

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head Quarters, Camp, at Yandaboo, 45 Miles South-West of Ava, 24th February 1826.*

SIR,

THE late defeats sustained by the Burmese army, and which led to its almost total dispersion, together with the vicinity of the British force to the capital of Ava, has had the effect (I trust sufficiently) to humble that haughty and arrogant Court to a submission, which will, no doubt, be made for a length of time subservient to its policy, so as not again wantonly to disturb the peace of the British Government in India.

The Treaty of Peace this day concluded and ratified by the Burmese Ministers of State, will be submitted to his Lordship in Council by the British Commissioners in Pegu and Ava. I have, therefore, only to say, that I shall at once return with the force under my command to Rangoon, there to await the further commands of Government.

I have, &c.

A CAMPBELL, Major-General.

**TREATY of PEACE** between the Honourable East India Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other, settled by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S., commanding the expedition, and Senior Commissioner in Pegu and Ava, Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esquire, Civil Commissioner in Pegu and Ava, and Henry Ducie Chads, Esquire, Captain, commanding His Britannic Majesty's and the Honourable Company's naval force on the Irrawaddy River, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Mengyee-Maha-Men-Klah-Kyan-Ten Woong-ye, Lord of Lay-Kaeng, and Mengyee Mahah-Men-Klah-Shee-hah-the-Ahren-Woon, Lord of the Revenue, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other, their full powers; agreed to, and executed at Yandaboo, in the Kingdom of Ava, on this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1826, corresponding with the fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Tuboung, in the year 1187, Mandina Aera.

**ARTICLE I.**—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

**ARTICLE II.**—His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims upon, and will abstain from all future interference with, the Principality of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipore it is stipulated, that, should Gumbheer Singh desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

**ARTICLE III.**—To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great Nations, the British Government will retain the conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes

all right thereto. The Annonpeetee-tonmien or Arracan Mountains (known in Arracan by the name of the Yeornaboung or Pokhengloung Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both Powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

**ARTICLE IV.**—His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui, and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Saluen River as the line of demarcation on that frontier. Any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article III.

**ARTICLE V.**—In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the Nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expences of the war, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of rupees.

**ARTICLE VI.**—No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested, by either party, on account of the part which he may have taken, or have been compelled to take, in the present war.

**ARTICLE VII.**—In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two Governments, it is agreed that accredited Ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of 50 men, from each, shall reside at the durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two High Contracting Powers.

**ARTICLE VIII.**—All public and private debts contracted by either Government, or by the subjects of either Government, with the other, previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honour and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations; and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and, according to the universal Law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British subjects who may die in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava, shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident or Consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British law. In like manner the property of Burmese subjects, dying under the same circumstances in any part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the Minister or other Authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

**ARTICLE IX.**—The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports that are not required from Burman ships or vessels in British ports; nor shall ships or vessels, the property of British subjects, whether Eu-