



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1825.

*India-Board, April 23, 1825.*

**D**ISPACHES 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 copies:

*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, 25th November 1824.*

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of announcing the capture of Martaban\* by the troops under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, I have received intelligence of the submission of Tenasserim, and the town and small province of Yeah; these places of their own accord requested our protection; and the whole Burmese coast, from Rangoon to the eastward, is now subject to the British arms. The enemy's troops, which fled from the captured towns, and assembled at Yeah, embarked there in forty boats, and I understand have since landed in the district of Dalla. The reiterated accounts I have lately received, from all quarters, of a numerous army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome, for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon, now fully convince me the effort will be made. Maha Bundoola is said to have been nominated to the chief command, and I make no doubt we shall, ere long, have the whole strength and talent of the empire to contend with in this neighbourhood. Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, with the European part of the force detached to Tavoy and Mergui, has returned to head-quarters.

\* See London Gazette, 20th April 1825, p. 689, et sequ.

Herewith I have the honour of enclosing a report from Lieutenant Greer, of the Honourable Company's marine, of a gallant little affair with the enemy's boats on the 7th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Greer, Commanding the East India Company's Cruiser Thetis, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated 14th November 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that on Sunday, the 7th instant, at eleven A. M. I left the ship in a row-boat, with a guard of six sepoy of the Bombay marine battalion, for the purpose of waiting on the senior Officer at Rangoon. Abreast of a small creek, a little below Basseen Creek, six war-boats pulled out and stood up close along till abreast of Basseen Creek, when eight more boats, of the same description, joined them; they then came out and endeavoured to cut her off by pulling across the river, ahead of the row-boat; I kept up a constant fire from the twelve-pounder and musketry, until two of the boats came along side; I immediately jumped on board of them with the sepoy, and succeeded in bayoneting every man. In one of the boats there appeared to be a chief, whom I shot in the act of darting a spear at me. The other twelve boats were coming close up, but seeing the fate of the other two, made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range. I am sorry to state that during the action, one sepoy and one row boat man were severely wounded, the former in two places; in each of these boats were from thirty to forty men. I cannot conclude this re-

port, without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the sepoy's of the Bombay marine battalion in leaping into the enemy's boats, and for the destructive and well directed fire they kept up on the approach of the enemy, whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside. The conduct of the row boat men deserves every praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. W. GREER, Lieut. commanding  
H. C. cruiser Thetis.

*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, 9th December 1824.*

SIR,

THE long threatened, and on my part no less anxiously wished for, event has at length taken place: Maha Bundoola, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tonghoo and Sarawuddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st instant, at the head of the whole united force of the Burman Empire, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery, and a body of Cassay horse. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us in captive chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army, with a most complete and signal victory.

The enemy had assembled his forces in the heavy jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ultimo, and being well aware of his near approach I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception, in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious camp. The absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, at Martaban, and of a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mallett, which I had sent to display the British flag in the ancient capital of Pegue, had much weakened my lines, but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British troops to have felt any regret that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bundoola and his formidable legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

Early in the morning of the 1st instant the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kemmendine, commanded by Major Yates, and garrisoned by the 26th Madras native infantry, with a detachment of the Madras European regiment, supported on the river by as strong a naval force as could be spared. As the day became light it discovered numerous, and apparently formidable, masses of the advancing enemy issuing from the jungle, and moving at some distance upon both our flanks, for the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed them to effect without interruption, leaving us only the narrow channel of the Rangoon River unoccupied in our rear.

Bundoola had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations, and my own resolution was instantly

adopted of allowing, and even encouraging him to bring forth his means and resources from the jungle to the more open country on his left, where I knew I could at any time attack him to advantage.

The right corps of the Burmese army had crossed to the Dalla side of the Rangoon river, and in the course of the morning was observed in several divisions crossing the plain towards the site of the ruined village of Dalla, where it took post in the neighbouring jungle, sending on a division to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the river, and from which they soon opened a distant fire upon the shipping. Another division immediately broke ground in front of Kemmendine, and for six successive days tried in vain every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth to drive the brave 26th and a handful of Europeans from this post, while tremendous fire-rafts and crowds of war boats were every day employed in the equally vain endeavour to drive the shipping from their station off the place.

The enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of hills immediately in front of the great Dagon pagoda, covered with so thick a forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burman troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further, along a lower and more open ridge to the village of Puzendoo, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position than muskets and spears were laid aside for the pick-axe and shovel, and in an incredibly short space of time every part of their line out of the jungle, was strongly and judiciously intrenched.

In the afternoon of the 1st, I observed an opportunity of attacking the enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale with four hundred men from the 13th light infantry and 18th Madras native infantry, under Major Dennie, of the former, and Captain Ross, of the latter corps, to move forward to the point I had selected, and I never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made on this occasion by His Majesty's 13th, while the 18th native infantry followed their example with a spirit that did them honour, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the intrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks, great numbers of whom were slain, and the party returned loaded with arms, standards, and other trophies. Having correctly ascertained every thing I required, I, now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigable labour of the opposing army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward and within my reach. About sun-set in the evening, a cloud of skirmishers were pushed forward close under the north east angle of the pagoda, who, taking advantage of the many pagodas and strong ground on our front, commenced a harassing and galling fire upon the works. I at once saw we should suffer from their fire, if not dislodged, and therefore ordered two companies of the 38th regiment, under Captain Piper (an Officer I have often had occasion to mention), to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my troops, I would feel a pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to ad-

vance against their audacious foe; but it is sufficient to remark that the conduct of these two companies was most conspicuous: they quickly gained their point and fully acted up to the character they have ever sustained. At day-light on the morning of the 2d, finding the enemy had very much encroached during the night, and had intrenched a height in front of the north gate of the pagoda which gave them an enfilading fire upon part of our line, I directed Captain Wilson, of the 38th regiment, with two companies of that corps, and one hundred men of the 28th Madras native infantry, to drive them from the hill. No order was ever more rapidly or handsomely obeyed. The brave sepoys vying with their British comrades in forward gallantry, allowed the appalled Burmese no time to rally, but drove them from one breast-work to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their graves.

In the course of this day Colonel Mallett's detachment returned from Pegue, having found the old city completely deserted, and gave me the additional means of attacking the enemy the moment the time arrived.

During the 3d and 4th the enemy carried on his labours with indefatigable industry, and but for the inimitable practice of our artillery, commanded by Captain Murray, in the absence, from indisposition, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches.

The attacks upon Kemmendine continued with unabating violence, but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore, while Captain Ryves with His Majesty's sloop Sophie, the Honourable Company's cruiser Teignmouth, and some flotilla and row gun boats, nobly maintained the long established fame of the British navy, in defending the passage of the river against the most furious assaults of the enemy's war boats, advancing under cover of the most tremendous fire rafts, which the unwearied exertions of British sailors could alone have conquered.

Captain Ryves lost no opportunity of coming in contact with the much vaunted boats of Ava, and in one morning five out of six, each mounting a heavy piece of ordnance, were boarded and captured by our men of war's boats, commanded by Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship Arachne, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, of the Sophie, whose intrepid conduct merits the highest praise.

The enemy having apparently completed his left wing with its full complement of artillery and war-like stores, I determined to attack that part of his line early on the morning of the 5th. I requested Captain Chadds, the senior naval Officer here, to move up to the Puzendoon Creek during the night with the gun flotilla, bomb-ketch, &c. and commence a cannonade on the enemy's rear at day-light. This service was most judiciously and successfully performed by that Officer, who has never yet disappointed me in my most sanguine expectations. At the same time two columns of attack were formed agreeably to orders I had issued on the preceding evening, composed of details from the different regiments of the army; the first, con-

sisting of one thousand one hundred men, I placed under the orders of that gallant Officer, Major Sale, and directed him to attack and penetrate the centre of the enemy's line; the other, consisting of six hundred men, I entrusted to Major Walker, of the 3d Madras native light infantry, with orders to attack their left, which had approached to within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. At seven o'clock both columns moved forward to the point of attack. Both were led to my perfect satisfaction, and both succeeded with a degree of ease their intrepid and undaunted conduct undoubtedly ensured; and I directed Lieutenant Archbold, with a troop of the right honourable the Governor General's body guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale, and take advantage of any opportunity which might offer to charge.

The enemy were defeated and dispersed in every direction, and the body guard gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground, completed their terror and dismay. The Cassay horse fled, mixed with the retreating infantry; and all their artillery, stores, and reserve depôts, which had cost them so much toil and labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gilt chateaus, standards, and other trophies, fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete or more decided, and never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage, and infinitely superior numbers, more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 13th light infantry, and Major Gore, of the 89th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret I have to state the loss we have sustained in the death of Major Walker, one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the enemy's intrenchments, when the command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action; and I observed the 34th Madras native light infantry on this occasion conspicuously forward.

The Burmese left wing thus disposed of, I patiently waited its effect upon the right, posted in so thick a forest as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

On the 6th I had the pleasure of observing, that Bundoola had brought up the scattered remnant of his defeated left to strengthen his right and centre, and continued day and night employed in carrying on his approaches in front of the Great Pagoda. I ordered the artillery to slacken its fire, and the infantry to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little annoyance or molestation. As I expected he took system for timidity; and on the morning of the 7th instant I had his whole force posted in my immediate front—his first line intrenched so close that the soldiers in their barracks could distinctly hear the insolent threats and reproaches of the Burman braves.

The time had now arrived to undeceive them in their sanguine but ill-founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half-past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, my

second in command, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Mallet, Parlbly, Brodie, and Captain Wilson, of the 38th regiment. At a quarter before twelve I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed; Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At twelve o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack. Every thing was done under my own immediate eye, but where all behaved so nobly, I cannot particularise; but I must in justice state, that Captain Wilson's and Lieutenant-Colonel Parlbly's divisions first made an impression, from which the enemy never recovered. They were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their guns, with a great quantity of arms of every description, and certainly not the least amusing part of their formidable preparations was a great number of ladders, for escalading the Great Pagoda, found in rear of their position. The total defeat of Bundoola's army was now most fully accomplished; his loss in killed and wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impossible to calculate, but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest limit when I state it at five thousand men. In every other respect the mighty host, which so lately threatened to overwhelm us, now scarcely exists; it commenced its inglorious flight during last night; humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their arms, they cannot, for a length of time, again meet us in the field, and the lesson they have now received will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava; and those means which the Burmese Government were seven months in organizing for our annihilation have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of three hundred pieces of ordnance that accompanied the grand army, two hundred and forty are now in our camp, and in muskets their loss is to them irreparable.

Our loss in killed and wounded, although severe, will not I am sure be considered great for the important services we have had the honour to perform.

Of my troops I cannot say enough; their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth; and I trust I do the gallant sepoys justice when I say, that never did troops more strive to obtain the palm of honour, than they to rival their European comrades in every thing that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier.

My obligations to Captains Chadds and Ryves, and the Officers and seamen of His Majesty's Navy, are great and numerous; in Captain Chadds himself I have always found that ready alacrity to share our toils and dangers, that has ever characterised the profession he belongs to, and the most cordial zeal in assisting and co-operating with me on every occasion. I have also to notice the good conduct of the Honourable Company's cruizers, the gun flotilla, and row boats; nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Captain

Binny, Acting Agent for the Bengal Transports, in volunteering both his European crew and ship for any service; on the present occasion she was anchored off Dalla, and sustained some loss from the enemy's fire. I may also add, that every transport in the river was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, commanding the 1st and 2d divisions, my most particular thanks are due, for the alacrity and promptitude with which my orders were carried into effect by their respective divisions; and Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th regiment, commanding in the pagoda, attracted my particular notice, by his steady method of conducting all the severe duties of that important post.

The services of the artillery from the three presidencies, commanded by Captains Tumbrell and Montgomerie, under the general direction of Captain Murray in the lines, and of Captain Russell, of the Bombay artillery, in the town and its vicinity, were most conspicuously brilliant.

To Captain Cheape, commanding engineer, and every individual of the department, the greatest credit is due; and the conduct of Captain Wheeler and the Madras pioneers is justly a theme of praise to every Officer whose command they are placed under.

The extent and long continuance of our late operations necessarily entailed a most arduous and severe duty upon my Deputy Quartermaster General, Major Jackson, whose zeal, talent, and activity entitle him to my fullest approbation; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, my Deputy Adjutant-General, performed the duties of his station with that ability and cheerful readiness that has ever distinguished him, and from my Personal Staff, Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, I received every aid and assistance that devotion to the service could command.

Many points may remain unnoticed upon which the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council may desire to be informed, and I have therefore directed my First Aide-de-Camp, Captain Snodgrass, an Officer of long standing and experience, and who has seen much service, to be the bearer of this dispatch; he enjoys my fullest confidence, is intimately acquainted with all my views and intentions, and most capable of affording any information that may be required, and I beg most earnestly to recommend him to the kind protection of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. from the 1st to the 7th December 1824.*

*Head-Quarters, Shoe Dagon Pagoda,  
8th December 1824.*

The Right Wing of the Governor-General's Body Guard—2 horses missing.

Bengal Artillery—3 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 bheesty, wounded.

Madras Artillery—1 lascars killed; 3 rank and file, 4 golaudauz, 1 lascars, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.  
 H. M. 38th Regiment—10 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 47 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 camp colour man, 2 cooks, wounded.  
 H. M. 41st Regiment—9 rank and file wounded.  
 H. M. 89th Regiment—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded.  
 Madras 1st European Regiment—1 serjeant or havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer or bugler, 9 rank and file, wounded.  
 Madras 3d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 major killed.  
 Madras 9th Regiment Native Infantry—1 lascar wounded.  
 Madras 12th Regiment Native Infantry—1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, 1 dooley bearer, wounded.  
 Madras 18th Regiment Native Infantry—2 rank and file wounded.  
 Madras 26th Regiment Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 42 rank and file, 3 bheesties, 3 dooley bearers, wounded.  
 Madras 28th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer or bugler, 16 rank and file, 1 dooley bearer, 1 bheesty, wounded.  
 Madras 34th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 5 rank and file, wounded.  
 Madras 43d Regiment Native Infantry—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.  
 1st Battalion Madras Pioneers—1 serjeant or havildar, 4 rank and file, wounded.  
 Madras 30th Regiment Native Infantry—1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

3d Regt. M. N. Light Infantry—Major Walker.  
 H. M. 13th Light Infantry—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant O'Shea.

*Wounded.*

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—Captain Clarke, severely; Ensign J. Blackwell, slightly; Ensign R. W. Croker, severely.  
 H. M. 38th Regt.—Lieutenant J. S. Torrens, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant A. H. M'Leroth, severely.  
 H. M. 89th Regt.—Captain R. C. Rose, severely.  
 H. C. Madras 1st European Regt.—Lieutenant C. Butler, slightly.  
 Madras 26th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Smith, severely.  
 Madras 28th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. C. Torriano, severely; Ensign O'Brien, severely.  
 Madras 43d Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Scott, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. Geul

*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.*

*in the different Attacks between 1st and 7th December 1824.*

*Camp, Rangoon, 8th December 1824.*

Brass Guns—1 eight-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 6 five-pounders.  
 Iron Guns—1 eight-pounder, 3 six-pounders, 1 five-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 4 two-pounders, 195 swivels.  
 10,000 lbs. gun-powder destroyed, 360 round shot, 900 muskets, 2000 spears, 5000 intrenching tools.  
 Many stands of muskets, besides spears, swords, and other implements taken and destroyed, of which no account has been received.

R. MURRAY, Captain, Artillery.

*Additional Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. and brought in since the 8th instant.*

*Camp, Rangoon, 10th December 1824.*

Iron Guns—1 four-pounder, 1 three-pounder, 5 swivels.

R. MURRAY, Capt. Art.

C. HOPKINSON,

Lieut. Col. comd. Art. in the Expedition.

*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, 10th December 1824.*

SIR,

UPON returning to Rangoon on the evening of the 8th instant, I found the enemy's corps of observation on the Dalla side of the river, had not been wholly withdrawn, probably from ignorance of what had taken place on the preceding day, in front of the great pagoda; and as I was well aware they would not remain long after the news of Bundoola's defeat had reached them, I at once determined to assault their works.

Detachments from His Majesty's 89th, the Honourable Company's 1st Madras European regiment, and the 43d Madras native infantry, were immediately ordered under arms, and just as the moon arose, they moved across the river, under the command of Major Farrier, of the latter corps, landed and jumped, without a moment's hesitation, into the enemy's trenches; many Burmese were slain in the short conflict that ensued, they were driven, at the point of the bayonet, into the jungle in their rear, and ten good guns, with many small arms, fell into our possession.

Major Farrier kept his ground during the night, and in making a reconnoissance early in the morning found the enemy still occupied some stockades in the jungle in considerable force. I in consequence directed Lieutenant-Colonel Parlbly, with a reinforcement of His Majesty's 89th regiment, under Major Bæsdén, and three hundred of the 12th and 30th Madras native infantry, to join Major Farrier and attack the enemy wherever he might be found. Lieutenant-Colonel Parlbly's coolness and judgement fully confirmed the high opinion so justly entertained of him; he drove the enemy in great confusion from all their strong holds

in the jungle, and they are now only seen in unconnected groups at a great distance on the plain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parby bears the most honourable testimony to the valour and intrepidity of Major Basden and His Majesty's 89th regiment, and pays the highest compliment to Major Farrier and all the other troops employed, as well as Captain Russell, of the artillery, who accompanied him.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. on the 9th December 1824.*

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 10th December 1824.

H. M. 89th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 1st European Regiment—1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 12th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant or havildar, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 30th Regiment N. I.—2 rank and file, 1 bheesty, wounded.

Madras 43d Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

Madras 1st Battalion Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

H. M. 89th Regiment—Lieutenant A. B. Taylor, slightly; Lieutenant A. Dowdall, severely; Assistant-Surgeon J. Walsh, slightly.

1st European Regiment—Captain J. Roy, slightly.

12th N. I.—Lieutenant Glover, severely, arm amputated.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. Genl.

*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. in the different Attacks at Dalla, between the 8th and 9th December 1824.*

Brass Guns—2 one-pounders, 1 seven-pounder, 2 eight-pounders.

Iron Guns—2 three-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 11 swivels.

15 cwt. powder destroyed, 22 spears, 20 entrenching tools, 24 muskets.

L. RUSSELL, Captain,

Comd. 1st Comp. 1st Batt. Bombay Artillery.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.

commanding Artillery in the Expedition.

*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, December 16, 1824.*

SIR,

WHEN I had the honour to address you on the 10th instant, I did not expect I should so soon have the pleasure of communicating to you, that it

has again pleased God to favour us with a great victory over the army of Bundoola, re-collected after his late defeat, and considerably reinforced on his retreat; which latter circumstance induced him and his Chiefs to determine upon one more great effort to retrieve their disgrace. For this purpose they succeeded in rallying and forming, with the reinforcements mentioned, a force amounting to between twenty and twenty-five thousand men; and returned to the village of Corkain, about three miles from the great pagoda; and immediately commenced entrenching and stockading, with a judgment in point of position, such as would do credit to the best instructed engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations.

On the evening of the 12th, a deserter from the enemy (amongst much other information) declared it to be their intention to attack our lines on the morning of the 14th, (pronounced a fortunate day by their soothsayers), determined to sacrifice themselves at the dearest rate, as they had nothing else to expect than to do so, ignominiously, by returning to the presence of their King, disgraced and defeated as they had been. This information was too circumstantially given to be disregarded, and I prepared accordingly. On the 13th, the enemy's movements left little doubt on my mind of the truth of the deserter's information.

About half-past two on the morning of the 14th, a formidable fire-raft was launched from a little above Kemmendine, (which however effected nothing); and at the same time their emissaries succeeded in setting fire to Rangoon in several places at once; by which about one fourth of the town has been destroyed, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the garrison, and well disposed part of the inhabitants, to get the fire under.

The 14th passed without any other attempt on the part of the enemy; during the day, however, he was seen, above Kemmendine, to transport large bodies of troops from the Dalla to the Rangoon side of the river. For many urgent reasons I determined to attack Bundoola on the following day, rather than wait his pleasure as to time and place of meeting.

The position he had taken up (though formidable) was still more favourable than any he had yet presented me with. I also derived much advantage from a knowledge of the ground the enemy were in possession of, having been over it with a part of my force upon a former occasion.

On the morning of the 15th, my columns of attack were formed, as follows: the right consisting of two hundred of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, and three hundred of the 18th and 34th Madras native infantry, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton, with one field piece, and a detachment from the Right Honourable the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Archbold. This column I directed to make a detour round the enemy's left, and if possible to gain the rear of his position and there wait the preconcerted signal of attack from me.

I marched myself with the left column, which consisted of five hundred Europeans from the 38th, 41st, 89th, and Madras European regiment, and three hundred natives from the 9th, 12th, 26th,

and 30th regiments of Madras native infantry, five field pieces, and a detachment of the body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front. On arriving before the enemy's position, it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not from experience known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had the honour to command. Of this column two divisions were formed, giving the command of one to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans, of the 28th regiment.

My dispositions being complete the preconcerted signal guns were fired, and I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Cotton's reply, which assured me that all was ready on his side; the artillery now opened and the three columns rushed on to the assault, with the most determined and enthusiastic bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous work, making the enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his camp standing, with all the baggage, and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition; on entering we were disappointed to find that Bundoola did not command in person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with a Chief in the immediate command of the post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault; whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's body guard made some gallant charges amongst retreating infantry and Cassay horse, dealing death and destruction to all around. When it is known that thirteen hundred British infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable entrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defended by upwards of twenty thousand men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy; future ages will scarcely believe it. The prisoners declare that our appearance before their works was treated by them all (from their Generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

Our gallant friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations. Captain Chadds directed that intrepid and enterprising Officer Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, to proceed in command of an expedition up the river, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer, of attacking the enemy's war-boats; he soon came up with a fleet of thirty-two, and after some little manoeuvring to encourage the enemy to a confidence that they would by their own superiority in rowing, keep their own distance, suddenly put the full power on the *Diana* steam boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their Commanders and crews into the utmost consternation, some making for the shore and others leaping overboard in the middle of the river, all abandoning their boats, and leaving Lieutenant Kellett at leisure to take possession of and bring away thirty out of the thirty-two originally discovered, and to destroy on his return several fire rafts, as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction.

Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Captain Chadds (and every individual composing the naval part of the expedition) cooperate with me in carrying on the combined service, increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks.

Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council the enthusiastic bravery of the corps engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able and judicious aid I received from my second in command, Brigadier-General Cotton. The movement by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, was well executed, and the attack itself afterwards was conducted with the most beneficial effects to the general success of the day. To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due; the exertion of Captain Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of Captain Cheape and Lieutenant Underwood, of the engineers, were most conspicuous; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Jackson, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, afforded me on this day, as well as on former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

In the list of wounded will be seen with regret the name of Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, an Officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Rangoon. I am happy to say his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable.

I have the honour, &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,  
Brigadier-General.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in the Attack on the Enemy on the 15th December 1824.*

*Head Quarters, Rangoon,  
16th December 1824.*

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 jemidar, 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.  
Bengal Artillery—1 lieutenant fire worker, 1 lascar wounded.  
Madras Artillery—1 lascar wounded.  
His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded.  
His Majesty's 38th Regiment—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.  
His Majesty's 89th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.  
1st Madras European Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.  
9th Madras Native Infantry—3 rank and file wounded.  
18th Ditto—1 captain wounded.  
30th Ditto—1 rank and file wounded.  
34th Madras Light Infantry—1 subadar, 1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file wounded.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers—3 lieutenants, 1 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 lieutenants, 1 jemidar, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 subadar, 1 jemidar, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 91 rank and file and 2 lascars wounded.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed.*

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Lieutenants William Darby, John Petry and James Jones.

Governor-General's Body Guard—Jemidar Sheen Loll Sing.

*Wounded.*

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieutenant Archbold, slightly.

Bengal Artillery—Lieutenant O'Hanlan, severely, since dead.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Major R. H. Sale, severely, not dangerously; Major W. H. Deunne, slightly; Captain (B. M.) George Thornhill, severely, not dangerously; Captain James McPherson, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant (B. C.) Robert Pattison, severely, not dangerously; Ensigns A. Williamson and Thomas Blackwell, slightly.

Madras Pioneers—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Wheeler, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenants J. Macartney and J. A. Campbell, severely, not dangerously.

18th Madras Native Infantry—Captain D. Ross, slightly.

*Received too late for the Return of the 4th December.*

His Majesty's Navy—8 seamen wounded; Honourable Company's service—8 seamen wounded.

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

[ Price Eleven Pence. ]