



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of SATURDAY the 9th of NOVEMBER.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1816.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, November 11, 1816.

ORDERS for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next the 14th instant, for the late King of Wirtemberg, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and black paper fans.

Undress—Black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning on Thursday the 12th of December next, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning further on Thursday the 26th of December next, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waiscoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday the 9th of January next, the Court to go out of mourning.

India-Board, Whitehall, November 8, 1816.

A DISPATCH, dated Fort William, 30th of March 1816, has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council, with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies :

THE early receipt by your Honourable Committee, of the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the State of Nepaul, has appeared to us to be of such importance as to induce us to dispatch the Honourable Company's cruizer Malabar to England without delay, for the express purpose of conveying that intelligence.

We have already, in our dispatch of the 11th instant, expressed our high sense of the merits and services of Sir David Ochterlony, and the gallantry, spirit and zeal of the troops under his command; we now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a General Order, published by the Governor-General in Council, on the 20th instant, in which we have promulgated to the army those sentiments of applause and admiration, which the conduct of that distinguished officer, and the forces acting under his orders, has so justly excited; we have deemed it proper to mark our peculiar sense of the zeal, bravery and endurance, under considerable privations, manifested by the native troops, in a service so singularly foreign to

their habits, by the distribution of silver medals to the Native Commissioned Officers, and to such of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective battalions, for conspicuous zeal or gallantry.

The early termination of the war prevented the employment of either of the detachments assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood and Colonel Nicolls, as well as the projected move of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, from Kemaon on the back of the Goorkha positions. Those Officers had respectively assumed the command of their detachments, and were proceeding to the destined quarters in which their operations were to be directed, when information of the conclusion of Peace was received by them: the corps composing these detachments have separated, and retired to their several stations.

The operations of the Siceem Rajah's troops had been continued with tolerable success, and with a view to support them, and to encourage the revolt of the Kerants against the Nepaulese Government, Captain Latter had entered the hills with a portion of the force under his command, and advanced to within three miles of the Fort of Nuggur, which the Siceem troops had invested. In this position he received from Sir David Ochterlony intelligence of the conclusion of Peace, and he accordingly directed a cessation of hostilities on the part of the troops of Siceem, and discontinued all the proceedings which he had commenced against the Goorkha government and troops. The conduct of Captain Latter in these transactions appears to have been marked with his usual judgment, discretion and zeal.

*General Order by the Governor-General in Council.
Fort William, 20th April, 1816.*

The Military operations against the State of Nepal, having been brought to a triumphant close, the Governor-General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this campaign has been so speedily and decisively terminated.

The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the troops, that vigour united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties, which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

Brigadier Kelly, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier Nicoll, by the judicious and active management of his columns, have entitled themselves to a distinction beyond the praise of that Order, which they share in common with the rest of the army; and the Governor-General in Council assures them, that he duly estimates their exertions.

Lieutenant-Colonels Miller, Burnet and O'Halloran, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that

the Governor-General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

To particularise others, where all have merited applause so highly, would entail the objection, that wheresoever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor-General in Council therefore entreats the Staff, the Officers, Native, as well as European, the Non-commissioned Officers, and the Soldiers of the Dinapore Division, to be persuaded that he contemplates with admiration the patience under uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage manifested by all descriptions in the Division. The whole of that force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State; and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

Any, the most limited loss of such brave men, must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant Tirrell, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young Officers, how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a Subaltern rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives; with which the service has been accomplished, is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operations.

The management of the Medical Departments attending the Field Force, was truly honourable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

These acknowledgments ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those, who, though not actually serving with the Divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

The admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan and the Officers under him, in the Adjutant-General's Department, on whom in the execution of the Commander in Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail, in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt. Though circumstances did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other Staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter-Master-General, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of His Majesty's Troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, were multiplied extraordinarily in a season of such active and extensive arrangement. The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the forces, during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprizes. The Governor-General in

Council, therefore feels it but justice to include the Officers of those departments in this profession, of the high approbation with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the Force on actual service in the late war.

The nature of the country and the climate were so novel to the Native troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances, at the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service, must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has therefore determined that Silver Medals shall be presented to every Native Officer, who actually served within the Hills; and to as many of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective Battalions, for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

J. Adam, Secretary to the Government.

TREATY of PEACE between the Honourable East-India Company and Maharajah Bikram Shah, Rajah of Nepal, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Francis Barré of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and by Srce Goo-roo Gujraj Missor and Chunder Seekur Opatheea, on the part of Maharajah Girinain, Jode Bikram Sah, Behauter Shumseer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepal.

WHEREAS war has arisen between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepal; and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two States; the following terms of Peace have been agreed upon:

Art. I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepal.

Art. II. The Rajah of Nepal renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States, before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

Art. III. The Rajah of Nepal hereby cedes to the Honourable the East-India Company, in perpetuity, all the under-mentioned territories, namely;

First, The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly, The whole of the low lands (with the

exception of Bootwal Khass), lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Thirdly, The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly, All the low lands between the river Meitchee and the Teestah.

Fifthly, All the territories with the hills eastward of the river Meitchee, including the fort and lands of Nagree, and the pass of Nagarcote, leading from Moring into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkah troops within forty days from this date.

Art. IV. With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Barahdars of the state of Nepal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lacks of rupees per annum, on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepal, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sumpees shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor-General for the pensions respectively.

Art. V. The Rajah of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to or connection with the countries lying to the West of the River Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Art. VI. The Rajah of Nepal engages, never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccurn in the possession of his territories; but agrees that if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepal and the Rajah of Siccurn or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepal engages to abide.

Art. VII. The Rajah of Nepal hereby engages never to take, or retain, in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Art. VIII. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each, shall reside at the Court of the other.

Art. IX. This Treaty, consisting of nine articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepal, within fifteen days from this date; and the Ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah, the Ratification of the Governor-General, within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

(Rajah of Nepal's Seal.) Done at Soogoulee on the 2nd day of December, 1815.

(L. S.) (Signed) Paris Bradshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel, P. A.

(L. S.) Goo-roo Gujraj Missor

(L. S.) Chunder Seekur Opatheea.

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT