806, the capture of Capri, 1807, and the blockade of Cadiz, 1808. In H. M. S. *Iphigenia* he served at the reduction of Bourbon, 1810; and greatly distinguished himself at the capture of the Isle de la Passe, in Grand Port, Mauritius, August 1810. In the same month he took part in the gallant but disastrous attack on a French squadron in Port Sud Est, Isle of France, resulting in the destruction of two and the capture of two other British frigates, among the latter being the *Iphigenia*; he was taken prisoner and remained in captivity until the capture of the Isle of France by a British force in December 1810. In 1812, as First Lieutenant of the *Java*, he took part in the desperate conflict between that vessel and the *Constitution*, an American vessel of war of immensely superior force, resulting in the capture of the *Java*, to the command of which he had succeeded early in the action. In 1815, he served at the reduction of Guadaloupe, West Indies. In 1824, he arrived in the East Indies in command of H. M. S. *Arachne*, and proceeding to Ava, took part in the naval operations of the war until its conclusion, rendering the most distiguished service. Part of the time he was in command of all of the naval forces employed in Ava. He afterwards served for many years on the East India station; commanded the *Andromache* at the forcing of the Bocca Tigris, Canton, in 1834, and the *Cambrian* during the war of 1841-42 in China. As Rear-Admiral he held a command in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854-55, and was engaged in the reduction of Bomarsund.

Died at Southsea, Hants, on the 7th April 1868.

Chambers, Peter Latouche, Major, 41st Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Chambers, C.B., 41st Foot).

Born in 1787. Entered the service in 1803. Served with much distinction in Canada during the American War, 1813-14, and was present in the actions of Detroit, Queenstown, and Miami, and in the operations on the Niagara frontier. Served during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and was severely wounded in an attack on the Kemendine stockades. Commanded the 41st in the action near Prome in December 1825.

Died of cholera, at Bangapilly, in Mysore, on the 29th August 1827.

Cheape, John, Captain, Bengal Engineers,—(afterwards General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., Royal Bengal Engineers).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1809. Served during the Mahratta War of 1817-18, and was present at the sieges of Dhamoni, Mundelah, and Asirgarh; throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and greatly distinguished himself at Rangoon and Kokien in December 1824; and during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the siege of Mooltan (where he was Chief Engineer) and the battle of Gujerat. He was second-in-command during the campaigns of 1852-53 in Burma, and commanded the expedition which reduced Donabyo and defeated and dispersed the forces of the Burmese Chief Myat-twoon, in March 1853.

Died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on the 30th March 1875, aged 82.

Conry, Edmund, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Native Infantry.

Entered the Madras Army in 1799. Served during the Mahratta-Pindari War, and was present at the siege of Asirgarh in 1819. Also during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and was engaged in numerous actions with the enemy. Was left in command at Donabyo in April 1825, on the advance of Brigadier-General Cotton to join Sir Archibald Campbell at Prome. Commanded the force despatched to reduce the Sittang stockade, and was killed in action at the assault of that place, 7th January 1826.

Cotton, Arthur Thomas, Lieutenant, Madras Engineers,—(afterwards General Sir A.T. Cotton, K.C.S.I., Royal Madras Engineers).

The ninth son of Henry Calveley Cotton, Esq., of Woodcote House, Oxon, younger brother of the late General Sir Sydney Cotton, G.C.B., and cousin to the first Lord Combermere. Born 15th May 1803. Entered the Madras Army in 1820. Served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the operations at Rangoon, Kemendine, Syriam, Tavoy, and Mergui, the actions at Rangoon in December 1824, the capture of Kokien and Donabyo, and the actions at Prome, Melloon, and Paghamyo.

Died at Woodcote, near Dorking, Surrey, on the 24th July 1899.

Cotton, Willoughby, Brigadier-General, 47th Foot,—(afterwards General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 32nd Foot).

Son of Admiral Rowland Cotton-R.N., and cousin to Lord Combermere. Born in 1783. Entered the service in 1798. Served with the 3rd Foot Guards in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, and in Denmark in 1807, including the action of Kioge and the siege and capture of Copenhagen. Served on the staff in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1811, and with the Guards in 1813-14, and was present at the action of the Coa, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to Torres Vedras,

and the advance in March 1811; also at the battles of Vittoria and the Nive, the passage of the Adour, and the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne. Served during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava in command of a division, and was present at the capture of Kokien, the attack on and subsequent reduction of Donabyo, the actions at Prome, the capture of Melloon, and the action of Paghamyo. Commanded a division in Afghanistan in 1839, and was present at the capture of Ghazni. Commanded the forces in Afghanistan from 1839 to 1841, until relieved by Major-General Elphinstone. Was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

Died on the 4th May 1860.

Crawford, John, Captain, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service, (late Indian Navy.)

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1802. In the earlier part of his service, and up to 1820, he was employed almost entirely on survey duties, at first in the Red Sea, and afterwards in the China seas. In 1821 he was appointed Chief Assistant to the Marine Surveyor-General. In 1824-26 he was employed on the coast of Arakan in command of the *Research*, at first on survey duties, and afterwards in connection with the operations of the war; and with the Naval Brigade he was present at the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan, March 1825. In 1833-34 he was Officiating Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Went home in March 1834. Died in England on the 10th November 1843.

Dawson, John Francis, Commander, Royal Navy.

Served during the war in Ava, 1824-25, and for his services was promoted from Lieutenant to the command of the *Arachne*, in place of Captain Chads, promoted into the *Alligator* on the death of Captain Alexander.

He was killed in action during the naval operations on the river near Prome, 2nd December 1825.

Dennie, William Henry, Major, 13th Foot—(afterwards Colonel W. H. Dennie, C.B.)

This distinguished officer entered the service in 1800. Served with the 22nd Foot under Lord Lake in 1805-06, and at the reduction of the Isle of France in 1810. Served with the 13th Foot throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, but especially at Rangoon and Kokien (wounded) in December 1824. He afterwards served with the 13th in Afghanistan, 1839-42, and rendered eminent service at the storm and capture of Ghazni.

In 1840 he commanded a force which inflicted a signal defeat on Dost Mahomed Khan at Bamian. In October 1841 he was prominently engaged in the actions at Khurd Kabul, Tezin and Jagdalak, on the route to Jellalabad. After doing brilliant service at the defence of Jellalabad, he was killed in the general action before that place on the 7th April 1842.

Dobson, William Burdett, Lieutenant, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Vice-Admiral).

Son of Admiral M. Dobson, who died in 1847. Born in 1793. Entered the Royal Navy in 1806. Served in 1807, in the *Africa*, in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. In 1809, as Midshipman in the *Polyphemus*, he was present at the capture of the French 74-gun ship *D'Haupoult*, and at the surrender of San Domingo. From 1811 to 1814 he was employed in

the *Hyperion* in the protection of the Greenland fisheries. As First Lieutenant of the *Larne* he served during the operations of 1824-25 in Ava, and was present at the capture of Rangoon, Dallah, Syriam, Panlang (wounded), and Thantabain. For his services during the war he was promoted to the command of the *Larne*. He was subsequently employed for many years in the Coast Guard.

Died at Bath on the 22nd March 1872.

Drummond, John Gavin, Captain, 6th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Drummond, C.B., 30th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Served during the Nepal War, 1814-15, and was present at the capture of Malown; during the campaign of 1825, in Arakan, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was present in the actions on the Padho Hills and at Mahati, at the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan, and afterwards in the expedition to the Aeng Pass. Served as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army at the battles of Maharajpore, 1843, and Sobraon, 1846, and at the siege of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat in 1849. He was afterwards Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army for some years.

Died in camp at Kharian, Jhelum District, 11th December 1851.

Dyce, Archibald Brown, Lieutenant, 4th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 105th Foot).

Entered the Madras Army in 1816. Served at Sherutty in 1822; in Ava in 1825-26; and in Goomsoor in 1837. In 1839, he commanded the field force employed in reducing the Nawab of Kurnool to obedience; defeated the Nawab in a sharp action at Zorapore on the 18th October. Was employed in the expedition to China in 1842, and again in Goomsoor in 1847. Afterwards commanded the Northern Division of the Madras Army for many years. On the amalgamation of the East India Company's Army with the Royal Army in 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 105th Foot (late 2nd Madras European Light Infantry).

Died in England on the 9th March 1866.

Elrington, Richard Goodall, Lieutenant-Colonel, 47th Foot,—(afterwards Major-General R. G. Elrington, C.B.)

Entered the service in 1790. Served with the 14th Foot during the campaigns of 1793-95 on the Continent, and was present at the action of Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk (dangerously wounded) and the action of Geldermalsen. Served in the West Indies in 1795-96, with the 2nd West India Regiment, and was severely wounded at the reduction of St. Vincent in July 1796. With the 47th he served at the storming of Monte Video and the attack on Buenos Ayres in 1807, and at the capture of Ras-el-Khaima in the Persian Gulf in 1809. Commanded a brigade during the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-18, and in the expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1819. Subsequently served during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava; commanded the force employed at the reduction of Syriam in January 1825; was present during the operations at Donabyo; and afterwards commanded a brigade in the actions of Simbike and Napadi, near Prome.

Died in London, 2nd August 1845.

Evans, Richard Lacy, Captain 2-11th (22nd) Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General R. L. Evans, C.B., K.S.F., Madras Army).

This officer was the elder brother of the late General Sir DeLacy Evans, G.C.B. He entered the Madras Army in 1800. Served against the Rajah of Sholapore in 1802; in 1803-04, during the operations in Orissa, resulting in the expulsion of the Mahrattas from that province; in 1810, at the reduction of Bourbon and the Isle of France; in 1817-18, during the Mahratta war, including the battle of Mehidpore, in which he was severely wounded; in 1824-26, during the campaigns in Ava, including the actions at Rangoon, Kemendine, Syriam, Wah-tee-gaon (severely wounded) and many other affairs; and in 1831, against insurgents in Mysore. In 1835-36, while on furlough from India, he commanded a brigade of the Anglo-Spanish Auxiliary Legion during the Carlist-Christino war.

Died in England on the 7th February 1848.

Evans, Thomas, Major, 38th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel).

Entered the service in 1794. Served with the 38th in Holland in 1794-95; at the reduction of the Cape Colony in 1806; in South America in 1807, including the storming of Monte Video and the disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres; in the Peninsula in 1808-09, including the battles of Rolica, Vimiera and Corunna; in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809; again in the Peninsula in 1812, including the battle of Salamanca (where he succeeded to the command of the 1-38th), and the siege of Burgos. He was taken prisoner during the retreat from Burgos, and detained in France until 1814. He afterwards served at the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded the 38th Foot during the greater part of the campaigns in Ava, 1824-26; present at the capture of Rangoon, the operations round that place and at Kemendine, the defeat of the Burmese at Rangoon in December 1824, the storming of Kokien, and in many other operations.

Died on the 17th December 1825.

Fraser, Thomas, Lieutenant, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Vice-Admiral).

This officer was the youngest son of Vice-Admiral Alexander Fraser, and was born in May 1796. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811. Served on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers in 1816, and as first lieutenant of the *Larne* throughout the war in Ava, 1824-26, distinguishing himself on many occasions by his zeal and gallantry, particularly at the capture of the Kemendine, Kamarut and Dalla stockades.

Died at Portobello, near Edinburgh, 28th October 1870.

Frith, William, Major, 38th Foot, —(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel W. Frith, C.B., 38th Foot).

Born in July 1780. Entered the service in 1797. Served with the 12th Foot in the last Mysore war, and was present at the battle of Malavelly and the siege and capture of Seringapatam. Served during the campaign in Wynaad in 1801, and against the insurgent Polygars in 1802 (wounded). In 1809 he served during the operations in Travancore, and afterwards at the reduction of Bourbon, and in 1810 at the reduction of the Isle of France. With the 38th Foot he served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and repeatedly

distinguished himself, particularly at Rangoon in December 1824. Commanded for some time at Mergui. Commanded the 38th in the actions of Simbike and Napadi, near Prome, December 1825, and was severely wounded in action at Melloon.

Died at Ghazipore, 27th May 1831.

Gairdner, William John, Captain, 2-10th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General W. J. Gairdner, C.B., Colonel of the 63rd Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Served in the Bhatti campaign of 1810-11; in Oudh, 1812, inlcuding the capture of Nia-basti; in Rewah, 1813-14, including the storming of Entauri (wounded); in the Nepal war, 1814-15, including the conquest of Kamaon; in the suppression of the Bareilly outbreak, 1816; throughout the Mahratta-Pindari war of 1817-18; and in the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the actions at Rangoon, Donabyo and Prome. He commanded the 14th Native Infantry at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843.

Major-General Gairdner died on the 3rd February 1861.

Gardner, William Linnæus, Captain and Brevet-Major, His Majesty's Service,—Local Lieutenant-Colonel in Bengal.

This officer was the son of Major Valentine Gardner, 16th Foot, and nephew of the 1st Lord Gardner. He was born about 1766; entered the service in 1783, and served with the 52nd during the campaigns of 1790-92 in Mysore, as well as at the siege and capture of Pondicherry in 1793. After serving for some time in the 30th Foot, he went on half-pay of an Independent Company; and in 1803 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. While on half-pay he proceeded to India, and entered the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and in that employment saw much active service. On the outbreak of the Mahratta war in 1803, he quitted Holkar's service, and entered that of the East India Company, for whom he raised a corps of irregular horse, which disappeared during Monson's retreat before Holkar in 1804, the greater part of the the men deserting and going over to the enemy. In 1809 he was employed in raising and organising another corps of irregular cavalry. This corps, which still survives as the 2nd Lancers, he commanded during the Mahratta-Pindari war of 1817-19, and during the operations in Arakan in 1825.

Resigned the service on the 15th February 1828, and died at Kasganj on the 29th July 1835.

Godwin, Henry Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel, 41st Foot,—(afterwards Major-General Sir H. T. Godwin, K.C.B., Colonel of the 20th Foot).

Entered the service in 1799. Served with the 9th Foot in the expeditions to Ferrol in 1800; Hanover in 1805; and Portugal in 1808-09. He afterwards served at the defence of Tarifa, and at the attack on Fuengirola, and was severely wounded when in command of the flank companies of the 2-9th Foot at the battle of Barrosa. On the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1824, he proceeded on the expedition to Rangoon in command of the 41st Foot; was soon after appointed to the command of a brigade, and served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26, rendering on many occasions the most distinguished service, as testified to by Sir Archibald Campbell in his despatches. Commanded the expeditions which reduced Martaban and Thantabain. On the outbreak of the second Burmese war, in 1852, he was placed in command of the

entire expeditionary force sent to Rangoon, and conducted the operations to a successful conclusion with the complete conquest of Pegu in 1853. The exposure and privations he had undergone during these campaigns completely ruined his health, and he retired to Simla, where he died on the 26th October 1853.

Grant, Charles, C.B., Captain, Royal Navy.

This officer entered the Royal Navy in 1784. In November 1810 he commanded the *Diana*, 38, on the Channel station, and was engaged, with other vessels, in an attack on two French frigates (one of which was destroyed) off Marcou. In 1813-14 he commanded the *Armada*, 74, in the Mediterranean, and was engaged in two partial actions with the French Toulon fleet, off Cape Sicie. He was Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East India station when the Burmese war broke out in 1824. On board the *Liffey* he proceeded to Rangoon in command of the naval part of the expedition, and was present at the capture of that place in May 1824; but he was soon after compelled, by failure of health, to proceed to Penang, and at that place he died on the 25th July 1824.

Grant, Colquhoun, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 54th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel).

Entered the service in 1795. Served in the Peninsula as an Assistant Quartermaster-General, and as Assistant Adjutant-General at Waterloo. Commanded a brigade during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was present at the storming of the heights of Mahati and the capture of Arakan.

Died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 28th September 1829.

Graves, Harry Meggs, Ensign, 1-10th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General, Bengal Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Served on the Eastern Frontier, in Cachar, in 1824, and was wounded in action at Dudhpatli; with the 16th Grenadiers in Afghanistan in 1838-39, including the capture of Ghazni, where he was severely wounded; at the battle of Maharajpore, 1843, where he was again severely wounded; and at the battle of Sobraon, 1846. He was commanding at Delhi when the mutiny took place there in May 1857. Served afterwards, in command of a brigade, at the battle of Badli-ki-serai, and during the earlier part of the siege of Delhi. Died in Europe on the 26th April 1861.

Guy, James W., Lieutenant, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service,—(afterwards Captain).

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1805. Served in the *Ternate* against the Joasmi pirates in 1809, and was wounded at the capture of Luft. Served during the operations against the Chief of Boni, near Maccassar, in Celebes, in 1816, and distinguished himself at the forcing of the Baliangan Pass. Commanded the *Vestal* on the coast of Arakan in 1824-25, during the war with Ava; defeated a fleet of Burmese war-boats off Mangdú Creek in June 1824, and was present in the attack on Kiang-pala in February 1825, as well as in other operations connected with the conquest of Arakan. Was appointed to the command of the Persian Gulf squadron in 1829; but his health breaking down, he was compelled to resign, and he died on his way to England.

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Hand, George Sumner, Midshipman, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Admiral G. S. Hand, C.B.)

Entered the Royal Navy in 1821. Served in the *Alligator* during the war in Ava, 1824-26, and in the boats of that vessel was present at the reduction of Donabyo and the capture of Melloon. Served afterwards in the West Indies and North America, and on the coast of Africa, and with a naval brigade was present at the attack on Canton in 1857, and at the capture of Namtow in 1858.

Retired in 1867. Died in London, 1st December 1883.

Hardy, Henry, Captain, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service.

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1801. In 1804-05, this officer was employed on the Red Sea survey. In 1811 he was employed in surveying the coast of Africa; and in that and the following year he was similarly employed on the coast of Sind, besides being engaged in the suppression of piracy in that quarter. In 1820-21, as senior naval officer (and in command of the *Teignmouth*), he served on the expedition to Arabia, against the Beni-boo-Ali tribe. In 1824 he commanded the *Teignmouth* during the operations against the Burmese, including the capture of the Kemendine and Kamarut stockades, and other operations on the Irrawadi in June, July, August and September 1824; also present (in naval command) at the capture of Tavoy and Mergui on the Tenasserim coast, and in the important operations at Rangoon in December 1824. On the death of Captain Barnes he was appointed to the command of the *Hastings*, and commanded the naval forces at the attack on Ramri, in February 1825.

Harris, Henry William, Lieutenant, 54th Foot,—(afterwards Major, 24th Foot).

Entered the service in 1822. Served with the 54th during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was present in the engagements on the Padho Hills and at Mahati, and at the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan (severely wounded). Served with the 24th Foot during the campaign of 1848-49 in the Punjab; was present at the battle of Sadoolapore, and was killed in action at the battle of Chillianwallah, 13th January 1849.

Havelock, Henry, Lieutenant, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Buffs).

This distinguished soldier was the second son of William Havelock, Esq., of Ingress Park, Kent, and was born at Bishop-Wearmouth, county Durham, on the 5th April 1795. He entered the service in 1815. As Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the head-quarters of the expeditionary force, he served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava (of which he afterwards published a historical account), and was present at the actions of Kemendine, Kamarut, Melloon and Paghamyo. Throughout the campaigns of 1839-42, in Afghanistan, he held various staff appointments, and was present at the capture of Ghazni, the actions in the passes between Kabul and Jellalabad in October 1841, the defence of Jellalabad, and the general action before that place on the 7th April 1842, on which occasion he commanded the right column of attack; he was also present in the action at Tezin, at the re-capture of Kabul, and at the capture and destruction of Istaliff. As Persian interpreter to Lord Gough, he was present at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, and throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of

Moodkee, Ferozeshahr and Sobraon. In 1856-57 he commanded a division in the expedition to Persia. On his return from Persia, he was immediately nominated to the command of a field force destined to effect the relief of the Residency of Lucknow, then besieged by a host of rebels and mutineers. How he advanced from Allahabad, repeatedly defeated the rebels, re-captured Cawnpore, and eventually forced his way into Lucknow, are matters of history. Unfortunately the fatigues and privations of this service produced a fatal disease, under which he sank, 26th November 1857, just after the second relief of Lucknow was effected by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde).

[Sir Henry's elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Havelock, K.H., 14th Light Dragoons, (*El chico blanco* of Napier's History), after a distinguished career in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, was killed in action at Ramnagar, in the Punjab, 22nd November 1848.]

Hayes, John, Commodore, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service,—(afterwards Sir John Hayes, Kt.)

This officer entered the Indian Navy (or "the Bombay Marine," as it was then called) in 1781, and was in constant active employment in the Indian seas for fifty years, rendering eminent service on many occasions, and once (in action with pirates in the Gulf of Katch) receiving a most dangerous wound in the head. He was greatly distinguished during the operations on the coast of Arakan in 1825, where he held the chief naval command.

Died at Kulling Island, Cocos, 3rd July 1831.

[Sir John's only son, Captain Fletcher F. C. Hayes, 62nd Bengal Native Infantry, Military Secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence, was killed in Oudh in 1857, during the mutinies.]

Home, Robert, Major, 12th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General R. Home, C.B., Colonel of the 12th Madras Native Infantry).

Entered the Madras Army in 1800. Served in Ava during the campaigns of 1824-26, and commanded one of the assaulting columns at the capture of the stockade of Sittang (severely wounded).

Died at Kamptee on the 12th May 1842, being then in command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Hopkinson, Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Artillery,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Hopkinson, Kt. & C.B.)

Born in 1784. Entered the Madras Army in 1798. Served in the Mahratta War, 1803; against the Poligars in the Chittoor Pollams; against the rebel Rajah Mahiput Ram in 1807; and afterwards against Bangash Khan, in Khandeish, under Sir John Doveton. Proceeded to Ava in 1824, and relieved Major Burton of the command of the artillery there. Served in Ava during the campaigns of 1824-26, and was present at the capture of Donabyo and the actions at Prome, Napadi, and Melloon.

Retired 12th September 1829. Died in England, 17th December 1864.

Hunter-Blair, Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel, 87th Foot,—(afterwards Major-General T. Hunter-Blair, C.B.)

Entered the service in 1802. Served with the 91st Foot in the Peninsula, 1808-09, and was present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Corunna, the passage of the Douro, and the battle of Talavera (severely wounded, and taken prisoner, in hospital, on the retirement

of the British army). Was Brigade-Major to the 3rd (Adam's) Brigade of Infantry at the battle of Waterloo (severely wounded). Commanded a brigade in the closing operations of the war in Ava, 1825-26, and was present at the capture of Melloon.

Died at Leamington, 31st August 1849.

Huthwaite, Edward, Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Huthwaite, K.C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1810. Served during the Nepal War, 1815-16; in Oudh in 1817, including the reduction of the fort of Dwarka; in the Mahratta War, 1817-18; on the Eastern Frontier in 1824, including the operations before Talain; at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1825-26; in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-46, including the battles of Ferozshahr and Sobraon; and finally in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs beyond the Jhelum.

Died at Naini Tal, 4th April 1873.

Innes, William, Lieutenant-Colonel, 39th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General W. Innes, C.B., Colonel of the 39th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1794. Served (with Sir David Ochterlony's division) during the Nepal War, 1814-15, and in the Mahratta War, 1817-18. Served also on the Eastern Frontier during the Burmese War, 1824-26. Commanded for some time in Sylhet and Cachar; commanded the force employed in the operations against Talain; and afterwards commanded a brigade of the force employed in the abortive attempt to penetrate into Ava by way of Cachar and Manipur, in February and March 1825.

Died at Bath on the 2nd August 1850, aged 78.

Keele, Charles, Lieutenant, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Rear-Admiral).

Born at Southampton, 19th February 1795, and entered the Royal Navy in 1807. As a midshipman in the *Caledonia* he served at the defence of Cadiz in 1810, and in the *Barbadoes* he was present at a successful attack on seven French brigs at Calvados, September 1811. He was in the *Java* when that frigate was captured by the *Constitution* off San Salvador in 1812, on which occasion his brother fell mortally wounded. He was also in the *Rivoli*, 74, when she captured the French frigate *Melpomene*, off Ischia, in April 1815. As first Lieutenant of the *Arachne*, he served during the war in Ava in 1824-25, and was prominently engaged and greatly distinguished himself in the naval operations in the Panlang river, at Martaban, Syriam, Thantabain, Panlang, in the Lyn river, and at Donabyo. He afterwards served in the Coast Guard, and on the West India station.

Died in London on the 9th October 1865.

Kellett, Augustus Henry, Lieutenant, Royal Navy.

Served in H. M. S. *Arachne* during the war with Ava, 1824-26;

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was present in the naval operations in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, including the defence of Kemendine in December 1824; at the capture of Panlang and the reduction of Donabyo, and in many other operations. He repeatedly distinguished himself in the course of these operations, and was many times mentioned in despatches.

Kemm, William Henry, Major, 50th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 25th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1801. Was with the 1st Volunteer Battalion at the reduction of the Isle of France in 1810. Served during the last campaign of the Nepal War, 1816, and was present at the battle of Makwanpore. Commanded the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry Battalion during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was wounded at the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan.

Died in Europe on the 25th May 1859.

Kershaw, James, Ensign, 13th Foot (afterwards Captain and Brevet-Major).

Entered the service in 1817. Served with the 13th Foot throughout the campaign of 1824-26 in Ava, and was wounded at the reduction of Cheduba. Afterwards served in Afghanistan, and was greatly distinguished at the storming of Ghazni in 1839. He rendered eminent service during the operations in Kohistan in 1840 (particularly at the assault of Julgarh), and in the disastrous operations at Kabul in November and December 1841; and, in the retreat from that place, fell in action at Jagdalak on the 12th January 1842.

Lawrenson, George Simson, Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery,—(afterwards Colonel G. S. Lawrenson, C.B., Bengal Artillery).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and also during the Sutlej campaign, 1845-46, including the action at Badiwal and the battles of Aliwal (in which he commanded the artillery) and Sobraon.

Died at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 26th June 1856.

Lindsay, Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Artillery,—(afterwards General Sir A. Lindsay, K.C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1804. Served at the sieges of Gohud in 1806, and of Komona and Ganauri in 1807; in the Nepal War, 1816, including the action of Harriharpur (severely wounded); at the siege and capture of Hattrass, 1817; throughout the Mahratta War, 1817-18, including the sieges of Dhamoni, Mandila, and Chauragarh; and finally during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan in command of the artillery; was present at the storming of the heights of Mahati and the capture of Arakan.

Died at Perth on the 20th January 1872.

Lister, Frederick George, Captain, 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, —(afterwards Lieutenant-General, Bengal Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1805. Served with the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry and the Sylhet Light Infantry (now 44th Bengal Infantry) on the Sylhet and Kachar

frontiers during the Burmese War, 1825-26. Commanded a detachment during the operations against the Cossyahs in 1829, and captured the stockaded villages of Myrag, Langburi, Nanklow (wounded), Mosmah and Nogandi. Was engaged in many expeditions against the tribes on the North-East Frontier. Commanded the Sylhet Light Infantry from 1828 to 1854, when he went home.

Died at St. Helier's, Jersey, 28th February 1870, aged 81.

Lumsden, Thomas, Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery,—(afterwards Colonel T. Lumsden, C.B.)

Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Served at the siege of Hattrass in 1817; during the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-18; and in Ava in 1824-26, in command of the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (now A-B, Royal Horse Artillery), and was distinguished at Donabyo, at Simbike and Napadi (severely wounded) near Prome, and at the capture of Melloon.

Retired 31st January 1844, and died on the 8th December 1874.

[Colonel Lumsden was the father of Major-General Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.B., of Punjab Frontier fame, and of Lieutenant-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., formerly Adjutant-General in India, and late British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Frontier.]

Macbean, William, C.B., Brigadier-General, 54th Foot,—(afterwards General Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders).

This officer began his career in the service of the Seven United Provinces, and served during the campaign of 1794 in the Low Countries. He entered the British service in 1796, and with the 6th Foot served during the suppression of the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland, including the battle of Vinegar Hill and the capture of Wexford. With the same regiment he proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808, and was present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera and Corunna. He was subsequently appointed to the Portuguese service, and commanded a regiment at the battles of Busaco, Lamego (severely wounded), and Salamanca, the siege and storming of San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of Nivelle and the Nive, and the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne. Commanded a brigade during the earlier operations in Ava in 1824, and subsequently during the campaign in Arakan in 1825.

Died at Brompton, 25th May 1855.

M'Creagh, Michael, Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel Sir M. M'Creagh, C.B., K.C.H.)

Entered the service in 1797. Served during the Peninsular War with the Portuguese Army, and commanded a regiment at the battles of Busaco, Albuhera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, the storming of San Sebastian (where he greatly distinguished himself), and the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive. Served in Ava in 1824 in command of the Bengal Infantry Brigade, but a sunstroke compelled him to resign his command early in the war and return home. He died at Leeds on the 31st August 1834, being then Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District.

M'Dowall, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant, 7th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 1st Madras European Regiment).

Entered the Madras Army in 1795. Served at the siege and

capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and during the Mahratta War, 1817-18. Commanded the 7th Madras Native Infantry, and afterwards a brigade, during the campaigns of 1824-25 in Ava; was present at the reduction of Tavoy and Mergui, and in many other operations. Commanded the force which was detached by Sir Archibald Campbell for the reduction of Watigaon, and was killed in action at the assault of that place, 16th November 1825.

Mclaren, James, Lieutenant, 1-10th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Grenadiers, and C.B.)

Entered the service in 1808. Served during the operations in Rewah, 1813-14; during the operations of 1816, against the Goorkhas; in the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-19; on the Eastern Frontier, in Kachar, in 1824; in Afghanistan, 1839-42; at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843; and finally in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Sobraon, 10th February 1846, and there received a mortal wound, under which he sank on the 26th of the same month at Ferozepore.

MacLeod, Alexander, Captain, 12th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Served with the 1-12th Native Infantry in Oudh in 1805-08, and was present at the reduction of Badri, Samanpur, Gurha, and other forts held by refractory zemindars. Served with the 4th Light Infantry Battalion in Bundelkund in 1809, and was present at the action of Rajaoli and the siege and capture of Ajaigarh. Served in Java and the Eastern Islands with the Volunteer Light Infantry Battalion, 1812-15, and was present at the taking of Sambas, and in the operations against the Rajah of Boni, near Maccassar, in Celebes. Was afterwards appointed to the Cuttack Legion (afterwards designated the Rangpur Light Infantry,—now the 42nd Bengal Infantry), and with that corps served against the Larka-Kols. Commanded the Rangpur Light Infantry during the campaigns of 1824-25 in Kachar and Assam, and was present at the capture of Rangpur, and in numerous skirmishes with the Burmese.

Died at Forres, in Morayshire, on the 8th September 1828.

Macmorine, George, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-21st Bengal Native Infantry.

Entered the Bengal Army in 1781. Served under Lord Lake in 1805-06, during the pursuit of Holkar into the Punjab, and was in the field when a demonstration was made against Ranjit Sing in 1809. Held an important command in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory during the Mahratta-Pindari War, 1817-19, and rendered very distinguished service, especially in the action of Srinagar, 4th January 1818, when he defeated the enemy with heavy loss, and in the subjugation of Gondwána. Was in command of the Eastern Frontier District when the war with Ava broke out in 1824; commanded the force which invaded Assam that year, but died of cholera, 30th May 1824, before the expedition had made much progress.

Macpherson, James, Captain, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, Ceylon Rifle Regiment).

Entered the service in 1808, and served with the 45th Foot throughout the Peninsular War, having been present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded), and Badajos (severely wounded in the escalade

of the castle, notwithstanding which he climbed the flag-staff and hauled down the enemy's colours), the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of the Nivelle and Orthes (dangerously wounded in two places), besides many minor engagements. He served with the 13th Foot throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and was severely wounded at the storming of the Kokien stockade.

Retired by the sale of his commission on the 28th April 1842.

Mallet, John William, Lieutenant-Colonel, 89th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel J. W. Mallet, C.B., 86th Foot).

Entered the service in 1794, and was in the 56th Foot for many years. Served during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava; commanded the expedition sent to Pegu in November 1824, and greatly distinguished himself in the operations of December 1824 at Rangoon and in the vicinity; afterwards present at the capture of Panlang and the attack on and subsequent capture of Donabyo.

Died at St. Lucia, West Indies, on the 14th December 1831.

Marryat, Frederick, Commander, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Captain F. Marryat, C.B., the well-known naval novelist.)

Son of Joseph Marryat, Esq., M.P. for Sandwich. Born 10th July 1792. Entered the Royal Navy in 1806. Served on board the *Imperieuse* under Lord Cochrane (the late Earl of Dundonald) in the Mediterranean, 1806-09, and was very actively employed under that gallant officer. Was present in the memorable attack on the French shipping in Basque Roads in 1809, and in the same year he served on the expedition to Walcheren. In 1812-14 he was actively employed on the coast of North America. In 1824, in command of the *Larne*, he proceeded on service to Ava, and was prominently engaged in the naval operations of that and the following year, including the capture of Rangoon, the reduction of the Kemendine and Kamarut stockades, the operations at Rangoon in December 1824, and the capture of Bassein. He returned home in the *Tees* in 1826.

Died at Langham, Norfolk, 9th August 1848.

Maw, Henry Lister, Midshipman, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Retired Commander, Royal Navy.)

Entered the Royal Navy in 1818. Proceeded on service to Ava in 1824 as a midshipman in Her Majesty's ship *Liffey*, and up to August 1824 acted as Naval Aide-de-Camp to Sir Archibald Campbell. He was frequently engaged with the enemy, and greatly distinguished himself, until a severe wound in the head received in the attack on the Burmese stockades in the Dalla Creek, on the 8th August 1824, compelled him to return home. He afterwards served on the North and South American and West India stations.

Died in London on the 7th December 1874, aged 73.

Middleton, George, Commander, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service.

Entered the Marine service of the East India Company in 1807. In 1820 he commanded the *Nautilus* on the expedition to and capture of Dwarka in Katiwar. In command of the *Thetis*, he served during the earlier operations of the war in Ava in 1824; was present at the capture of Rangoon; and was mortally wounded in an attack on the Kemendine stockade, 3rd June 1824.

Died at Rangoon on the 24th June 1824, aged 31.

Miles, Edward, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 89th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel Sir E. Miles, K.C.B.)

Entered the service in 1794. Served during the campaigns of 1794-95 in Holland; in the West Indies in 1796-97, including the capture of St. Lucia, Grenada, and Trinidad; in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798; in the Peninsula in 1808-09, including the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Corunna; in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; again in the Peninsula in 1812-13, including the battles of Salamanca (dangerously wounded) and Vittoria, the storming of San Sebastian (severely wounded), the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive. Proceeded to Ava in 1824 in command of a brigade, and commanded the expedition which captured Tavoy and Mergui and reduced the whole province of Tenasserim. He was afterwards present during the operations at Rangoon, and at the capture of Kokien in December 1824, shortly after which he was compelled by ill-health to return home.

Sir Edward Miles retired from the service on the 8th November 1833, and died at Boulogne on the 4th December 1848, aged 74.

Montgomerie, Patrick, Captain, Madras Artillery,—(afterwards General Sir P. Montgomerie, K. C. B., Royal Madras Artillery).

Entered the Madras army in 1809. Served against the Pindaris, 1814-16; during the Mahratta War, 1817-18, including the battle and capture of Nagpore, and the reduction of Chanda; throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the capture of Rangoon and the operations at Kemendine, Rangoon, Kokien, Donabyo, Prome, Melloon, and Paghamyo. Commanded the Madras Artillery throughout the war in China, 1841-42, including the operations at Chusan, Canton, Ningpo (wounded), Segoan, Chapoo, Shanghai, Chin-kiang-foo and Nanking.

Died in London on the 5th October 1872.

Montriou, Charles William, Master's Mate, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service,—(afterwards Captain).

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1824. Served in the *Research* on the coast of Arakan, 1824-26. Commanded the *Ganga Sagar* gun-boat in the attack on Kiang-pala, and in other operations connected with the conquest of Arakan; was with the Naval Brigade at the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan in March 1825. In 1844-46 he was specially employed in surveying the west coast of India. Was appointed Master Attendant at Bombay in April 1856, but died at that place on the 29th of the same month.

Moresby, Robert, Lieutenant, Bombay Marine,—(afterwards Captain).

Entered the Marine Service of the East India Company in 1814. In 1816 he distinguished himself at the forcing of the Baliangan Pass, near Maccassar, in the Island of Celebes. In 1819-20 he was employed in the survey of Madagascar. As first-lieutenant of the *Prince of Wales*, he served during the Burmese War of 1824-26, and was present at the capture of Rangoon, the operations in the vicinity of that place from June to August 1824, and at the capture of Tavoy and Mergui. Was afterwards appointed to the temporary command of the *Mercury*, and served in various operations until the end of the war. From 1828 to 1836, he was employed on the survey of the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, the Red Sea, and the Chagos Islands. Went home on furlough in 1837, and

came out in 1840 in command of the steam-frigate *Sesostris*.

Retired on the 1st April 1841.

[Afterwards entered the service of the P. and O. Company, and commanded the S. S. *Hindoostan* for many years.]

Morrison, Joseph Wanton, C.B., Brigadier-General,—44th Foot.

Entered the service in 1794. Served with the 17th Foot in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was present at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee (severely wounded); also with the 89th in Canada, during the American War, 1813-14, and commanded the Corps of Observation which inflicted such a signal defeat on the American forces at the battle of Chrystler's Farm, 11th November 1813. In the following year he commanded the 89th at the battle of Lundy's Lane, near the falls of Niagara (severely wounded). Commanded the force which effected the conquest of Arakan in 1825. His constitution completely broke down under the effects of the climate of Arakan, and he died at sea, when on his way to England for the recovery of his health, 15th February 1826.

Newton, Thomas, Major, 1-10th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards Major-General and Colonel of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1799. Served under Lord Lake in 1805; in operations against refractory zemindars to the north of Delhi in 1808; in the demonstration against Ranjit Sing, the suppression of the outbreak at Delhi, and the capture of Bhowani in 1809; in the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-19 under General Adams, in which he rendered most distinguished service; and on the Eastern Frontier, in Kachar, in 1824.

Died at Mussoorie, 23rd June 1842.

Onslow, George Walton, Lieutenant Madras Artillery,—(afterwards Major).

Entered the Madras Army in 1821. Served during the campaigns of 1824-25 in Ava, and was present in the operations at Rangoon, the capture of Panlang, the attack on and subsequent capture of Donabyo, and the subsequent operations. Was appointed to the Nizam's service in 1826, and, as a brigadier in that service, was killed on the 30th April 1849, by his horse falling with him when in pursuit of some rebels whom he had defeated near the village of Kal-Jum.

Paget, Hon'ble Sir Edward, G.C.B., General, and Colonel of the 28th Foot.

This distinguished officer was a son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and a younger brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, who commanded the British cavalry at Waterloo. He was born on the 3rd November 1775, and entered the service in 1792. Served during the campaigns of 1793-94 in Holland; was present in the naval battle off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February 1797; and commanded the 28th Foot during the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, including the battles of Aboukir, Mandora, and Alexandria (wounded), and the capture of Cairo and Alexandria. Commanded a brigade in the expeditions to Hanover in 1805, and to Sweden in 1808, and in the Peninsula in 1808-09; was present at the battle of Corunna, and afterwards at the passage of the Douro, where he was severely wounded and lost his right arm. In 1812 he again served in the Peninsula as second-in-command to Lord Wellington, and was taken prisoner in the retreat from Burgos. Was Commander-in-Chief in India from January 1823 to October 1825.

Died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 13th May 1849.

Parlby, Brook Bridges, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards General).

Born in 1784.

Entered the Madras Army in 1799. Served with the 2-7th Madras Native Infantry during the campaigns of 1803-04 against the Mahrattas, including the siege of Asirgarh, the battle of Argaum, and the storming and capture of Gawilgarh (wounded). Served in Ava during the campaigns of 1824-26, and distinguished himself during the operations at Rangoon and Dallah in December 1824. Present also at the capture of Melloon and the action of Paghamyo.

Died in London, 7th March 1873.

Pattison, Robert, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel, r.f. p., 13th Foot).

Entered the service in 1808. Served at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadaloupe in 1810; in Canada during the American War, 1813-14; throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the capture of Rangoon and the actions at Kamarut, Rangoon, Kokien (severely wounded), Prome, Melloon and Paghamyo; and in Afghanistan, 1838-42, inclusive of the capture of Ghuzni, the operations in Kohistan in 1840 under Sir Robert Sale, capture of Tutamdarrah and Julgarh, the actions on the march from Kabul to Jellalabad in October 1841, and the memorable defence of Jellalabad.

Retired on full pay, 30th June 1843, and died in 1856.

Pepper, Hercules Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, 34th Madras Native Infantry.

Entered the Madras Army in 1797. Served in Ava during the campaigns of 1825-26; commanded the brigade employed in the province of Pegu, and captured by storm the stockade of Sittang, after a severe engagement, in which he was himself wounded.

Died at Madras, 25th July 1826.

Pollock, George, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Artillery,—(afterwards Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.).

Born in 1786.

Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Served during the campaigns of 1804-05 under Lord Lake, and was present at the battle of Deig, the subsequent siege and capture of that place, and the siege of Bhurtpore. Was afterwards employed in the Nepal War, 1814-15, with the force under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood. Commanded the Bengal Artillery with the Army in Ava from December 1824 to the end of the war, and distinguished himself in the operations at Simbike and Napadi near Prome, and at the capture of Melloon. In 1842 he was selected for the command of the force despatched to Afghanistan to avenge the disasters and massacres of the preceding winter; forced the Khaibar Pass, repeatedly defeated the enemy, and recaptured Kabul. For these eminent services he was created a G. C. B., and subsequently a baronetcy was conferred on him, and he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

Sir George was the first Indian officer who attained the high rank of Field-Marshal.

Died at Walmer Kent, on the 6th October 1872

Richards, Alfred, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B., and Colonel of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the service in 1797. Served in Rewah in 1812-13; in the Mahratta War, 1817-18, including the battle of Jabalpur; and in Assam, 1824-25, where he was in command after the death of Brigadier Macmorine, and effected the conquest of that valuable province. He was wounded at the reduction of Rungpore in January 1825.

Died in Europe, 17th November 1852.

Richards, William, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Colonel of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1794. Served throughout the operations in Mysore in 1799, including the battle of Malavelly and the siege and capture of Seringapatam; against the Rajah of Palanewar in 1800; at the reduction of the fort of Budaon in 1802; during the campaigns of 1803-05 in Bundelkund, including the action of Jeitpore; at the sieges of Komona and Ganauri in 1807; during the Nepal War, 1814-15, with the force in the Dehra Dun, including the siege and capture of Kalunga and the actions of Jaitak and Jampta, near Nahan; at the suppression of the Bareilly insurrection in 1816; in the Larka-Kol country in 1821; and in command of a brigade throughout the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, including the storming of the heights of Mahati and the capture of Arakan. Afterwards commanded a division of the Bengal Army for many years.

Died at Naini Tal on the 1st November 1861.

Robertson, Thomas Campbell, Bengal Civil Service.

This gentleman (who entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1805) accompanied the force sent into Arakan, under Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., in 1825, in the capacity of Political Agent. He was subsequently sent round to Ava, where he joined Sir Archibald Campbell, and was one of the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Yandaboo, which concluded the war.

Afterwards a Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Ross, Daniel, Captain, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service (Indian Navy).

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1796. In 1806 this officer was sent on surveying duty to the China Seas in the *Antelope*, in which vessel he was captured by the French and remained some time a prisoner of war. From 1812 to 1820 he was again employed in surveying the China Seas. In 1821 he was appointed Marine Surveyor-General of India,—an appointment which he held for twelve years. In 1824-25 he was employed on the coast of Arakan, in command of the *Investigator*, surveying ship, and took part in the attack on Ramri Island in October 1824. From 1833 to 1848 he was Master Attendant at Bombay, and for a short time, in 1838, he officiated as Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Retired, 8th November 1848, and died at Bombay in 1849.

Russell, Lechmere Coore, Captain, Bombay Artillery,—(afterwards Major-General L. C. Russell, C.B.)

Entered the Bombay Army in 1803. Served at the capture of

Bhooj in 1819. Commanded a detachment of the Bombay Artillery in Ava in 1824, and was present at the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, the expedition to Pegu, during the operations at Rangoon and Dalla in December 1824, and in the subsequent operations in 1825. Was commandant of the Bombay Artillery, 1834-36.

Died in Europe on the 28th April 1851.

Ryves, George Frederick, Commander, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Rear-Admiral G. F. Ryves, C.B.)

This officer was the eldest son of Rear-Admiral G. F. Ryves (who died in 1826), and was born on the 25th September 1792. Entered the Royal Navy in 1804. Was continuously employed during the war with France, but on no service of much importance, except the defence of Cadiz in 1811-12. In command of the *Sophie* he proceeded on service to Ava in 1824, and was actively employed until April 1825, when ill-health compelled him to return to England. Was present at the capture of Rangoon, the attack on the Kemendine stockades (June 1824), the operations in the vicinity of Rangoon in December 1824, the defence of Kemendine, and in various other operations.

Sale, Robert Henry, Major, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., Colonel of the 13th Foot).

This distinguished officer was the son of Colonel Robert Sale, of the Madras Army, and was born at Madras on the 2nd September 1782. He entered the service on the 24th September 1795. He served with the 12th Foot in Mysore in 1799, and was present at the battle of Malavelly and the siege and capture of Seringapatam; throughout the campaign of 1801 in Wynaad; at the forcing of the Travancore lines in 1809; and at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810. Exchanging into the 13th Foot, from half-pay, in June 1821, he accompanied that corps to Ava in 1824, and served throughout the war in that country, being prominently engaged in the actions at Rangoon, Kemendine, Kamarut, Kokien (severely wounded), Bassein, Prome (Simbike and Napadi), and Melloon (severely wounded). In 1838-39 he commanded a brigade in Afghanistan, and led the storming party at the assault and capture of Ghuzni (severely wounded). In 1840 he commanded a field force in Kohistan, and captured the forts of Tutamdarrah, Julgarh, Babukhushgarh, Kardarrah, and Parwan. In 1841 he commanded a field force in the forcing of the Khurd Kabul Pass (severely wounded), defeated the Afghans on the heights of Tezin, forced the Jagdalak Pass, reduced the fort of Mamu-Khel, and occupied the town of Jellalabad. This place he defended against the combined Afghan forces, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, from the 12th November 1841 to the 7th April 1842, when, with the force under his command, he attacked and totally routed the enemy, capturing their camp and all their guns. In the subsequent advance on Kabul under General Pollock he commanded a brigade in the actions of Jagdalak (wounded) and Tezin, and at the re-occupation of Kabul. For these eminent services he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and appointed to the colonelcy of the 13th Foot on its falling vacant in 1843. Subsequently, as Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, he accompanied Sir Hugh Gough into the field in 1845 to repel the Sikh invasion, and in the first action (Mudki, 18th December 1845) fell mortally wounded, and died in the course of a few hours.

Schalch, John Augustus, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain, 29th Bengal Native Infantry.

Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Was for many years a very distinguished officer of the Public Works Department. Went on service to Arakan in 1825, in command (with the local and temporary rank of Major) of an extra Pioneer and Pontoon Corps attached to the army under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, and being on board the Hon'ble Company's ship *Research* for the benefit of his health, was mortally wounded in the attack on Kiang-pala.

Died on board the *Research*, off Oriatang Pagoda, 25th February 1825.

Scott, William Boxell, Lieutenant, 44th Foot,—(afterwards Major).

Entered the service in 1812, and was for many years in the 4th West India Regiment. Served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General during the campaign of 1825 in Ava, and was present at the actions on the Padho Hills and at Mahati, and at the storming of the fortified heights near, and the capture of, Arakan. Served with the 44th in Afghanistan in 1840-42; was present during the operations at Kabul in November 1841; and during the retreat from that place, was killed in action near Tezin, 10th January 1842.

Shawe, Mathew, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 87th Foot.

Entered the service in 1799. Served with the 12th Foot in the operations against Dhoudiah Wagh, and during the campaign of 1801 in Wynaad. Served with the 74th Highlanders during the campaign of 1803-04 against the Mahrattas, and was present at the siege and capture of Ahmednagar, the battles of Assaye (severely wounded) and Argaum, and the capture of Gawilgarh, Chandore, and Gaulnah. Proceeded with the 74th to the Peninsula in 1810, and served there until 1813, having been present at the battle of Busaco, in the retreat to Torres Vedras, the advance into Spain in 1811, including the actions of Redinha, Condeixa, Foz d'Aronce and Sabugal, at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor (wounded), the abortive siege of Badajos, the action of El Bodon, the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the siege of Badajos up to the capture of Fort Picurina, where he led the storming party, and was dangerously wounded. Was afterwards in the 59th and 84th Regiments, and came into the 87th in 1818. During the latter part of the war in Ava, 1825-26, he commanded a brigade.

Died at sea, on board H. M. S. *Slaney*, near Penang, on the 11th April 1826.

Shelton, John, Captain, 44th Foot, —(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, 44th Foot).

Entered the service in 1805. Served with the 9th Foot in the Peninsula, 1808-09, and was present at the battles of Roliça and Vimiera, and in the retreat to and battle of Corunna. In 1809 he served on the expedition to Walcheren. Again served in the Peninsula, 1810-14, and was present at the battles of Busaco and Salamanca, the retreat from Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the siege and storming of San Sebastian (dangerously wounded; lost his right arm), and the operations before Bayonne. Served in Canada in 1814. Served with the 44th during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was present at the actions on the Padho Hills and at Mahati, the storming of the fortified heights near the

town of Arakan, and the capture of Ramri and Sandoway. Served finally in Afghanistan in 1841-42, with the rank of brigadier, and was present in the operations in the Nazian valley, the fighting at Kabul in November 1841, and the retreat from that place in January 1842, in the course of which he was taken prisoner on the 11th of that month, and remained in captivity until the following September.

Died in Dublin, 13th May 1845, of injuries occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Smelt, William, Lieutenant-Colonel, 41st Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General W. Smelt, C.B., Colonel of the 37th Foot).

Born in 1782.

Entered the service in 1798. Served with the old 103rd in Canada during the American War, 1812-14, and was present at the capture of Oswego, the battle of Lundy's Lane (near the falls of Niagara) and the attack on Fort Erie, on which occasion he was dangerously wounded. Commanded a brigade throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava. Was left in command at Rangoon when Sir Archibald Campbell moved on Prome, February 1825.

Died at Bath, 10th January 1858.

Smith, Henry Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-10th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Colonel H. F. Smith, C.B., Madras Army).

Entered the Madras Army in 1793. Served during the campaign of 1799 in Mysore, including the battle of Malavelly and the siege and capture of Seringapatam. Was dangerously wounded in 1799, in suppressing an outbreak in one of Raymond's French battalions. Served during the Poligar War in 1800-01, and was present at the siege of Pandalamcourchy; during the campaign in Travancore, in 1809; and against Pindari marauders in 1815-16-17. Served with distinction in the Mahratta War of 1817-18, and commanded the 1-14th Madras Native Infantry at the battle of Mehidpur, and a brigade at the siege and capture of Asirgarh. Commanded a brigade during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava. Commanded the force which was repulsed at Kaiklu in October 1824. Was left in command at Martaban when Sir Archibald Campbell advanced from Rangoon in February 1825.

Died at Pondicherry, 21st February 1834.

Smith, William, Lieutenant, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Captain, Royal Navy).

Entered the Royal Navy in 1806, in Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, in which he was for many years. He served off the Greenland coast; at the capture of Madeira; at the capture of several French and American vessels; and eminently distinguished himself at the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*. He proceeded to the East Indies in the *Alligator* in 1824, and was actively employed during the war in Ava; he was present at the capture of Thantabain and Panlang, distinguished himself in the operations against Donabyo, and rendered good service in the operations at Prome and at the capture of Melloon. He was one of the British Commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of an armistice with the Burmese in September 1825. Promoted for his services, he was employed for some time in command of a vessel in the Mediterranean; served for three years in

the Coast Guard; and, from 1841 to 1844, he commanded the *Syren* in the East Indies.

Retired, 22nd August 1856.

Died at Berwick-on-Tweed, November 1862.

Snodgrass, John James, Lieutenant, 38th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, h. p., Unattached).

Entered the service in 1812, and served with the 52nd at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, Toulouse and Waterloo. He afterwards served on the staff throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, of which he subsequently published a history. He was son-in-law to Sir Archibald Campbell. Placed on half-pay, 28th June 1833. Was Deputy Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia from 1834 until his death, which occurred at Halifax, N. S., on the 14th January 1841.

Snow, Edward Winterton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-17th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterward, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Snow, C.B., 24th Madras Native Infantry).

Entered the Madras Army in 1797. Distinguished himself at Assaye and Argaum, and also at the battle of Mehidpur and at the capture of Talneir, where he commanded the Madras Rifle Corps. Served in Ava during the campaigns of 1824-26, and rendered excellent service as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Madras troops.

Died at Bellary, 4th April 1831, aged 49.

Steele, Soudamore Winde, Captain, 1-12th Madras Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir S. W. Steele, K.C.B., Madras Infantry).

Entered the Madras Army in 1805. Served against the Pindaris in Berar, Central India, and the Southern Mahratta Country, 1809-13; also in Kurnool in 1815-16. Served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General's Department throughout the Mahratta War, 1817-19, and was present at the reduction of the forts of Ankitanki, Rajdehar (wounded), Trimbuck and Maligaum; also throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the capture of Rangoon, the operations in the vicinity of that place, at Kemendine, Juaz hyoung, Kamarut, and Dalla, the expedition up the Panlang River, the actions at Rangoon in December 1824, the storming of Kokien, the capture of Panlang, the attack on and subsequent reduction of Donabyo, the occupation of Prome, the operations near that place, at Simbike, &c., the storming of Melloon, and the final action at Paghamyo. Served also during the conquest of Coorg in 1834, and at Kurnool in 1839. Commanded the Madras division during the campaigns of 1852-53 in Burmah, and rendered eminent service in the conquest of Pegu. Was Colonel of the 1st Madras Fusiliers (afterwards the 102nd Foot, now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers) prior to the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Forces; and afterwards of the 18th Madras Native Infantry.

Died on the 11th March 1865.

Symes, Michael, Major, 76th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel).

This officer entered the Bengal Army in 1780, and in November 1788 was transferred to the Royal

service as a Lieutenant in the 76th Foot. With that corps he served during the campaigns of 1790-92 in Mysore. Was twice (in 1795 and again in 1803) employed on political missions to Ava. In command of the 76th he served during Sir John Moore's campaign in the Peninsula, 1808-09, and died in January 1809 on boardship, after the embarkation at Corunna, of the fatigue and exposure he had undergone during the retreat to that place.

Taylor, Abraham Beresford, Lieutenant, 89th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, C.B., K.H., 9th Foot).

Entered the service in 1811. Served with the 89th in Canada during the American War, 1813-14, and was present in the battles of Chrystler's Farm and Lundy's Lane (severely wounded), and at the siege of Fort Erie; during the Mahratta War, 1818-19, including the capture of the forts of Logarh, Koari, Raigarh and Rari; and during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the actions at Rangoon, Dalla (wounded), and Donabyo. With the 9th Foot he served with much distinction in Afghanistan in 1842, and was present at the forcing of the Khaiber Pass, in the several actions during the advance on Kabul, and at the storming of Istaliff. In command of the 9th Foot he also served during the early part of the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Mudki and Ferozshahr, in which last, after a distinguished service of thirty-five years, he was killed in a desperate charge on the Sikh batteries, 21st December 1845.

Thomson, James, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service,—(afterwards Physician-General Sir James Thomson, K.C.B.)

Entered the Bengal Medical Service in 1810. Served on the expedition to Java in 1811; in Assam, during the campaign of 1824-25, in medical charge of the Rungpore Light Infantry, including the action of Namdong Nallah and the capture of Rungpore; in Afghanistan, during the campaign of 1839-40, in medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry; and finally in China, in 1842, as Superintending Surgeon; present at the capture of Nanking.

Died at Calcutta, 25th August 1853, having been seized with apoplexy while presiding at the medical board.

Thornhill, George, Captain and Brevet-Major, 13th Foot,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel George Thornhill, C.B., 14th Foot).

Entered the service in 1796. Served with the 13th Foot in Egypt in 1801; at the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1809-10; and throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, including the reduction of Cheduba (severely wounded), the operations at Rangoon in December 1824, and the storming of Kokien (severely wounded). Commanded the 13th in the expedition to Bassein, the actions at Simbike and Napadi, near Prome, and at the storming of Melloon, where he succeeded to the command of the assaulting column.

Retired from the service, 12th July 1831, and died on the 20th October 1842.

Tidy, Francis Skelly Holmes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th Foot,—(afterwards Colonel F. S. H. Tidy, C.B., 24th Foot).

This gallant and distinguished officer entered the service in 1792, and served with the 43rd during the operations of 1793-94, in the West Indies, until he became a prisoner on the surrender of Berville, Guadaloupe, to the French republicans under the notorious Victor Hugues. He again served in the West Indies in 1798-99, and in 1803, as a captain

in the Royals, he was present at the capture of St. Lucia. In 1808-09 he served on the staff in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro. In 1809 he was with the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1813-14 he served in the Mediterranean. He commanded the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Foot, at the battle of Waterloo and the storming of Cambray. As Deputy Adjutant-General, he served throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and rendered the most distinguished service, as was repeatedly acknowledged by Sir Archibald Campbell. Colonel Tidy exchanged into the 24th Foot in 1833; and, while in command of that regiment, died at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 9th October 1835.

Trant, Thomas Abercromby, Lieutenant, 38th Foot,—(afterwards Captain, 28th Foot).

Only son of Major-General Sir Nicholas Trant, K.T.S., K.CH. Born in 1806. Entered the service in 1819. Served with the 38th at the Cape of Good Hope, and young as he was, was employed on extensive surveys of the country lying between the Berg and the Oliphant Rivers. Was transferred to the 95th on the formation of that corps in December 1823. Served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General's Department throughout the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, and distinguished himself on many occasions; was present in the attack on Kaiklú, in the expedition to Pegu, the defeat of the Burmese at Rangoon in December 1824, the capture of Kokien and Donabyo, the operations at Prome (Simbike and Napadi), the capture of Melloon, and the actions at Yay-Nau-Gheoun and Paghamyo. Afterwards served with the 1st West India Regiment at Trinidad, and in the Ionian Islands as a Sub-Inspector of Militia.

This promising young officer (who was the author of a work on the Burmese War, entitled "Two Years in Ava") died at Great Beddow, Chelmsford, on the 13th March 1832.

Wahab, James, Major, 2-17th (34th) Madras Native Infantry —(afterwards Major-General J. Wahab, C.B., Colonel of the 1st Madras European Regiment).

Entered the Madras Army in 1800. Served throughout the campaign of 1824 in Ava, in command of the 2-17th (34th) Madras Native Infantry, and was present at the reduction of Negrais and in the attack on Kaiklu (severely wounded). He greatly distinguished himself at Rangoon in December 1824, where he succeeded, on the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, to the command of one of the columns of attack on the Burmese entrenchments. As Brigadier, he afterwards commanded the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force for several years.

Died at Ootacamund, 27th February 1842.

Walker, James, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Native (Light) Infantry.

Entered the Madras Army in 1799. Served during the Mahratta War, 1817-19, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Mehidpore, where he commanded the 3rd Madras Light Infantry. Commanded the same corps during the campaign of 1824 in Ava, and was killed in action at Rangoon on the 5th December 1824, when leading a column to the attack of the Burmese entrenchments.

Walker, Leslie, C.B., Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 54th Foot,—(afterwards Major, r. f. p., 25th Foot).

Served as a volunteer with the 63rd in Jamaica, and was appointed to an ensigncy in that corps in 1799. The same year he served with the 4th Foot in the expedition to the Helder, and was present at the battles of Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee and Beverwyck. Served in the Peninsula with the 71st in 1808-09, and was present at the battles of Roliça and Vimiera. Was at Madrid when it was taken by the French, but escaped and joined the Lusitanian Legion under Sir Robert Wilson; soon after which, with a detachment of the 71st left in Portugal, he joined the 2nd Battalion of detachments, and served with it at the capture of Oporto and the battle of Talavera. The same year he returned to England, but again went to the Peninsula in 1810 with the 71st, and served there until 1814. During this period he was present at the action of Sobral, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the action of Aroyo del Molino, the battles of the Pyrenees (wounded) and the Nive, the actions of Helette and Garris, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Was present also at the battle of Waterloo, where the command of the 71st devolved upon him. Served with the 54th during the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, and was present in the actions on the Padho Hills and at Mahati, and in the storming of the fortified heights near the town of Arakan.

Died in 1840.

Wallace, Newton, Brevet-Captain, 1st Battalion, 27th Native Infantry,—(afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, 73rd Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the service in 1805. Served in Oudh in 1809, in Java and Sumatra, 1811-12, including the storm of Cornelis; during the operations in Cuttack in 1818-19; and in Assam in 1824-25, as Adjutant of the Rungpore Light Infantry. He served also with distinction in Afghanistan, 1840-42. On the outbreak of the war with the Sikhs in 1845, he was placed in command of a brigade, at the head of which he was killed in the sanguinary battle of Ferozshahr, 21st December 1845.

Waters, Edmund Frederick, Major, 34th Bengal Native Infantry,—(afterwards General E. F. Waters, C.B., Colonel of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry).

Entered the Bengal Army in 1799. Served during the campaigns of 1803-04, under Lord Lake, being then a subaltern in the 2nd Battalion 17th (the late 35th) Bengal Native Infantry, and was present at the storming of Aligarh and the battle of Delhi, and afterwards at the memorable defence of Delhi against Holkar. He afterwards served during the Nepal War, 1814-15, including the attack on Kalunga and the operations at Nahan and Jaitak. In command of the Dinagepore Local Battalion, he served during the campaign of 1824-25 in Assam, and was present at the capture of the Rungpore stockades (where he succeeded to the command of the force on Colonel Richards being wounded) and the surrender of Rungpore.

Went home in 1845, having previously been in command of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Districts.

Died in Europe, 2nd May 1866.

Wilkinson, James, Lieutenant, Royal Navy,—(afterwards Captain).

Entered the Royal Navy in 1803. While a midshipman in Her Majesty's Ship *Thames*, he was present, July 1810, at the capture or des-

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truction, under the batteries of Amantea, on the coast of Naples, of a convoy of thirty-one vessels laden with provisions and stores for the French Army at Scylla. In 1813 he served at the capture of the island of Ponza, and at the destruction of the French ship *Balleine* in Calsi Bay. In 1813-14 he served in the *Euryalus* on the coast of North America, and was present in the expedition up the Potomac to the city of Alexandria. As first lieutenant of the *Liffey*, he served during the war in Ava, 1824-26, and greatly distinguished himself on several occasions; he was severely wounded at Kemendine in May 1824. While on half-pay in 1833 he took service in the fleet of Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, during the war of succession in that country, and held a high command under Admiral Napier at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in which he was very severely wounded. From 1837 to 1848 he commanded Her Majesty's Ship *Hazard* in the Mediterranean.

Captain Wilkinson, it is stated, was wounded seven times in action, severely on four occasions.

Died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1851.

Wyndham, Henry, Lieutenant, Hon'ble Company's Marine Service,—(afterwards Captain, Indian Navy).

Entered the East India Company's Marine Service in 1810. Served as first lieutenant of the *Hastings* during the operations of 1824-26 against the Burmese; at Cheduba and Ramri Island from June to September 1824, and at the attacks on Ramri in October 1824 and February 1825, and distinguished himself on many occasions. Was appointed Commodore Commanding the Persian Gulf Squadron in December 1832, and held that post until his death, which occurred on board the *Clive* on the 25th October 1833.

Young, Plomer, Captain, 89th Foot.—(afterwards Major-General P. Young, K.H., Colonel of the 89th Foot).

Entered the service in 1805. Served with the 89th at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810; during the operations in Java, 1811-12, including the actions of Weltervreeden (wounded), the battle of Cornelis, and the storming of Djocjocarta (severely wounded); during the campaigns of 1824-26 in Ava, as a Brigade-Major, including the operations at Tavoy, Mergui, Rangoon, Kokien, Panlang, Donabyo, Prome, Melloon and Paghamyo. Served afterwards in the suppression of the insurrection in Canada, 1837-38.

Died at Trowbridge, Gloucestershire, on the 8th March 1863.

Appendix II.

ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY DURING THE WAR WITH AVA, 1824-26.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Abbott, Frederick, Lieut., Bl. Engrs.	Slightly wounded at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.
Adams, Thomas John, Lieut., 3rd Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Sittang, 7th Jan. 1826.
Allan, William, Capt., 34th Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824.
Archbold, Edward Cook, Lieut., 8th Bl. Light Cavy., attached to the Govr.-Genl.'s Body-Guard.	Slightly wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Armstrong, Andrew Bigoe, Lieut., 1st Battn., 10th Bl., Native Infy.	Killed at Dúdhpatli, 21st Feb. 1824.
Atherton, Robert, Purser, R.N., H. M. S. *Larne.*	Slightly wounded at Kemendine, 3rd June 1824; and at Syriam, 11th Jan. 1825.
Backhouse, Thomas, Capt., 47th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Syriam, 11th Jan. 1825.
,, Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) 47th Foot.	Severely wounded at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.
Barberie, Cortlandt Skinner. Ensign, 1st Battn., 10th Bl. Native Infy.	Dangerously wounded (leg amputated) at Dúdhpatli, 21st Feb. 1824.
Barrett, Knox, Lieut., 13th Foot.	Dangerously wounded (arm amputated) at Rangoon, 5th July 1825.
Baylee, John Gough, Lieut., 87th Foot.	Mortally wounded at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825, and died next day.
Bennett, Frederick, Ensign, 40th Bl. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Ratnapallang, 11th May 1824; slightly wounded at Rámú 15th May 1824; killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded or taken.
Bennett, Richard, Lieut., 2nd Battn., 1st Foot.	Wounded and taken prisoner when proceeding from Prome to Rangoon, 24th Nov. 1825.
Bird, Charles Maddison, Capt., 31st Mad. Native Infy. (attached to the 22nd Mad. Native Infy.)	Severely wounded at Wah-teegaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Blackwell, Thomas Eden, Ensign, 13th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824; and at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Bond, Tucker Francis, Lieut., 33rd (attached to 34th) Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824.
Booth, William, Capt., 41st Foot	Slightly wounded at Martaban, 30th Oct. 1824.
Bowen, Herbert, Lieut.-Col., 1st Battn., 10th Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Dúdhpatli, 21st Feb. 1824.
Bowes, James, Capt., 87th Foot ...	Slightly wounded at Thacombine, 25th Nov. 1825.
Brooke, James, Lieut., 18th Bl. Native Infy., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl.	Severely wounded at Rangpur, Assam, 29th Jan. 1825.
Butler, Charles, Lieut., Madras European Regt.	Slightly wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.
Campbell, Archibald Alexander, Lieut., 23rd Mad. Native Infy., Adjt., 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Mortally wounded near Kaikla, 5th Oct. 1824, and died at Rangoon on the 7th idem.
Campbell, James Archibald, Lieut., 9th Mad. Native Infy., attached to the 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824, and died of his wounds, 24th Mar. 1825, at Fort St. George.
Campbell, John, Ensign, 2nd Battn., 1st Foot.	Mortally wounded at Simbike, near Prome, 1st Dec. 1825, and died the following day.
Campbell, Kenneth, Ensign, 45th Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Ratnapallang, 11th May 1824, and again at Rámú on the 17th idem.
Cannon, Charles, Captn., 89th Foot.	Killed at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Chalon, Thomas Barnard, Lieut., 33rd (serving with 34th) Mad. Native Infy.	Dangerously wounded at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824.
Chambers, Peter Latouche, Maj., 41st Foot.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 10th June 1824.
Charlton, Richard John, Lieut., 1st Madras European Regt.	Slightly wounded at Sittang, 11th, Jan. 1826.
Clark, George Ward, Capt., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Rangoon Dec. 1824, and died there of his wounds on the 31st idem.
Clark, John, Lieut., 54th Foot, A.-D.-C. to Bdr.-Genl. Macbean.	Severely wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Conry, Edmund, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Sittang, 7th Jan. 1826.
Coyle, Henry, Capt., 28th Mad Native Infy.	Dangerously wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Crawford, Robert, Master (temporary), Hon'ble Co.'s Marine Service,—Comdg. the *Kitty*.	Wounded in Dalla Creek, 6th Sep. 1824.
Croker, Richard William, Ensign 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.
Currie, James, Lieut., 89th Foot...	Slightly wounded at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.
Cursham, John, Capt., 1st Mad. European Regt.	Killed at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Darby, Frederick, Lieut., 22nd Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Darby, William, Lieut., 13th Foot	Killed at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Dawson, John Francis, Comdr., R.N., H. M. S. *Arachne*.	Killed near Prome, 2nd Dec. 1824.
Dennie, William Henry, Maj., 13th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Derby, A. F., Hon'ble Co.'s Marine Service.—Hon'ble Co.'s gun-boat *Amherst*.	Slightly wounded at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.
Dickson, William, Lieut., Bl. Engineers.	Slightly wounded at Melloon, 19th Jan. 1826.

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Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Dobson, William Burdett, Lieut., R.N., H. M. S. *Larne*,—Commanding the armed transport *Satellite*.	Slightly wounded at Panlang, 22nd Sep. 1824.
Dowdall, Aylmer, Lieut., 89th Foot.	Severely wounded at Dalla, 9th Dec. 1824.
Elsey, William, Ensign, 43rd Mad. Native Infy.	Dangerously wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Evans, Richard Lacy, Major, 22nd Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Evanson, Edward Alleyne, Capt., 54th Foot.	Severely wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Fenton, Michael, Lieut. and Adjt., 13th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Fitton, Patrick Bellew, Lieut., 27th Bl. Native Infy., attached to the Pioneers.	Dangerously wounded (right leg amputated) on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Forbes, Patrick, Capt., 47th Foot	Severely wounded at Syriam, 11th Jan. 1825. Died of his wounds, 1st Apr. 1825, at Panlang.
French, Andrew, Capt., 16th Mad. Native Infy.	Killed on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Frith, William, Maj., 38th Foot	Severely wounded at Melloon, 19th Jan. 1826.
Fullarton, James, Lieut., 17th Mad. Native Infy., Comst. Dept.	Dangerously wounded at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Geddes, James M., Ensign, 47th Foot.	Killed at Syriam, 11th Jan. 1825.
Gledstanes, Ralph Skinner, Lieut., 16th Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Glover, Philip Dugald, Lieut., 12th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded (arm amputated) at Dalla, 9th Dec. 1824.
Goldfinch, George, Master's Mate, R.N., H. M. S. *Sophie*.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 3rd June 1824.
Gordon, John, Lieut., 47th Foot...	Severely wounded at Donabyo, Mar. 1825; and again at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Gossip, William, Lieut., 41st Foot	Killed at Simbike, Prome, 1st Dec. 1825.
Graham, James, Volr., 54th Foot	Severely wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Graves, Harry Meggs, Ensign, 1-10th Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Dúdhpatli, 21st Feb. 1824.
Graves, J., Master's Mate, Hon'ble Co.'s S. *Hastings*.	Killed at Rámri, 3rd Feb. 1825.
Grigg, Mark, Lieut., 46th (serving with the 45th) Bl. Native Infy.	Killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.
Grimes, Henry, Lieut., 38th Foot	Slightly wounded at Kemendine, 10th June 1824.
Grubb, John, Lieut., Mad. European Regt.	Severely wounded at Dalla, 8th Aug 1824. Died of his wounds, 30th June 1825, at Donabyo.
Gully, William Slade, Maj., 87th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.
Harris, Henry William, Lieut., 54th Foot.	Severely wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Harvey, Percy Lorenzo, Lieut. and Adjt., 3rd Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Sittang, 7th Jan. 1826.
Hay, Thomas Pasley, Lieut., 22nd Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Wah-teegaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Home, Robert, Maj., 12th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Howard, Alexander, Lieut., 13th Foot.	Killed at Juaz-hyoung, 28th May 1824.
Isacke, George Hutchinson, Capt. 12th Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Dalla, 3rd July 1824.
Johnson, John, Capt., 13th Foot...	Dangerously wounded at Rangoon, 8th July 1824.
Johnston, Joseph, Capt., 2-23rd Bl. Native Infy.	Dangerously wounded at Dúdhpatli, 21st Feb. 1824.
Jones, James, Lieut., 13th Foot ...	Killed at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded or taken.
Kemm, William Henry, Maj., 50th Bl. Native Infy., Comdg. 2nd Light Infy. Battn.	Slightly wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Kennedy, Thomas Lee, Lieut., 37th Bl. Native Infy.,—serving with the Rungpore Light Infy.	Slightly wounded at Namdong Nullah, Assam, 27th Jan. 1825.
Kennedy, William, Lieut., 89th Foot.	Severely wounded at Mergui, 6th Oct. 1824, and died there of his wounds on the 18th idem.
Kerr, Thomas, Lieut., 38th Foot	Killed at Kemendine, 16th May 1824.
Kershaw, James, Ensign, 13th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Cheduba, 17th May 1824.
King, Charles Gerrard, Lieut., 89th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.
King, William John, Lieut., 89th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.
Kyd, Hugh McIlwaine, Capt., Mad. European Regt.	Severely wounded at Kemendine 10th June 1824.
Lindesay, John, Lieut., 34th Mad. Native Infy.	Mortally wounded at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824. Died at Rangoon, 12th idem.
Lindquist, William, Mate, Bl. Marine Service.	Severely wounded at Thontai, Dalla Creek, Sep. 1824.
Luard, John Kynaston, Lieut., 16th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded on the heights of Arakan, 29th Mar. 1825.
Lumsden, Thomas, Capt., Bl. Horse Arty.	Severely wounded at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.
M'Dowall, Robert, Lieut.-Col. Comdt., 1st Mad. European Regt.	Killed at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
M'Kie, Patrick, Lieut., 89th Foot	Slightly wounded at Mergui, 6th Oct. 1824.
M'Leod, Archibald, Capt., 43rd Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
M'Leroth, Alexander Hope, Lieut., 38th Foot.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded or taken.
M'Nally, Henry, Ensign, 47th Foot.	Severely wounded at Napadi Prome, 2nd Dec. 1824.
McKean, Archibald, Lieut., 42nd Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Mahati, Arakan, 27th Mar. 1825.
McLeod, William Copernus, Ensign, 30th Mad. Native Infy., serving with the 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Slightly wounded at Syriam, 11th Jan. 1825.
Macartney, John, Lieut., 20th Mad. Native Infy., serving with 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Macpherson, James, Capt., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Manning, Edgar Charles, Lieut., 43rd Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Wah-teegaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Margrave, Robert Rust, Lieut. and Adjt., 2-20th (40th) Bl. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Cheduba, 17th May 1824.
Matthews, Henry Bathurst, Lieut. R. N., H. M. S. *Slaney*.	Slightly wounded at Cheduba, 17th May 1824.
Maw, Henry Lister, Midshipman, R.N., H. M. S. *Slaney* (Naval A.-D.-C. to Sir Archibald Campbell).	Severely wounded in Dalla Creek, 8th Aug. 1824.
Maysmor, Humphrey, Asst. Surgn., Bl. Medl. Service.	Killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.
Michel, George, Lieut., 38th Foot	Dangerously wounded (lost a leg) at Jnaz-hyoung, 28th May 1824. Died of his wounds, 30th June 1824, at Rangoon.
Middleton, George, Comdr. Hon'ble Co's. Marine Service.—Comdg. the *Thetis*.	Mortally wounded at Kemendine 3rd June 1824. Died at Rangoon, 24th idem.
Moncrieff, John William, Capt., 23rd Mad. Native Infy., serving with 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Slightly wounded at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824.
Nelson,——Chief Officer, Transport *Robarts*.	Killed at Kemendine, 3rd June 1824.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Norcock, John Henry, Midshipman, R.N., H. M. S. *Larne.*	Slightly wounded in Dalla Creek, 8th Aug. 1824.
Noton, Thomas, Lieut. and Bt. Capt., 45th Bl. Native Infy.	Killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.
O'Brien, John, Ensign, 28th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824. Died of his wounds, 24th April 1825, at sea.
O'Halloran, Edward, Lieut., 38th Foot.	Dangerously wounded (lost a leg) at Juaz-hyoung, 28th May 1824.
O'Hanlon, Edward Francis, Lieut., Bl. Arty.	Mortally wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824, and died the following day.
O'Shea, Henry, Lieut. and Bt. Capt., 13th Foot.	Killed at Rangoon, 1st Dec. 1824.
Pattison, Robert, Lieut. and Bt. Capt., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Pepper, Hercules Henry, Lieut.-Col., 34th Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Petry, James, Lieut., 13th Foot.	Wounded at Kemendine, 10th June 1824. Killed at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Poole, Matthew, Lieut., 5th (attached to 22nd) Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Wah-teegaon, 10th Nov. 1825.
Power, James, Lieut., 3rd Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Sittang, 7th Jan. 1826. Severely wounded at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Pringle, Robert, Capt., 18th Bl. Native Infy., Comdg. the Magh Levy.	Slightly wounded at Rámú, 15th May 1824. Killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.
Procter, Henry Charles Keate, Lieut., 38th Foot.	Killed at Napadi, Prome, 2nd Dec. 1825.
Ranken, John Campbell, Lieut., 43rd Mad. Native Infy.	Mortally wounded at Wah-teegaon, 16th Nov. 1825, and died next day at Prome.
Richards, Alfred, Lieut.-Col., 46th Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Rangpur, Assam, 29th Jan. 1825.

Name, Rank and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Robertson, Finlay Ferguson, Lieut., Mad. European Regt.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 10th June 1824. Died of his wounds, 3rd July, at Rangoon.
Rogers,——Bengal Marine, 2nd Officer of Hon'ble Co.'s Ship *Research*.	Killed on board the *Research* at Kiangpala, 23rd Feb. 1825.
Rose, Richard Croker, Capt., 89th Foot.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824. Killed at Donabyo, 7th Mar. 1825.
Ross, David, Capt., 18th Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Roy, James, Capt., 1st Mad. European Regt.	Slightly wounded at Dalla, 9th Dec. 1824.
Sale, Robert Henry, Maj., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824, and again at Melloon, 19th Jan. 1826.
Sandford, Robert Walthall, Surgn., 1st Foot.	Taken prisoner when proceeding from Prome to Rangoon, 24th Nov. 1825.
Schalch, John Augustus, Lieut. and Bt. Capt., 29th Bl. Native Infy. (local Major commanding the extra Pioneer and Pontoon Corps).	Mortally wounded on board the H. C. Ship *Research* at Kiangpala, 23rd Feb. 1825, and died on board of that vessel on the 25th idem.
Scott, Charles Kittoe, Midshipman, R.N., H. M. S. *Sophie*.	Slightly wounded at Kemendine, 3rd June 1824.
Scott, James Warner, Lieut., Bl. Arty.	Severely wounded at Rámú, 16th May 1824.
Scott, Walter, Lieut., 43rd Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.
Seymour, Robert, Capt., 26th Bl. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Mahati Arakan, 27th Mar. 1825.
Shepherd, John, Lieut., 24th (attached to 22nd) Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Wah-teegaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Sherman, Joseph Standiver, Lieut., 13th (attached to 3rd) Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded near Kaiklu, 5th Oct. 1824.
Slade-Gully, William, Maj, 87th Foot—See *Gully*.	

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Smith, George Atwell, Ensign, 26th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 5th Dec. 1824.
Smyth, James Watson, Lieut., 34th Mad. Native Infy., serving with 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Dangerously wounded at Simbike Prome, 1st Dec. 1825.
Stedman, John Cambridge, Capt., 34th Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Sittang, 11th Jan. 1826.
Stinton, Thomas Colley, Lieut., Mad. European Regt.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 10th June 1824.
Sutherland, Thomas Barclay M., Lieut., 41st Foot.	Killed at Simbike, Prome, 1st Dec. 1825.
Symes, George Frederick, Lieut., Mad. Arty.	Severely wounded at Donabyo, Mar. 1825.
Taylor, Abraham Beresford, Lieut., 89th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Dalla, 9th Dec. 1824.
Thornhill, George, Capt. and Bt.-Maj., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Chéduba, 17th May 1824, and again at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Torrens, John Sheffington, Lieut., 38th Foot.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.
Torriano, Charles James, Lieut., 28th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Rangoon, Dec. 1824.
Tronson, Edward Thomas, Capt., 13th Foot.	Severely wounded at Paghamyo, 9th Feb. 1826.
Trueman, William Louis, Capt., 25th Bl. Native Infy. (serving with 40th Bl. Native Infy.)	Slightly wounded at Rámú, 15th May 1824. Killed at Rámú, 17th May 1824.
Underwood, George Augustus, Lieut., Mad. Engrs.	Severely wounded at Napadi, 2nd Dec. 1825, and again at Melloon, 19th Jan. 1826.
Wahab, James, Maj., 34th Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Kaiklu, 7th Oct. 1824.
Walker, James, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Mad. Native Infy.	Killed at Rangoon, 5th Dec. 1824.
Walsh, James, Asst. Surgn., 89th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Dalla, 9th Dec. 1824.

Name, Rank, and Corps.	Where and when killed, wounded, or taken.
Wheeler, Francis Hugh Massey, Lieut. and Bt.-Capt., 30th Mad. Native Infy., Adjt., 1st Battn., Mad. Pioneers.	Severely wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
White, Frederick Broadwood, Lieut., 16th Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded on the heights of Arakan, Mar. 1825.
Wiggins, Henry, Capt., 36th (attached to 43rd) Mad. Native Infy.	Severely wounded at Wah-tee-gaon, 16th Nov. 1825.
Wilkinson, Arthur Philip Savage, Ensign, 13th Foot.	Slightly wounded at Kokien, 15th Dec. 1824.
Wilkinson, James, Lieut. R.N., H. M. S. *Liffey*.	Severely wounded at Kemendine, 16th May 1824.
Wilson, Archibald, Capt., 18th Mad. Native Infy.	Slightly wounded at Dalla, 8th Aug. 1824.

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