



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette
Of TUESDAY the 22d of MARCH.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1825.

India-Board, March 24, 1825.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 8th October 1824.

WE have the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Rangoon, received since the 6th ultimo, the date of our last address* to your Honourable Committee. Private advices have been received from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated the 15th ultimo, which state that up to that period the threatened grand attack on our lines had not taken place, and that every thing continued quiet.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 11th August 1824.

SIR,

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 modestly omitted to state), the reputation of the British arms.

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

I regret, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr. Maw, Midshipman of His Majesty's ship *Lifey*, 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.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

* See London Gazette, 23d February 1825, page 326.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated Camp, Rangoon, August 8, 1824.

SIR,

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 eleven 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 instantly 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 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.

Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to inclose), 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.

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.

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.

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 at 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.

I have further to report, that the enemy, previous to their flight, threw some of their guns into a wet ditch that 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 palisade pulled down by the

* Four hundred men, composed of details from His Majesty's ship *Larne*, the Bombay artillery, 1st European regiment, 18th and 84th regiments Madras native infantry, and 1st battalion pioneers.

pioneers, before the return of the detachment to camp.

I have, &c.

HASTINGS KELLY, Lieut. Col.
commanding Detachment.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, 1st Madras European Regiment, at the Attack of the Stockade in the Dalla Creek, on the 8th August 1824.

Killed—6 rank and file.

Wounded—3 officers, 36 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain A. Wilson, 18th Regt. Native Infantry, slightly.

Lieutenant J. Grubb, 1st European Regt. severely.
Mr. Maw, His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, severely.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col.
Dep. Adjt. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 4th September 1824.

SIR,

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 stockades, but permanently to a greater distance.

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 2d 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 Honourable Company's transport *Moirra*, that the enemy were soon forced to abandon their defences with some considerable loss, and I am happy to say with only one man slightly wounded on our part.

On taking possession of the stockades Captain Marryat and Major Evans pushed up the creek, and succeeded in taking twenty-five boats and canoes from the enemy, who, seeing themselves closed with, jumped overboard and escaped into the jungle.

Major Evans's 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.

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 *Moirá* are volunteers on every occasion when the enemy is likely to be met with.

I am, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, September 9, 1824.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the inclosed report from Captain Marryat; of His Majesty's ship *Larne*, of an attack upon a small post established a short distance up the Dalla creek.

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 Wright, and a piquet of the 18th Madras native infantry, received the enemy, both by land and water.

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 Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Marryat, commanding His Majesty's Ship Larne, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated off Rangoon, 8th September 1824.

SIR,

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 morning of 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 afterwards a rocket was thrown up, the signal previously arranged with the detachment in case of immediate assistance being required.

With the advantage of a strong flood-tide, the boats of His Majesty's ship *Larne* proceeded rapidly to the scene of conflagration, 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 in 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 fifteen hundred to two thousand men.

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 a head of the gun-brigs, they made a precipitate retreat.

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.

The spears remaining on 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 Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Great praise is due to Mr. J. King of the *Narcissa*, and Mr. Franes 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.

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 or three hundred men.

I have, &c.

F. MARRYAT, Captain,
H. M. S. *Larne*.

Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 12th November 1824.

SINCE the date of our last address, to your Honourable Committee we have received several important dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, copies of which we hasten to transmit for your information. From these dispatches your Honourable Committee will learn the particulars of the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, the most valuable possessions of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast. You will also be apprised of a very brilliant and decisive attack on the 8th and 9th October, by a detachment of troops under the command of Major Evans, on the enemy's stockades near the village of Martabain, in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, where the Prince of Sarawaddy had pushed forward a part of his force, under the immediate command of the two principal

Ministers of State; named Kee Woongee and Lykia Woongee.

In a dispatch of the 16th of October, Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell observes, that if he can trust the information he receives, the united strength of the Burman empire is now collecting in his front. Part of the army under the Mulia Bundoola, (who commanded in Arracan), is believed to have been present in the stockades attacked and carried by Major Evans's detachment; but their presence, Sir Archibald Campbell remarks, does not appear to have given any additional confidence to the troops who have hitherto been opposed to us. The court of Ava, he adds, has already made great exertions in supplying their army with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of which, has been successively captured by the British force under his command. What further efforts in that respect they may be able to make he 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 rugged iron used as shot, their arsenal department, it must be concluded, is reduced to a very low ebb.

We also annex copies of dispatches containing the latest intelligence from the North Eastern and South Eastern frontier. From the former quarter we learn that the Burmese in Cachar have evacuated the posts of Tiloayn and Doodpatlee in that country, and retreated to Munnipore. The party in Assam is said to have been prevented by the Hill tribes from returning to Ava by the Eastern route, and is supposed to have proceeded through the hills in the direction of Cachar, with the view of making its escape into Munnipore also. In Arracan the Burmese are said to be strengthening their several posts, in expectation of an attack from our troops assembling in Chittagong. A successful landing was effected on the island of Ramree, as reported in the letters of Captain Barnes and Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, and we have no doubt that, whenever it may be convenient to detach a force to take possession of it, the place will fall without difficulty into our hands.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 1st October 1824.

SIR,

HERE nothing important has occurred since I last did myself the honour of addressing you.

The only movement I have lately made was upon Paulang, 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.

In consequence of this information, I, on the 21st ultimo, directed Brigadier-General Fraser, with a strong detachment, to proceed to Paulang, for the purpose of putting a stop to any preparations for our annoyance, and dislodging the enemy from his post.

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, shewing 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 inclose.

No fire rafts were seen.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Fraser to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated Camp, Rangoon, 27th September 1824.

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 Kemmen-dine the same evening. It proceeded on the 22d, and about two miles from Pagoda Point fell in with five stockades, three on the right hand side and two on the left.

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 decks 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 on the right stockade, as reported by Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, who led this party.

One large gun was found burst, and four others were brought off, with several gingals and other arms.

On the 23d, the flotilla continued to advance, without meeting with any obstacle, a distance estimated between twelve and fifteen miles.

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.

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.

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.

The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 22d, was completed during our passage down the river.

I am happy to add, that no casualty occurred amongst the troops during these operations, but I understand two or three sailors were wounded.

The ordnance was taken possession of by the

* 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 65 rank and file from each of the European regiments in the force, under a field-officer—1st division. 1 captain, 4 subalterns, and 220 rank and file from native corps—2d division.

Naval Commander, with the exception of one gun burst and another sunk in the river*.

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.

My best thanks are due to Captain Chadds, 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, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, Lieutenant Bazeley and Mr. Windson, of His Majesty's ship *Sophie*, performed the different duties assigned to them by Captain Chadds.

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.

The native troops I beg particularly to notice, who, for the space of four days, had few opportunities of dressing any food.

I have much pleasure in stating, that I received every assistance I could possibly wish from the different Staff Officers who accompanied me, viz.

Captain Ketson, Brigadier-Major, Captain Steel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Lake, Superintendent Engineer, who performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Brig. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 11th October 1824.

SIR,

BEING informed that a part of the enemy's force, I formerly stated as having concentrated in the vicinity of Pegue, had advanced in this direction, and taken up a position, fourteen miles from hence, in the neighbourhood of Annauben and the pagoda of Keykloo; I ordered out a reconnoitring party on the morning of the 5th instant, consisting of eight hundred 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 the 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.

I afterwards reinforced the above detail with three hundred rank and file from the 28th and 30th

* 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.

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 Annauben and Keykloo, on the evening of the 7th instant.

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.

That their close was very different in result from the promising commencement made at Toddaghee, 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 of Annauben, 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.

Unpleasant as the circumstances detailed in Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's report must be, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council may rest assured, that the enemy shall not long be left to exult in his present triumph.

I have, &c.

A CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C. B. to the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Rangoon, 10th October 1824.

SIR,

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 eight hundred rank and file, two four and a half inch howitzers, and forty 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 Toddaghee, and finding the troops much exhausted, from the intense heat, I halted a few hours to refresh; during our halt the rains fell plentifully.

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.

The leading company of the 3d light infantry, under Lieutenant Sherman, was quickly pushed on; and proceeded fifty or sixty yards, under cover of trees and brush wood, 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. After reconnoitring the position, I directed Lieutenant Sherman to make

a rapid movement to a certain point, and there 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 men of the 3d 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.

In the mean time the howitzers came up, were placed in position; and opened a fire upon the stockade, while Lieutenant Dallas, of the 3d, who commanded the detached party, gave them a flanking fire and turned the concealed stockade, which I had conceived from the cross fire existed in that direction. Captain Williamson upon this signal moved forward in double quick time to escalate 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 3d 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.

The rear guard in coming up was attacked by the enemy, when Lieutenant and Quartermaster Challon's horse was shot dead; partial firing was also continued upon our troops from the front and left flank for some time after.

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.

On the reinforcement of three hundred native rank and file of the 28th and 30th regiments, with two more four and half inch howitzers joining the detachments, I issued an order of which No. 1 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 and regularity, and a proper understanding between all the parties connected in the operations against the enemy.

At two o'clock, the detachment marched; Major Wahab leading the 1st division, from which was detached an advance guard, of a subaltern party, under Lieutenant McCallan.

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 breast works and other obstacles of that nature.

* Not received.

In a short time a few shots were fired from a distance, and on the advanced party emerging into the plain a small body of horse and foot were seen about six hundred yards in front; Lieutenant McCallan 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 breast-work 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.

A succession of breast-works 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 breast-works retarded our progress, and the detachment consequently did not arrive in the vicinity of Keykoo 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 in appeared to be good and leading direct upon a pagoda which was represented to lie on the left of the stockade, we pursued it.

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.

The necessary reconnoissance having been made, which the enemy allowed us to complete unobscured, 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 escalate; this gallant Officer gave the cheering signal, and the first division, with a spirit and animation I never saw surpassed, and with shouts of huzza and deen, 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 shot and musketry were discharged upon the party at the distance of 50 or 60 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.

The lateness of the evening rendered this first

check irreparable, or, otherwise, I might 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 Shiel, of the 3d 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 continued 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 Shiel 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 who 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 the positions.

On the discharge of the first cannon shot from the pagoda, I directed Captain Bell, with one hundred men of the 25th regiment, to move round by the left, and make an effort to seize it and overcome any other obstacles 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 some 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.

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 a 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, some time after, in bringing the men to reason, who were thereby reduced, slowly and silently, to move down to the plain, which I had pointed out as the place of rendezvous.

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 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 all of 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.

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 plains. This duty was entrusted to Major Ogilvie, whose utmost exertions were used to restore regularity and confidence amongst the troops.

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 stockade, to halt, shewing as large a front to the enemy as circumstances and the nature of the ground would admit of. This duty was ably executed by that cool and steady Officer, aided by the zealous exertions of Captain Williams of the 28th regiment.

The detachment, I am happy to say, arrived at Todgaghee, at eleven o'clock P. M. without meeting any annoyance in the route, the wounded were immediately collected, and through the indefatigable exertions of the Medical Officers of the 3d, 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 doolies, 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.

Captain Murray and Lieutenant Alldritt, of the Madras artillery, were from the first zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, in bringing their 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.

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 3d 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 composing the detachment, praise is due, but to Captain Kyd, Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Briggs, of the Quarter-Master-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.

I have the honour to forward a list of 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 shot terminated his gallant career.

I have, &c.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. commanding
Light Brigade Madras Division.

General Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C. B. in the Actions of the 5th and 7th October 1824.

Camp, Rangoon, October 9, 1824.

Killed.

Europeans—1 captain, 1 lieutenant.
Natives—2 havildars, 17 rank and file.

Wounded.

Europeans—1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 private.
Natives—1 subidar, 3 havildars, 67 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

34th Regt. Lt. Infy.—Captain Allan, Lieutenant Bond.

Wounded.

34th Lt. Infy.—Major Wahab, Lieutenants Chalon and Lindesay.

1st Batt. Pioneers—Captain Moncrieffe, Lieutenant and Adjutant Campbell.

3d Lt. Infy.—Lieutenant J. Sherman.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col. commanding
Light Brigade, Madras Division.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 12th October 1824.

SIR,

I SOME time since received information that the Prince of Sarrawuddy had pushed forward a part of his force to Martabain, upon the Syng river, which joins the Rangoon river, above Kemmendine, and is noted in the maps as passable from Rangoon to the Irrawuddy during the rains. As far back as the month of July last, I was aware that the enemy had erected very strong stockades in the neighbourhood of Martabain, 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 Kee Woongee and Lykia Woongee (First and Second Ministers of State), already at the head of a considerable force, and receiving daily reinforcements; and large supplies of military stores for the future operations of their army in this quarter, I considered it high time to interrupt their farther proceedings; and as a land column was moving upon Keykloo, 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.

The naval part of the expedition was prepared and led by that zealous and excellent Officer Captain Chadds, of His Majesty's ship Arachne, the senior naval Officer on the station. How well my orders have been executed by these gallant Officers, and the brave men under their command, the accompanying detail of operations will shew. That their well earned reputation and undaunted conduct should have insured 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.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig Gen.

Copy of a Report from Major Evans to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated Rangoon Heights, 11th October 1824.

SIR,

IN obedience to orders I had the honour of receiving from you, to feel the strength and disposition of the enemy upon the Syng river, and to attack him as often as opportunities 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 Chadds, of His Majesty's ship Arachne, and the first day's tide carried us as high as Pagoda Point, above Kemmendine, at the junction of the Syng and Paulang rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport Satellite, at two P. M. next day, the squadron sailed 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 Kellet, of His Majesty's ship Arachne, pursued the enemy's war-boats, and having closed with one, carrying a gun, and full complement of men, boarded and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding above 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 Martabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war-boats. On reconnoitring the village of Martabain, I found it was defended by three long breast-works, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak-beams, and

fourteen large war-boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it.

Having consulted Captain Chadds, 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 breast-works we received a smart running fire from jingals 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.

At six o'clock next morning we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breast-works, 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 this 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 face is two hundred yards; and that of the side faces one hundred and fifty. 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 jingals; and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front the stockade is strengthened by breast-works and regular demi lines, and would contain with ease about two thousand men. In the centre of this strong hold we found the magnificent bungalow of the Kee Woongee, who I presume fled early in the day, although we found the house was perforated by balls in many places, and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt but the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off. The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles without seeing any other works, I considered the objects 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 shewn 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 reflection 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, Kee Woongee and Lykia Woonjee, 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 Chadds for his zealous, judicious, and cordial co-operation, and

the spirited conduct of Lieutenant Kellet, 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.

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 scaling ladders, was as honourable to themselves as it was a gratifying mark of faith and confidence in the troops employed.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a return of captured ordnance, in addition to which much powder, an immense quantity of petroleum oil and warlike stores were destroyed at the different stockades.

I have, &c.

THOS. EVANS, Major H. M. 38th
Regt. Commanding.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment under the Command of Major Thomas Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, in the Attack on the Enemy's Stockades near the Village of Martabain, on the 8th and 9th instant.

Rangoon, October 11, 1824.

3 rank and file wounded.

THOS. EVANS, Major H. M. 38th
Regt. commanding.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken and destroyed by a Detachment under the Command of Major Evans, H. M. 38th Regiment, between the 5th and 10th October 1824.

10 pieces of ordnance.

22 iron jingalls.

53 signal rockets.

500 lbs. of gun-powder.

A few iron shot, 400 gallons of earth oil, and 7 wooden guns and carriages.

T. TIMBRELL, Captain,
commanding Det. Arty.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 15th October 1824.

SIR,

ON the return to quarters of the column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Smith, C. B. under the circumstances stated in my dispatch of the 11th instant, I lost no time in sending out another force, of the strength mentioned in the margin*, under the command of Bri-

* 420 rank and file from His Majesty's regiments, 350 native infantry from the 29th and 30th Madras regiments, 770 rank and file.—1 eight and half inch mortar, 1 five and half inch howitzer, 1 six-pounder field-piece.

gadier 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 Keykloo. In that, however, I have been disappointed, as will appear by the accompanying report to me from the Brigadier.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier M'Creagh to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated Head-Quarters, First Division, 14th October 1824.

SIR,

IN obedience to the instructions I received from you, on the 9th of this month; to dislodge the enemy from his position at Keykloo, 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 detachments, European and native, which you had placed under my orders, and arrived at the Toddaghee stockades at seven in the morning of the 10th, where I halted to rest and refresh the troops. I marched again at two in the afternoon of that day, leaving the detachment of the 3d Madras native infantry (one hundred and fifty 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 sun-set, where we passed the night.

However revolting to humanity, and to the customs of civilized 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 road side, 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.

At break of day on the 11th, I put the column in march, with the intention of immediately attacking.

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 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 entirely evacuated the position.

In the course of the morning I learned from a few Burmese stragglers, caught in the neighbourhood, that the Mayhoon, with his people (about three thousand, including all descriptions), had retreated the preceding afternoon to a large village called Koghalee, 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 exultation 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 (one hundred and eighty men) as a post of communication, I marched with the remainder of my force (the artillery and about six hundred), at two in the morning of the 12th. We found the road, as usual, embarrassed with felled trees, and in some places strong breastworks thrown across it, but our movements were, perhaps, 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 route, and directing our advanced guard to hasten forward at once to the stockade, I found it entirely evacuated, the barracks within it burning, and the enemy were seen flying in all directions through the neighbouring jungle.

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 number of places.

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 Mayhoon himself having fled across the country almost unattended.

Here also we found five more of the sepoys and pioneers, victims to the deliberate cruelty of this barbarian, in the same manner as those before described.

The stockade was built of straight spars, and rather lofty, but somewhat unfinished, and, like those at Keykloo, no barriers at the entrances. We were fortunate enough to procure two or three buffaloes, which served to refresh the troops; and at three in the afternoon, after injuring the stockade, and burning the barracks around it, I returned towards Keykloo, where we arrived 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 Toddaghee 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.

Fruitless as were our attempts to overtake and bring them to action, it would still be an injustice to omit reporting to you, that the active and hearty exertions 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 inquired 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 his detachment; and the effective exertions of the Madras pioneers, under Captain Milne, attracted the notice of every one.

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 Aitkin, of that corps, who has for some months acted as my Aide-de-Camp.

I have, &c.

M. M'CREAGH, Brigadier, commanding
1st Division.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 23d October 1824.

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit you Lieutenant-Colonel Miles's, C. B., report to me of the subjection to the British arms, of the enemy's sea-port towns of Tavoy and Mergui; and as the Mayhoons (Governors) and a few more of the head men of each of those provinces are prisoners of war, I trust the poor inhabitants will be left in the enjoyment of tranquillity, under our protection.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C. B. to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Tavoy, September 27, 1824.

SIR,

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 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*, 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 Honourable 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 Honourable Company's Penang cruiser Jessey, which drawing the least water was appointed to lead. 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 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 narrow channels, it was not till the 8th, about noon, that we anchored within three miles of the fort. I had, prior to this, dispatched 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

reconnoissance within a short distance from the works. 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 this they however failed, and on our regaining the Jessey I directed two guns to be fired, and they instantly retired with great precipitation. The tide serving 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 Honourable Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, but without effect. At an early hour in 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 as 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. 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. The annexed copy of my orders* issued on the 10th instant, the sketch* of the fort and pettah, 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.

When every thing has been so happily accomplished, I have but to add my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Captain Hardy, of the Honourable Company's Marine, who commanded 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.

The patient endurance of a heavy and incessant rain, for five days, by the troops, who were on board the boats, deserves my warmest commendations, and the cheerfulness and alacrity of every grade was peculiarly grateful to me. I cannot finally conclude without bringing to your notice the able assistance afforded 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 effect, 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 acknowledgements; and I beg most earnestly to recommend those Officers to your protection.

I have, &c.

E. MILES, Lt. Col. commanding.

* Three gun-vessels.

* Not transmitted.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in Tavoy, September 15, 1824.

Ordnance, of sorts, iron	46
Swivels, iron and brass	121
Total	167

4041 iron round shot of different sizes, 26,200 leaden balls, 1765 muskets, 4 pistols, 32 swords, 149 spears, 20 cross-bows, 2 iron blunderbusses, 3800 lbs. of powder, 41 standards, 2 gold chit-tors.
P. YOUNG, Captain and Major of Brigade.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C. B. to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Mergui, October 9, 1824.

SIR,

MY dispatch of the 27th ultimo, will have placed you in possession of the movement of the force under my command up to that period. 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, on the 6th instant, the day we arrived before it; 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 Honourable 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 was silenced.

During this period as many troops had been assembled in the boats of the fleet 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 greatest loss was sustained. 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.

More than common attention had been paid in arranging the defences of the place, and the natural

* Ship, Honourable Company's cruiser Mercury; troops, rank and file, 370; one row gun-boat.

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 first gaining possession they all fled, but in the course of that 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.

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

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 have, however, much pleasure in recording the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant McDowall, of the 7th regiment Madras Native infantry, Major Basden, commanding His Majesty's 89th regiment, Captain Russel, commanding detachment Bombay artillery, serving on board the Honourable 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.

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 Quarter-Master 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.

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 dispatch, who, possessing my full confidence, will develop to you personally, every transaction that has occurred, and the view I have taken of the state of these conquests.

I have, &c.

G. MILES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
commanding the Force.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at Mergui, 15th October 1824.

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

4048 iron and brass shot of different sizes, 300 leaden or tin balls, 668 muskets, 6 blunderbusses, 48 swords, 110 spears, 1200 lbs. of powder, 33 standards.

P. YOUNG, Major of Brigade.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Miles, C. B. in the Assault of Mergui, on the 6th October 1824.

H. M. 89th Regt.—6 privates killed; 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 bheastee missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieutenant William Kennedy, severely.

Lieutenant Pat. McKie, slightly.

P. YOUNG, Captain and Major of Brigade.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Barnes, commanding the East India Company's Frigate Hastings, to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Cheduba Roads, 21st September 1824.

I HAVE great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council, an account of a most daring, well conducted, and successful attack made by two cutters, belonging to the Honourable 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 day light, the look out at the masthead 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 directed the two ten oared cutters to be manned and armed, and sent six marines in each, placing both boats under command of Lieutenant Harrison, second of the frigate, Mr. Graves, Master's-Mate, being in charge of one boat, with orders to bring them along side, 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 dispatched 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.

15 muskets, 1 bayonet, 130 spears, 95 swords, 1 swivel gun.

A large quantity of gun-powder, the major part damaged by water.

Some musket ammunition that had been taken from our troops, at Ramoo.

A quantity of musket balls and flints.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant Harrison to Captain Barnes, dated on board the Frigate Hastings, Cheduba Roads, 10th September 1824.

SIR,

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 interrupt the two sternmost boats of the enemy, while 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 every thing 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 every body 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.

I have, &c.

G. B. HARRISON, Lieutenant.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hampton, commanding at Cheduba, to Lieutenant Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 23d October 1824.

CAPTAIN Barnes, of the Honourable Company's frigate Hastings, having intimated to me his intention of making another reconnoissance 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 flotilla under Captain Finucane.

The whole embarked on the 15th instant on board the frigate and buoy-vessel *Planet*, and with the Honourable Company's surveying-ship *Investigator*, proceeded the same afternoon to the point of attack.

I have the honour to transmit, for His Excellency's information, a copy of Captain Vincent's report.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Vincent to Lieutenant and Adjutant Margrave, dated Cheduba, 18th October 1824.

SIR,

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 Honourable 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 breast-work, 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 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 description of buildings within it, the report itself being too unimportant to intrude any thing further on the Lieutenant-Colonel's attention, than merely to state the nature of the service on which the detachment was employed.

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.

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 breast work 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 piquet in rear of the line, the piquets of the regular native infantry being thrown out 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 render amputation of the right arm necessary; I am happy to add that the piquet behaved with the greatest steadiness on this occasion.

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.

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 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 Honourable 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.

I have, &c.

W. VINCENT, Captain 25th N. I.
late in command of a detachment.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, C. B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the River near Budderpoor, 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 Hurkarees of the intelligence department, that the Burmese army in Cachar, were retiring towards Munnipoor, I directed a reconnoissance this morning to be made: accordingly a party under the command of Captain Hawes, accompanied by Lieutenant Fisher, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, proceeded up the Barrak river at day-break, attended by the flotilla to Jatrápoor, where a disembarkation was effected, and the party marched across to Tiloyan, which place was found evacuated,

and the works partly destroyed; from the intelligence collected from the natives of Cachar, who had been captives with the Burmese, it appears that the main body of the army, which occupied a large cantonment at Doodpatlee, left, in progress to Munnipoor, early yesterday morning, and the rear guard vacated Tiloayn early last night; the same body is said to be now at Banskaidy, on the route to Munnipoor, 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 Innes, C. B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the River near Panchguon, 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 Tiloayn and Doodpatlee. The first named place is occupied by a detachment of the 52d 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 Tiloayn have been directed to be destroyed also.

The Burmese position at Doodpatlee, 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 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 Ghumbeer 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.

Cachar may now be esteemed entirely vacated by the enemy, for as far to the Eastward as Banskaidy, they are said to have passed, six days ago, in full retreat for Munnipoor.

Printed by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE, Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street.

[Price One Shilling and Ten Pence.]

