



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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India-Board, October 5, 1826.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, 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, 9th March 1826.

BY the return of the Enterprize steam-vessel from Rangoon, we have received some interesting advices from the seat of war, copies of which we lose no time in submitting for the information of your Honourable Committee.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Pagham-Mew, February 4, 1826.

SIR,

THE laborious duty of collecting and destroying the enemy's artillery and stores, together with a heavy fall of rain, prevented my leaving Patanagoh with the first division of the force before the morning of the 25th ult. We have since advanced eighty-five miles into the enemy's country, and, generally speaking, over very bad roads, but without having occasion to fire a shot, with the exception of a very daring and gallant charge made by a reconnoitring party of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Trant, and Subadar-Major

Quazee Wallee Mahomed, upon a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, the particulars of which I have the honour herewith to inclose. The Chief killed is now ascertained to have been Moung-toung-bo, a Commander, who was the terror of his countrymen, from his cruel disposition.—We are now opposite to Som-been-ghewn, where, and at Challeen, the enemy had strong posts watching the road from Arracan, but evacuated those defences on our approach, and are now concentrating at Pagham-mew what force they can.

I have, &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Trant to Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, C. B., Deputy-Adjutant-General, dated Watmaehoote, January 30.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the forces, that having been directed by the Deputy Quarter-Master-General to reconnoitre the road in advance, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by an escort of thirty-four men of the Governor-General's body guard, accompanied by Subadar-Major Quazee Wallee Mahomed, in the direction of Yaynaugheoun, and marched for ten miles without seeing any appearance of the enemy.

At this distance I observed a small picquet of Burman cavalry rapidly retreating, and conceiving them to be detached from the force under Moung-toung-bo, I thought that, by intercepting them, we might approach the Burman camp undiscovered. We therefore pursued them as rapidly as the nature

of the country would admit, for about two miles, and at the same time they entered a small valley, surrounded by a steep hillock where between four hundred and five hundred Burmahs, well armed with muskets, were bivouacked.

These were immediately charged by the body guard, who, pressing on the crowd, sabred and shot about fifty men, among whom was a Chief of rank (supposed to be Moung-toung-bo), and completely dispersed the remainder, part taking refuge in their boats, and others running to the hills, where the acclivity was so great that we could not pursue them. Finding this to be the case, about a hundred men, recovering from the panic into which they had been thrown, took post on the crest and side of the hill, and from thence kept a sharp but most ineffectual fire of jingals and musketry, by which, I am happy to say, only one man and a horse were wounded; but as I perceived their numbers were increasing, and that several men had been detached to our rear, apparently with the view of annoying us when returning, I thought it prudent to retire.

The body guard behaved with their usual gallantry, and the coolness, zeal, and courage, manifested by Subadar Major Quazee Wallee Mahomed, made him so very conspicuous during the affair, that I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in bringing his conduct to the notice of the Commander of the forces.

I have, &c.

T. A. TRANT, Lieutenant 95th Foot,
Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces, under the Command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B., dated Shueghien, 19th February 1826.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Ensign Clerk, 3d regiment P. L. I., detailing an account of an affair that took place on the 16th instant, at Meekow, with a considerable party of Burmese, detached by the Governor of Martaban, for the purpose of carrying the villages of Bew and Meekow.

On receipt of the intelligence on the 17th instant, I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., that I sent Captain Leggatt, commanding 3d regiment, with one hundred rank and file, to reinforce the detachment at Meekow, which, added to one hundred men from Pegu, will leave him sufficient numbers to defend that part of the country, to keep open the communication, and protect our supplies.

It is with much pleasure I have to bring to the notice of the Major-General, the conduct of Ensign Clerk, 3d regiment, commanding the detachment, and of Lieutenant Johnstone, of the Commissariat Department, who had volunteered his services, having proceeded there for provisions and carriage for my detachment.

I have, &c.

H. H. PEPPER, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Field Detachment.

Copy of the Letter from Ensign Clerk, referred to in the foregoing Dispatch.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the infor-

mation of Brigadier Pepper, that I received intelligence, on the evening of the 15th instant, that a body of men had been detached by the Ex-Governor of Martaban to attack the villages of Bew and Meekow. Conceiving my presence necessary, with the picquet of thirty men stationed at the former place, in order that I might take advantage of circumstances. Wishing to stand my ground, if possible, or if pressed too hard, to fall back on my position at Meekow, I lost no time in proceeding there.

Fortunately Lieutenant Johnstone, 3d regiment P. L. I., attached to the Commissariat Department, was present at Meekow, and offered his services. He consented to take the command of my main party, and to reinforce me if necessary.

A little before day-light on the 16th, a party of the enemy suddenly rushed on my picquet, and made a general attack on the village. Their numbers left me no alternative but forcing my way through them, and effecting a junction with my other party. Agreeable to promise, I found Lieutenant Johnstone had come to my assistance. The reinforcement, though small, was most opportune, and a retreat to my old position was then conducted in the most orderly manner, the whole acting as light infantry in extended order, in consequence of the enemy having shewn a disposition to surround my little party. Their fire from jingals and small arms were quick and noisy, but ill-directed, as will appear from the little loss I have sustained.

Having gained my old position, I had the advantage of a few additional men from a guard obliged to be left for the protection of some supplies: here I determined to make a stand, and, extending my party in such a manner, that the left rested on the right bank of the River Setoung, and my right on a "Raboon's" house. We continued opposed to each other until half-past eight o'clock, when, seeing their line beginning to waver, I seized the opportunity of charging, and am happy to say the result surpassed my most sanguine expectation—they fled in the most precipitate manner, neglecting the usual custom of carrying off their dead. Forty bodies were found on the ground, and I imagine the wounded must have been considerable. To Lieutenant Johnstone I must attribute the success of this affair, and I trust he will receive the reward of his judicious conduct from the Brigadier. I have greatly to admire the coolness and deliberate conduct of the Officers and men under my command, whose situation for a considerable period was very perilous. The number of the enemy opposed to them I cannot estimate at less than one thousand and five hundred, and well armed.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded, and a statement of ammunition expended is herewith forwarded. I have, &c.

T. J. CLERK, Ensign 3d Regiment,
Commanding Detachment.

Camp, Meekow, February 18, 1826.

Killed.

12th Regt. Native Infantry—1 sepoy.

Wounded.

3d Regt. P. L. I.—3 sepoy severely, 4 sepoy slightly.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-two ball cartridges expended.

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, 28th March 1826.

WE have now the honour to transmit the dispatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, reporting the brilliant and decisive victory at Pagahm-Mew, on the 9th February, adverted to in our late address of the 9th instant.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Camp, Pagahm-Mew, February 11, 1826.

SIR,

MY last communication made you acquainted with my belief that the enemy were concentrating upon Pagahm-Mew; subsequent intelligence established the fact. Part of the fugitives from Melloon had been rallied at that point, and there reinforced by fresh levies from Ava. The command of the whole, amounting to sixteen thousand men, was given to Za-Yea-Loogean, Woondock, Nar-Woon Barien,* who had pledged himself to his Sovereign to achieve some signal success at the expense of the British, whom, in the insolent language of his Court and Nation, he styled the Invading Army of Rebellious Strangers.

A reconnoissance effected on the evening of the 8th, discovered the enemy in force, and strongly posted about five miles in advance of the village of Yesseah, where I had that day encamped with my leading division.

The report of Burman prisoners gave us to understand that the enemy had resolved to defend two positions; the first having for its appui the Logoh-Nunda Pagoda; the second, within the old walls of the city, which had undergone some partial repairs, and the numerous pagodas in and about Pagahm; the former to be occupied by seven thousand, the latter by nine thousand men. At this particular crisis, I considered it of importance that the decisions of the Court of Ava should not be left to depend upon hopes cherished under a false confidence in the promises of their new Commander. I therefore took measures for attacking the enemy on the morning of the 9th, and ordered Brigadier-General Cotton, whose division was twelve miles in the rear, to march with three of his corps, at such an hour during the night, as would ensure his joining me by day-light. Thus reinforced, I marched at nine o'clock.

Four miles from our camp I found, for the first time since the commencement of the war, the enemy prepared to dispute the ground with us in the field, in front of his first position. The disposition of his troops, and his plans for receiving our attack, exhibiting marks of considerable judgment.

The road from Yesseah to Pagahm leads through a country much overgrown with prickly jungle, which, whilst it renders it difficult for regular troops to diverge from its direct course, either to the right or left, is in some places so thick as completely to mask the formations and other manœuvres of large bodies. The Burmese General, availing himself of these advantages, and probably ignorant of the reinforcement the leading division had received during the night, drew up his army in the form of a cres-

cent, both its flanks being considerably advanced, and the main road running directly through its centre, thinking, no doubt, that we must advance by it, till opposed in front, when the wings would close in to attack us on both flanks and in the rear, which his great superiority in numbers would have enabled him to effect, had we fallen into the snare. But the advance of the British force was conducted in such a manner as soon to detect the object of his formation, and he was instantly assailed upon both flanks. His Majesty's 13th light infantry led the right attack (under my own immediate direction) accompanied by four guns of the Bengal horse artillery, and a small detachment of the body guard, supported by His Majesty's 89th regiment, and His Majesty's 38th regiment; that on the left, supported by His Majesty's 41st, and two guns of the Madras artillery, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton; whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Parilly, with the 43d Madras native infantry, advanced on the bank of the Irrawaddy, our extreme left, to prevent the enemy throwing troops to our rear in that direction. They received our attack on both flanks tolerably well-formed, and with a show of resolution, but were soon obliged to give way before the rapid fire and steady charge of British soldiers.

Part of their troops, broke by the 38th, retired into a well-constructed field-work, but were so closely pursued that they had not time to form for its defence; here from three to four hundred of them perished, either by the bayonet, or plunging into the river to escape. The enemy, perceiving both his flanks attacked, and seeing our centre apparently without troops, pushed a column by the main road, towards an eminence in our rear, covered with pagodas, but was checked, and retired on seeing the 89th in reserve. Several times during the day they attempted, with their cavalry to turn our right, and vigilantly watching every opportunity which might offer to effect this purpose. They at one time came down in great force and good order towards a small party of His Majesty's 13th light infantry. Unfortunately, my force in cavalry did not enable me to avail myself of similar opportunities; but the very few I had of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Subadar Major Quazee Wallee Mahommet, acquitted themselves with marked gallantry, and entirely to my satisfaction. The first of the enemy's positions being thus carried, the troops were reformed, and, after a short halt, led to the attack of the second, which they soon forced without much opposition. The enemy, thus defeated at all points, left me in possession of Pagahm-Mew, with all its stores, ordnance, arms, and ammunition.

Our loss during the operations of this day, although of five hours duration, and continued over four miles of ground, I am happy to say, is comparatively small, a circumstance which I attribute to the want of their usual security behind works, whereby they were not only protected, but afforded a rest for their arms, which has often been the cause of considerable loss to us whilst advancing to the attack.

Every individual engaged conducted himself so perfectly to my satisfaction, that I will not particularize any; a copy of the Order which I issued upon the occasion, and which I beg leave to inclose, will best express to his Lordship my feelings

* King of the Lower Regions.

towards the gallant troops I have the honour to command.

I cannot close this dispatch without communicating to his Lordship the gratifying intelligence, that the operations of this force, by land and water, since the fall of Melloon, have released from the tyranny of the enemy, from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants of the lower provinces, who had been detained and driven before his retiring boats and army, many of them since the commencement of the war; from three thousand to four thousand family boats have passed Pagahm downwards since its occupation by us. I have, &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—From the information of prisoners of war and others, I am made to understand the enemy will attempt further opposition to our progress towards the capital, at a place called Pooway Sawah, which I hope to reach in the course of a very few days.

A. C.

General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, in the Army under the Command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell K. C. B., in action with the Enemy at Pagahm-Mew, on the 9th February 1826.

Bengal Horse Artillery—1 rank and file, and 1 horse, wounded.

Right Hon. the Governor-General's Body Guard—1 serjeant or havildar, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

H. M. 38th Regt.—4 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 41st Regt.—1 rank and file wounded.

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

Name of the Officer Wounded.

Captain E. T. Trouson, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, severely, not dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, &c. captured from the Enemy on the 9th of February 1826, by the Army under the Command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.

Brass guns, long—2 one and a half-pounders, 5 two-pounders, 7 swivels, and 2 jingals.

Iron guns, long—5 one and a half-pounders, 7 two-pounders, 1 two and a half-pounder, 10 three-pounders, 1 three and a half-pounder, 1 four and a half-pounder, 7 swivels, and 92 jingals.

Round shot, for different calibres, 1760; bar shot 8; muskets 172; musket balls 26,000; gunpowder 3 tons, 10 cwt; flints 20,000; steel bars 135; lead 740 lbs.; sulphur 252 lbs.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding the Artillery with the Forces.
Camp, Pagahm-Mew, February 11, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Pagahm-Mew,
February 9*

PROVIDENCE has once more blessed with success the British arms in this country; and in the decisive defeat of the imposing force, posted under and within the walls of Pagahm-Mew, the Major-Ge-

neral recognises a fresh display of the military virtues which have characterised his troops from the commencement of this war.

Early on this day, the enemy, departing from the cautious system of defence, behind field works and entrenchments, which forms their usual device of war, and relying on their great numerical superiority and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the flanks and front of the British columns. This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal, and disastrous.

Their troops, of either arm, were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their city.

The storm of Pagahm-Mew, which followed, exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self-devotion.

The frequency of these acts of spirited soldiership on the part of his troops renders it difficult for the Major-General to vary the terms of his praise; but he offers to every Officer and soldier engaged this day the tribute of his thanks at once, with the affection of a Commander, and the cordiality of a comrade.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

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, 11th April 1826.

IN the general orders issued this day we have endeavoured to express our sense of the merits of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, and the Officers and troops who have been engaged in the contest with the State of Ava.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, IN COUNCIL.

THE relations of friendship between the British Government and the State of Ava, having been happily re-established, by the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, the Governor-General, in Council, performs a most gratifying act of duty, in offering publicly, his cordial acknowledgments and thanks to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, and the army in Ava, by whose gallant and persevering exertions, the recent contest with the Burmese Empire has been brought to an honourable and successful termination.

In reviewing the events of the late war, the Governor-General, in Council, is bound to declare his conviction, that the achievements of the British army in Ava, have nobly sustained our military reputation, and have produced substantial benefit to the national interests.

During a period of two years, from the first declaration of hostilities against the Government of Ava, every disadvantage of carrying on war in a distant and most difficult country, has been overcome, and the collective forces of the Burman empire, formidable from their numbers, the strength of the fortified positions, and the shelter afforded by the nature of their country, have been repeatedly assailed and defeated. The persevering and obstinate efforts of the enemy, to oppose our advance, having failed of success, and his resources and means of further resistance having been exhausted, the King of Ava has, at length, been compelled to accept of those terms of peace, which the near ap-

proach of our army to the gates of his capital enabled us to dictate. Every object the Governor-General, in Council, is happy to proclaim, for which the war was undertaken, has been finally, and most satisfactorily, accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest gratification his Lordship, in Council, further declares his persuasion, that the result of the contest, by teaching the Burman nation to honour and respect the Power which it had, for a series of years, insulted, by its haughty demands, and unprovoked aggressions, will prevent the interruption in future of those friendly relations, which it is the interest of both States to maintain; will pave the way for a freedom of intercourse hitherto unknown; and promises to open to commerce new and advantageous sources, calculated to promote the interests and prosperity of both countries.

To the consummate military talents, energy, and decision, manifested by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the ardour and devotion to the public service, which his example infused into all ranks, and to the confidence inspired by the success of every military operation, which he planned and executed in person, the Governor-General, in Council, primarily ascribes, under Providence, the brilliant results that have crowned the gallant and unwearied exertions of the British troops in Ava. Impressed with sentiments of high admiration, for those eminent qualities so conspicuously and successfully displayed by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, his Lordship, in Council, rejoices in the opportunity of expressing to that distinguished soldier, in the most public manner, the acknowledgments and thanks of the Supreme Government, for the important service he has rendered to the Honourable East India Company, and to the British Nation.

The thanks of Government are also eminently due to the senior Officers, who have so ably and zealously seconded Major-General Sir A. Campbell in his career of victory. Brigadiers-General Cotton, M'Bean, and M'Creagh, deservedly hold a high place in the estimation of his Lordship, in Council, who has repeatedly had occasion to notice, with applause, the gallantry, skill, and promptitude, displayed by those Officers in the execution of the various important operations entrusted to their direction.

Animated by the same noble spirit, Brigadiers Miles, Shaw, Abrington, Armstrong, Smelt, Hunter, Blair, Brodie, Pepper, Parby, Godwin, Hopkinson, and Sale, have entitled themselves to the distinction of receiving, from the Governor-General, in Council, on this occasion, the renewed expression of the sense entertained of their eminent services, for which they have, on various occasions, received the thanks of Government through Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell.

Amongst those zealous gallant Officers, some have been more fortunate than others in enjoying opportunities of performing special services. The ability with which Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st, achieved the conquest of the fortified town of Martaban, and of its dependencies, appears to confer on that Officer a just claim to the separate and distinct acknowledgment of the Governor-General, in Council. In like manner, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Brigadier-General M'Creagh have entitled themselves to the special thanks of Government for their services; the former in the

capture of Tavoi and Mergui, and the latter in that of the island of Cheduba.

The limits of a General Order necessarily preclude the Governor-General, in Council, from indulging in the satisfaction of recording the names of all those Officers whose services and exploits at this moment crowd upon the grateful recollection of the Government, by whom they were duly appreciated and acknowledged at the time of their occurrence. His Lordship, in Council, requests that those Officers will, collectively and individually, accept this renewed assurance, that their meritorious exertions will ever be cordially remembered.

The frequent mention in the public dispatches of the gallantry and zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Sale, deservedly marks that Officer as one who has established peculiar claims to the distinguished notice of his Lordship, in Council. The services of the Bengal and Madras foot artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson and Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, and of the Bengal rocket troop and horse artillery, under Captains Graham and Lumsdaine, deserve also the special acknowledgments of Government. The Governor-General, in Council, acknowledges, with peculiar approbation, the gallant and indefatigable exertions of that valuable corps the Madras pioneers, under Captain Crowe. His Lordship, in Council, desires further to express the high sense which Government entertains of the zealous and meritorious services of Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, and the Officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master-General's Departments, and of Captains Snodgrass, Military Secretary, and Captain John Campbell, personal staff of the Commander of the forces in Ava. The services of Superintending Surgeon Howard, and the Officers of the Medical Department, and of Captain Fiddes, and the Officers of the Commissariat, are fully appreciated by his Lordship, in Council.

The Governor-General in Council, finds himself at a loss for adequate terms to describe the satisfaction with which the Government regards the general good conduct of the troops, European and Native, who have served in Ava. Their patient endurance of the fatigues, privations, and sickness, to which they were unavoidably exposed in a hostile country, and in an inclement season, subsequent to the capture of Rangoon, was not less conspicuous and praiseworthy, than the spirit and determined resolution with which they maintained, during that period, an incessant and most harassing warfare of posts: their irresistible gallantry in storming the Burmese stockades, however strong their defence by nature or art, and the success which crowned their repeated encounters with the enemy, reflect equal credit on the troops who achieved those exploits, and on their leaders who, justly confiding in British energy, discipline, and courage, were never deterred by the most formidable disparity of numbers, or difficulties of position, from assaulting the enemy, whenever the opportunity could be found.

While the Governor-General, in Council, enumerates, with sentiments of unfeigned admiration, the 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st or Royals, 87th, and 45th regiments, the Hon. Company's Madras European regiment, and the Bengal and Madras European artillery, as the European troops who have had the honour of establishing the renown of the British arms, in a new and distant region, his Lord-

ship, in Council, feels that higher and more justly merited praise cannot be bestowed on those brave troops, than that, amidst the barbarous hosts whom they have fought and conquered, they have eminently displayed the virtues, and sustained the character, of the British soldier.

To the Native troops of the Hon. East India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European comrades in arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honourably won. The Madras Sepoy regiments, destined for the expedition to Ava, obeyed, with admirable alacrity and zeal, the call for their services in a foreign land, involving them in many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their Government reflects the highest credit on the character of the Coast army, not more honourable to themselves than it is, doubtless, gratifying to the Government of Fort St. George, as affording an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The detachments of the Bengal Native troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the Governor-General's body guard, commanded by Captain Sneyd, and detachments of Native artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal; the former, more especially, are in a peculiar degree entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government, for their voluntary offer of service beyond sea; and for their distinguished conduct in the field, under their Native, as well as European, Officers.

The conduct of that portion of the naval branch of the expedition, which belongs to the East India Company, has been exemplary and conspicuous for gallantry and indefatigable exertion, and it has fully shared in all the honourable toils and well-earned triumphs of the land force. The Governor-General, in Council, experiences the most sensible gratification in offering to Commodore Hayes, to Captain Hardy, senior Captain of the Bombay marine, and to the several Commanders and Officers of the Bombay cruisers, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy, and to the Officers in command of the armed brigs and divisions of gun-boats, the cordial thanks of Government for their zealous and meritorious services. Although not commanding in person the Honourable Company's naval force in the Irrawaddy, Commodore Hayes has amply entitled himself to the special notice and consideration of Government on this occasion, since it was mainly owing to his professional and unremitting exertions, that the armed flotilla, from this port, was so efficiently equipped, and thus enabled to acquit itself in a manner, which has repeatedly been honoured with the approbation of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's squadron in the East Indies, and the Officers of the Royal Navy, under whose orders they have been employed, in conjunction with the armed boats of His Majesty's ships. The Governor-General, in Council, has not overlooked the spirit and bravery characteristic of British seamen, manifested by several of the Masters and Officers of transports and armed vessels, in the various actions with the Burmese, in the vicinity of Rangoon.

It belongs to a higher authority than the Government of India to notice, in adequate and appropriate terms, the service of His Majesty's squadron,

which has co-operated with His Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's land forces in the late hostilities with the Government of Ava. The Governor-General, in Council, however, gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation with which the Supreme Government acknowledges the important and essential aid afforded by his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in person, as well as by the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, seamen and marines of His Majesty's ships, which have been employed in the Irrawaddy. Inspired by the most ardent zeal for the honour and interests of the Nation, and the East India Company, his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief lost no time in proceeding with the boats of the Boadicea to the head-quarters of the British army at Prome, and directing, in person, the operations of the river force, rendered the most essential service in the various decisive and memorable actions which, in the month of December last, compelled the Burmese Chiefs to sue for peace.

But while recording his gratitude to those who have partaken of, and survived, this arduous contest, the Governor-General, in Council, must also advert to the early and deep regret occasioned by the death of Commodore Grant, under whose personal direction the ships of the expedition first proceeded against Rangoon. The heartfelt satisfaction arising from the success of the British arms in the Burman dominions, must now also be tempered with feelings of sorrow for the loss of the many brave Officers and men who have fallen in the course of the war. Their memory will ever be associated with the heroic deeds and splendid triumphs of the British army in Ava, and will be regarded with affection and respect by their Sovereign and their Country.

In testimony of the brilliant services achieved by the army under the command of Major-General Sir A. Campbell, the Governor-General, in Council, is pleased to resolve, that all the corps, European and Native, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, who have been employed in the Burman country, including the corps which were detached by that Officer from his more immediate command, for the conquest of the enemy's possessions of Cheduba, Negrais, and Bassein, on the one side, and Martaban, Yeh, Tavoi, and Mergui on the other, shall bear on their regimental colours the word "Ava," with the words "Rangoon," "Donabew," "Prome," "Malloon," and "Pagham," as they may have been respectively present at one or more of the actions at these places. With respect to the King's regiments, the Governor-General, in Council, will recommend to His Majesty, through the proper channel, to grant the same distinction to them. Medals, also, bearing a suitable device, are to be distributed to all the Native troops which, at any period during the war, were employed under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, including the Officers and men of the flotilla of the gun-boats serving in the Irrawaddy.

The Governor-General, in Council, cannot conclude these General Orders, expressive of his high approbation of the merits and services of the army under Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, without intimating, at the same time, his entire satisfaction of the conduct of the two divisions of British troops intended to penetrate into Ava from our north-eastern and south-eastern frontiers, and

also of the British force employed in the expulsion of the enemy from the country of Assam.

The latter service, viz. :—the conquest of Assam, was achieved, by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, with the most complete success; the capital, Rungpore, having surrendered on terms, and the Burmese troops having been entirely expelled from that country.

On the side of Cachar, physical difficulties of an insurmountable nature having arrested, at its very outset, the progress of the army under Brigadier-General Shuldham, no opportunity was afforded to that army of displaying those qualities of courage, perseverance, and zeal, which the Governor-General, in Council, is satisfied it possessed in common with its more fortunate brethren in Ava.

Similar and no less impediments ultimately opposed the advance of the fine army, under Brigadier-General Morrison, over the mountains of Arracan into the valley of the Irrawaddy, but the capture, by the detachment under Brigadier W. Richards, of the fort and heights of the capital of Arracan, afforded an earnest of what would have been effected, had opportunities offered, by the judgment, prudence and skill of the Commanders and Officers of that division, and by the valour, zeal, and intrepidity of the troops of which it was composed. The Governor-General, in Council, deeply laments the general sickness which attacked, and utterly disabled, for further effective service the south-eastern division of the army, and the loss of many brave Officers and men, who fell victims to the noxious climate of Arracan.

In testimony of the high sense entertained by Government of the services of the troops by whom the Provinces of Assam and Arracan were conquered, the Governor-General, in Council, is pleased to order, that the several Native corps who were employed in those countries shall respectively bear on their colours the words "Assam," and "Arracan," as the case may be, and His Majesty will be solicited to grant to the 44th and 54th regiments the same distinction. In further proof of the approbation with which the Government regards the meritorious conduct of its Native troops, serving in foreign countries, medals, with an appropriate device, shall be presented to the troops which assisted at the conquest of Assam and Arracan.

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

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to the Government.

A DISPATCH has also been received at the East India-House from George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, to Joseph Dart, Esq. Secretary to the East India Company, dated Fort William, the 24th February 1826, of which, and of its inclosure, the following are a copy and an extract :

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to his Excellency

the Commander-in-Chief, and to intimate the request of his Lordship, in Council, that the omission in Lord Combermere's dispatch of the 19th ult.* may be supplied in the copies transmitted as numbers in the packet, accompanying the letter from this department, under date the 29th January 1826.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. SWINTON.

Extract of the Letter referred to in the foregoing Dispatch, dated Head-Quarters, 8th of February, 1826.

ON perusing the dispatch of the 19th, Lord Combermere has observed an omission, which he wishes should be corrected, if not too late, previous to its transmission to England, viz. in the fourth paragraph having in the hurry forgotten to mention the names of Generals Reynell and Nicolls, the following correction would amend the paragraph, "when the columns, the right commanded by Major-General Reynell, and composed of Brigadier-General M'Combe's brigade, and the left, by Major-General Nicolls, composed of Brigadier-General Edward's brigade, advanced, &c."

Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, April 12, 1826.

WE have the honour to submit a copy of the General Order issued by the Government, on the occasion of the return of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the Western Provinces to the Presidency.

*Extract from the General Orders above referred to :—
Fort William, April 12, 1826.*

ON the occasion of the return of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Presidency, and the close of the late short, but brilliant, campaign in Upper India, distinguished by the ever-memorable capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore, and the important political results which have thence ensued, the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in Council, desires to offer to Lord Combermere, in the most public manner, the expression of his cordial thanks and congratulations, on the successful completion of the service which called his Excellency to the Western Provinces.

A COPY of the following General Order has also been received :

*Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore,
January 19, 1826.*

THE Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army under his personal command, on the brilliant achievements that have crowned its services, in the assault and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore.

The highly creditable manner in which the previous operations connected with the siege were carried on, the cheerful endurance of fatigue and hard labour, and the vigilance displayed on all occasions by every arm of the service, were duly appreciated by his Lordship, and gave earnest of that devoted gallantry and ardour which were shown yesterday in the assault of the enemy's fortified town. The total route of his force with immense

slaughter, the evacuation of the strong citadel which immediately followed, and, finally, the capture of the usurper and his family, with most of his Chiefs, form the most complete series of successful events that the most ardent expectation could have contemplated; and have shed lustre over the brilliant performances of the day, without leaving a wish connected with the glory and reputation of the army unsatisfied.

Lord Combermere, guided by the usage of the service, now proceeds to the pleasing duty of particularising those Officers by name, whose situations in command gave them opportunities of more particularly distinguishing themselves; but his Lordship desires to assure the army in general, that, in thus complying with an established custom, he feels and acknowledges the difficulty he has in rendering justice to the merits and claims of a vast many, indeed of the whole, of those immediately engaged, wherein all performed their duty so entirely to his satisfaction.

To Majors-General Reynell and Nicolls belong (independent of their indefatigable exertions during the previous operations of the siege) the peculiar merit of forming and conducting the storming columns of their respective divisions, and by their animating example, carrying the enemy's works with a rapidity and energy that will long be remembered by all who witnessed the conduct of the troops when mounting to assault.

The arrangements which fell to the share of Brigadier-General Sleigh, C. B. commanding the cavalry, not only during the assault, but from the commencement of the investment of Bhurtpore, are to be appreciated by the fact, that none of the enemy escaped from the fort, but on the conditions of surrender, and that the capture of the usurper Dostun Sal, with his family, and almost every person of rank or authority under him, has been effected through the vigilance and gallantry of the several corps employed under his command.

The services of the 1st and 8th corps of irregular horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, assisted by Major Fraser, throughout the siege, have frequently elicited the highest admiration and applause.

Nothing could exceed the devotion and bravery of this valuable class of soldiers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner and Major Fraser fully merit this acknowledgment of his Lordship's unqualified approbation of their conduct and that of their men.

To Brigadier M'Leod, C. B., in the general command of the artillery, and Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, commanding the siege and field artillery, respectively, the Commander-in-Chief feels greatly indebted for their highly creditable exertions; as also to the whole of the Officers and men of the artillery, for the excellent display of scientific correctness in their batteries, as well as for their commendable endurance of fatigue, which the nature of the service necessarily exposed them to.

The science, the devotion, and fortitude evinced on all occasions by the Officers and men of the Engineer corps, including the corps of Sappers and Miners, and detachment of the Pioneer corps, it would be difficult to appreciate fully. Many were the instances displayed by this body that proved their worth, and excited general admiration. Brigadier Ambury, C. B., principal field engineer, and all the Officers under him, are particularly en-

titled to the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Brigadier-Generals Adams, C. B., M'Combe, and Edwards, and to Brigadiers Murray, C. B., Childers, Whitehead, Patton, C. B., and Fagan, the Commander-in-Chief offers his best thanks for their exertions at the head of their respective brigades; nor can his Lordship omit from the list of Officers, to whom his thanks are due, the names of Lieutenant-Colonels S. Nation, John Delamain, T. Wilson, H. S. Pepper, W. C. Baddeley, and Bowyer, and of Majors Fuller, Everard and Bishopp, of His Majesty's service, with that of Major George Hunter, as having been particularly brought to his Lordship's notice, for their conspicuous conduct in command of regiments and detachments engaged in the storm.

His Excellency greatly laments the loss of Officers and men on this important occasion; but it affords him some consolation to add, that, notwithstanding the vigorous and determined resistance every where evinced by the enemy, this loss has been confined within as narrow limits as could be looked for in the achievement of such a conquest.

The wounded Officers and men have His Excellency's warmest sympathy for their sufferings, and an anxious solicitude for their comfort and speedy recovery:—among this number His Excellency cannot refrain from introducing the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Faithfull, whose previous wound deprived the service of his valuable aid.

The Commander-in-Chief gives his warmest thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Adjutant-General of the army, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Quarter-Master-General, for the indefatigable zeal and ability which they have displayed in carrying on the important duties of their respective departments.

To Major-General Sir S. Whittingham, Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor, Acting Adjutant-General of the King's troops, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for their services.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable J. Finch, Military Secretary, and Captain Macan, Persian Interpreter, have merited the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, not only for their assiduity and good judgment in carrying on the business of their respective offices, but for their zealous assistance in the field.

To Captain Dawkins, and the rest of his personal staff, Lord Combermere has to return his best acknowledgments for their zeal and activity upon all occasions.

Officiating Assisting-Surgeon Barber, at present attached to His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is directed to do duty with His Majesty's 14th Foot, and to join immediately.

Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 20, 1826.

IT is with feelings of deep regret that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announces to the army the death of Brigadier-General Edwards, of the wounds he received in the storming of Bhurtpore, on the 18th instant. The gallantry evinced by this Officer in leading his brigade during the assault, and the high character he bore, render his fall a public calamity, as well as a private misfortune; but those friends who now grieve for his untimely fate, have the consolation of knowing, that in life he was esteemed and respected, and in death mourned for and lamented.