

landed, accompanied by the seamen with the scaling ladders, drove the Chinese, who made scarcely any resistance, from the field batteries; which from this point were all taken in the reverse, and entering the gate along with the flying enemies, in a few minutes the British flag was hoisted on the north-east fort, which, with the two forts on the Anunghoy side, commands the river, and we soon had the proud satisfaction of seeing that these forts had yielded to the ships attacking on that line.

The fort at the south-east end of North Wangtong has a formidable battery of forty heavy guns, above which there is another tier of fifteen guns, and a large high walled enclosure all round it containing barracks. The fort at the south-west end has a similar battery, excepting the upper tier and enclosure; the Chinese had lately nearly encircled the island with field works, mounting sixty-three guns, besides jingalls, and in the centre is a circular tower with a few guns; in all we found on the island one hundred and sixty-seven guns. I am very happy to say, this service was performed without a single casualty on outside, the enemy suffered more severely, they had about two thousand, of these we took thirteen hundred prisoners, including the wounded, the remainder were killed or drowned in attempting to escape; a few were observed escaping in boats in the morning.

The detail of the troops employed is annexed, and it is now my duty to bring to your notice the praiseworthy conduct of the whole force, and especially to mention Major Johnstone, 26th regiment, commanding the column directed to escalate; Captain Ellis, R.M., in command of column directed to force the gate; Captain Duff, commanding the 37th Native Infantry; and Captain Ince, the two companies of Bengal Volunteers. I must earnestly point out the services rendered by Captain Knowles, Royal Artillery, having under him Lieutenants Honourable C. Spenser, R.A., and Caddell, Madras Artillery, in charge of howitzers on South Wangtong; Lieutenant Burdwood, Madras Engineers, who superintended the erections of the breastwork, whilst Lieutenants Rundell and Jackson, Madras Engineers, accompanied me to lead the respective columns of attack. As before, I received essential services from Lieutenant Stransham, R.M., acting as Brigade Major, and from Lieutenant Stewart M'Kenzie, 90th Light Infantry, your Military Secretary, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp. I take the liberty of naming to you the admirable style in which Commander Fletcher, Her Majesty's ship Wellesley, headed the seamen bearing the ladders, and arranged the landing. I enclose a list of the ordnance captured at the various points of attack by the fleet and troops under your orders, shewing a total of three hundred and thirty-nine guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. L. PRATT.

Major, 26th Cameronians, Commanding the Force.

His Excellency Commodore Sir J. J. Bremer,
K.C.B., K.C.H., Commander in Chief, &c.

Detail of the Troops employed, on the 26th February, at the Capture of the Island of North Wangtong; Bocca Tigris.

Royal Artillery.—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file.

Madras Artillery.—1 subaltern, 9 rank and file.

18th, Royal Irish.—2 subalterns.

Detachment 26th and 49th Regts.—2 flag officers, 2 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 91 rank and file.

Royal Marines.—1 captain, 7 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file.

37th Madras N. I.—4 captains, 8 subalterns, 8 native officers, 25 havildars, 8 drummers, 427 rank and file, natives.

Bengal Volunteers.—2 captains, 3 native officers, 10 havildars, 151 rank and file, natives.

Total.—2 field officers, 8 captains, 21 subalterns, 11 native officers, 44 serjeants and havildars, 16 drummers, 935 rank and file, Europeans and natives.

General Total.—1037.

Return of Casualties in the Force at the Taking of the Forts at the Bocca Tigris, on the 26th of February 1841.

Calliope.—Lieutenant E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, slightly wounded; 2 seamen slightly wounded.

Blenheim.—1 serjeant-major, 1 seaman, slightly wounded.

Total wounded.—5.

Return of Ordnance mounted on the Anunghoy Forts, when captured on the 26th February 1841.

South Anunghoy Fort.

Brass Guns.

2 10.75 inch, 11 feet, 3 inches long; 2 8.75 inch, 10 feet, 2 inches long.—Portuguese date, 1627.

Iron Guns.

1 sixty pounder, 1 forty-two pounder, 14 thirty-two pounders, 17 twenty-four pounders, 11 eighteen pounders, 22 twelve pounders, 27 nine pounders, 4 six pounders, 1 four pounder.

Total.—98.

A number of the guns in the circular battery were very large, with great thickness of metal throughout. All the guns were of Chinese manufacture, except three English and one Portuguese.

North Anunghoy Fort.

8 forty-two pounders, 5 thirty-two pounders, 3 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen pounders, 4 twelve pounders, 18 nine pounders.

Total.—40.

All the guns were of Chinese manufacture, and most of them, except the twelve and nine pounders, were very large, with great thickness of metal.

Sand Bag Battery, at the East Side of South Anunghoy Fort.

4 nine pounders, 4 six pounders, 7 four pounders.

Total.—15.

All the guns were of Chinese manufacture.