



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**  
Of *FRIDAY the 11th of FEBRUARY.*

**Published by Authority.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

*Downing-Street, February 11, 1842.*

**D**ISPACHES, of which the following are copies, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G. C.B., to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, have been received by Her Majesty's Government:

*Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Amoy Harbour,  
September 5th, 1841.*

*To the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland,  
G.C.B., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—I am happy to be enabled to report to your lordship the complete success of the operations against Amoy, with very trifling loss; my anticipations in regard to the preparations of the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

2. The expedition left Hong Kong Harbour on Saturday, the 21st August, but, in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Leuma passage until Monday the 23d, and on the evening of the 25th, we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired, as we were running through a chain of islands, which form the mouth of this anchorage, and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker, in the Phlegethon steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do

so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in, requiring the surrender of the town and island of Amoy to Her Majesty's forces.

3. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island, every projecting headland, from whence guns could bear upon the harbour, was occupied, and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principle sea-line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one contiguous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casement, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures, were embankments to protect the masonry, and 96 guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach at a distance varying from a quarter to half a mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

3. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel about six hundred yards across, between Anoy and the island of Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of these flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared expedient, therefore, to make a simultaneous attack on these two prominent lines of defence.

4. It was proposed that the two line-of-battle ships, with the two large steamers, should attack the

sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

5. At the same time, the two heavy frigates and the *Modeste* were to run in and open their fire upon the works of *Koo-lang-soo*, where I instructed Major Johnstone, with a company of artillery, and the three companies of the 26th regiment, supported by one hundred and seventy marines, under Major Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were to take in reverse.

6. About half-past one o'clock, the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shots at the ships, as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will no doubt communicate to your Lordship the very conspicuous part taken by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the judicious arrangements of Captain Giffard, of Her Majesty's sloop *Cruizer*, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments, however, landed about three o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalate the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach, and get over the sea-face or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works, and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea-defence, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom Sir William Parker had most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front in the neighbourhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by Captain Fletcher, of Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, and Captain Whitcomb, of the royal marines.

7. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of *Koo-lang-soo* was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the marines and Cameromians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the easternmost battery, and gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while Major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that Brevet Captain Gregg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of twelve men.

8. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned, transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the artillery and sappers, and brought on far enough for

support, had a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th regiment to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk I found myself in position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

9. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th regiment had not yet landed, but this was effected at day-light the following morning. I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped and five men unfortunately drowned. Thus re-inforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the city, in the north-eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitred the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and re-passing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned. I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with Captain Cotton, the Commanding Engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escalated the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the east gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it, and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already begun to plunder the public establishments.

10. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and sappers, placing the 49th regiment in an extensive building without the public office of the intendant of circuit, from whence they could give protection to the northern suburb, and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The artillery I placed in a commanding position upon the top of the pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the Sub-Prefect of Amoy held his court.

11. Amoy is a principal third-class city of China, and from its excellent harbour and situation appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the city by the chain of rocks I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass, that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the island. Including the outer town and the north-eastern suburb, the city cannot be much less than ten miles in circumference, and that of the citadel, which en-

tirely commands this suburb, and the inner town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated, and vary with the inequality of the ground from twenty to thirty feet in height; and there are four gates, having, each in an outwork, a second or exterior gate, at right angles to the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of material for making it; gingals, wall-pieces, matchlocks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction; military clothing, swords of all descriptions, shields, bows and arrows, and spears were also found in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a foundry, with moulds and material for casting heavy ordnance.

12. All these have been destroyed, and this so much occupied my time, considering, too how much the troops were harassed by patrols to keep off the Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported, of many thousands, and I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel, and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such indeed was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire, in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred.

13. I am most happy to be enabled to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have no doubt occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of Sham-shu; it is a matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

14. During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised, but the apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

15. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and as the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at half past two P. M., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the Admiral. By half past six every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamer, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night.

16. The three companies of the 26th regiment have remained upon the island of Koo-lang-soo, which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present; and I have strengthened Major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th regiment and a small detachment of artillery. This little force, amounting to five hundred and fifty men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important possession.

17. To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, 55th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, 49th regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, 18th regiment, Major Johnstone, 26th regiment, Major Ellis, royal marines, Captain Knowles, royal artillery, Captain Anstruther, Madras artillery, and Captain Cotton, commanding Engineer, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the officers of the general and my personal staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant-General; Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Major Hawkins, Deputy Commissary-General; Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon; and Lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

18. I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of Captain Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

19. I have the honour to enclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ultimo, and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several mandarins were amongst the former.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major-General,  
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Return of Ordnance mounted on the defences at Amoy, when stormed and captured on the 26th August, 1841.

Batteries on the island of Amoy, extending from the suburbs of Amoy, nearly opposite the east end of the island of Colonso, along the shore in a south-east direction.

#### BRASS GUNS.

One forty-six inches, nine feet five inches.

#### IRON GUNS.

Two eighty-six pounders, 1 forty-eight pounder, 6 twenty-four pounders, 12 eighteen-pounders, 31 twelve-pounders, 49 nine-pounders, 25 eight-pounders, 12 six pounders, 12 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 gingal.

Total - 152.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture, except sixteen English, which were old, but without any date.

Five iron guns had burst when fired by the Chinese.

One hundred and fifty-three iron guns not mounted were found, principally of small calibre—from three to six pounders.

Batteries on S. point of the Island of Amoy.

Seven eighteen-pounders, 3 sixteen-pounders, 10 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 4 eight-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 7 four-pounders, 15 10 inch 1 9-8 inch, 1 7-1 inch, 1 6-4 inch, howitzers.

Total—58.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture, except 11 English, which were old.

Four iron 10-inch howitzers were found not mounted.

Batteries on the Island of Colonso.

Iron Guns.

No 1, or Marine Battery—1 eighty-six pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 7 fourteen-pounders, 6 twelve pounders.

Total—16.

No. 2 Battery, opposite the suburbs of Amoy—3 eleven-pounders, 7 nine-pounders.

Total—10.

No. 3 Battery, South side of the Island—1 thirty-four pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 1 nine-pounder, 2 eight-pounders, 2 seven-pounders, 14 gingals.

Total—22.

In this battery a subterranean magazine was discovered, containing a vast quantity of powder, which was destroyed.

No. 4 Battery—3 eight pounders.

No. 5 Battery. S. W. extremity of the Island—6 eight-pounders, 3 gingals.

Total—14

No. 6 Battery (quite new) on the N. W. angle of the Island—1 twelve-pounder, 2 nine-pounders, 1 eight-pounder, 7 six-pounders.

Total—11.

Grand Total on the Island of Colonso, —76.

Batteries on the S. W. side of the Bay.

Iron Guns.

One eighty-six pounder, 1 forty-eight pounder, 1 thirty-two pounder, 1 twenty-four pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 12 nine-pounders, 7 eight-pounders, 10 six-pounders.

Total—41.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture except four.

One large gun had burst when fired by the Chinese.

Batteries on the Island of Little Gouve, on S. W. side on entering.

Two nine-pounders, 12 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder.

Total—15.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture. The guns were all rendered unserviceable.

General Abstract.

Island of Amoy—211

Island on Colonso —76

Batteries on S. W. side of Bay—41

Little Gouve—15

Total—343

Guns not mounted —157

Grand Total—500

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain,  
Royal Artillery.

N. B.—Fifty pieces of ordnance, of small calibre, captured in the citadel, not included in the above.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. Expeditionary Force.

*Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, C. B., &c. on the 26th of August, 1841, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city and citadel of Amoy.*

Head-Quarters, Amoy Castle, 1st Sept. 1841.

18th Royal Irish regiment—2 privates wounded.

49th regiment—7 privates wounded.

Total—9 privates wounded.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy-Adjutant-General,  
Expeditionary Force.

*The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.  
Governor General, &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters, Tinghae City, Island of  
MY LORD, Chusan, October 3d, 1841.*

I FEEL much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that Chusan is in our possession, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made by the Chinese to strengthen the defences since our departure in February last, and rather a gallant defence on their part, particularly on the heights west of the city, generally denominated the forty-nine hills, and along the shore, where, as a defence to the inner harbour (which was our former point of attack) a new line of battery has been constructed, presenting so formidable a front, that, with due regard to the peculiarity of the tides, it would not have been advisable to bring in the ships of war.

2. The fleet had passed Chusan, and assembled at an anchorage off Silver Island, half way between Chusan and Chingbae, when, after waiting three days, the continuance of contrary winds, together with the lateness of the season, induced his Excellency the Naval Commander-in Chief to propose a change in the plan of operations, which I mentioned to your Lordship in my last report. I fully concurred with Sir William Parker in the expediency of attacking Chusan first under these circumstances, instead of proceeding to Chinghae and Ningpo, more particularly as in a reconnoissance, which we made in the Phlegethon

steamer with his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, we ascertained that two forts, in progress of construction upon the base of the heights already mentioned, were, although nearly completed, not yet armed. This reconnoissance confirmed me in the opinion which I had previously formed from the reports of officers acquainted with the ground, that this would be the most eligible point of attack. I must add that the fire opened on the Phlegethon steamer, as she skirted the harbour, also established that the sea line of battery was efficiently armed.

3. I shall leave it to the Admiral to detail the movements of the fleet, but I cannot deny myself the gratification of expressing how greatly I am indebted to him for his judicious arrangements and the cordial assistance which I have experienced throughout, anticipating my wishes, at the same time that the arm over which he so ably presides, has been brought prominently forward wherever practicable, and I must be allowed to remark that the precision of the fire from the ships surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and did great execution wherever it could be brought to bear.

4. The greater part of the fleet assembled in the outer roadstead on the 29th ult., and during that night and the following day a battery was thrown up on Trumbull Island by a detachment of Royal and Madras artillery, under Captain Knowles, of the former corps, aided by Lieutenant Birdwood, of the Madras engineers, for the purpose of shelling the Joss-house hill, which the enemy had strongly fortified, following out the unfinished plan of our own engineers. The remaining ships having arrived in the mean while, it was determined to make the attack on the 1st instant.

5. I beg to refer your Lordship to the annexed disposition of attack, which will shew what were my intentions. Early on the morning of the 1st, the first division, consisting of the Madras artillery, with eight guns, the sappers, Her Majesty's 18th and 55th regiments, and the rifle company of the 36th Madras native infantry, were placed in steamers, and boats in tow of them, and, under the zealous superintendence of Captain Giffard, of Her Majesty's ship Cruizer, who conducted the disembarkation, were landed as soon as practicable, though not without some delay from the extraordinary strength of the tides at this point. Finding that the enemy, whom occasional shot from the ships had hitherto kept under cover, now crowned the heights, and opened a galling fire of gingals and matchlocks, and that several of my men were falling, I deemed it advisable to push on at once the two flank and a third company of the 55th regiment, that were first on shore, directing the remainder, who closely followed, to move up in support. This duty was gallantly performed under the directions of Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, commanding the column, and Major Fawcett, in the temporary command of the regiment, and, notwithstanding the steepness and ruggedness of the ascent, and a heavy and well-sustained fire from an infinitely superior force, this gallant corps carried the whole extent of the ridge of hills terminating in a fortified camp, and drove every thing before them. Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie has brought to my notice the prominent conduct of Lieutenant and Adjutant Butler, who was with the advance at this point and seized the

first of the enemy's colours; as also of Captain Campbell and Lieut. Cuddy, who led the two flank companies.

6. This movement completely turned the right of the enemy's position, and gave us the command of a bridge which led direct to the flank of the whole line of sea defence. The artillery and 18th being now landed, and the light guns placed so as to enfilade this line of batteries, I felt it best to change my intention of attacking the sea defences by the right column, and ordered the 18th at once to push forward to the attack on this point. This was executed with equal gallantry by Lieut.-Col. Adams in the face of a very large force, which contested the whole line with more than ordinary spirit, apparently led by one of the principal Mandarins, who, with several of inferior rank, was killed on the spot, when the Chinese fled, and the 18th pushed on and occupied the Joss house-hill, which the well directed fire of the guns on Trumbull Island, under the Honourable Lieutenant Spencer, of the royal artillery, and of the detached squadron under Captain Bouchier, had compelled the enemy to evacuate. Lieut.-Col. Adams speaks warmly of the spirited manner in which Captain Wigston led the grenadier company of the Royal Irish in this attack.

7. Considering it advisable to support the 18th I had pushed forward across the valley, the light, and another company of the 55th, with Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, who is well acquainted with the country, and most judiciously placed them in a position close to the west gate of the city, so as to prevent any support being given from the town, and intercept the enemy in falling back upon it. The rifle company of the 36th having joined me, I moved on with the remainder of the 55th, covered by the rifles, for the heights overlooking the city to the north west, which we occupied. During these operations, by the praiseworthy efforts of the Madras artillery, under Captain Anstruther, the light field guns had been brought to the summit of the heights, and opened their fire. The enemy was now in full retreat through the north and east gates, although a few guns, gingals, and matchlocks, continued to be fired from the walls; and I directed the 55th to proceed to the esplanade, whilst Captain Simpson with the rifles, rapidly passed down a deep wooded ravine to cut off the retreat to the north. The scaling ladders had been brought up over most difficult and rugged heights by the great exertions of the Madras sappers, and were now gallantly planted under the directions of Captain Pears, who was the first to ascend, and I had soon the satisfaction of seeing the colours of Her Majesty's 55th regiment waving on the walls of Tinghae, while those of the Royal Irish were planted on the Joss-house-hill, above the suburb. Captain Anstruther reports, that Brevet Captain Balfour and Lieut. Fowles had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in bringing up the guns and directing their fire.

8. Although the 49th regiment and royal marines whom I first ordered, together with a body of seamen, to form the right column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, and attack the sea defences could not be landed in time for that purpose. I was much pleased with the promptitude with which those two

corps moved up to the support of the 18th; the 49th proceeding to occupy the south gate of the city.

9 The loss on our side has been, I am happy to say, wonderfully small. I have the honor to enclose the return, together with a list of the ordnance captured. That of the enemy has been very considerable both on the sea line and upon the heights, several of their principal mandarins it would appear were killed or wounded, and the Chinese fled in all directions, throwing away their arms and clothing.

10. On the 2nd, I directed Lieut.-Col. Adams to move westward with the 18th and Royal Irish and rifle company on Tsing-Kong, to which point the Admiral has dispatched two ships of war, and from whence the Lieut.-Colonel is to proceed to day across the island to Sahoo. This morning I have moved three hundred men under Major Blyth, of the 49th regiment, eastward to Sinkea-Mun, where he will also meet a ship of war; and three companies of the 55th, under Captain Campbell, over the northern hills to Peshoon, from whence they will march to Kanlan and Mowah, returning by a different pass to head quarters. By these movements I hope that every one of the fugitives will be driven off the island or captured.

11. It is difficult to mete out praise, where every man did his duty well, but I feel it right to express my sense of obligation to the following commanding officers of columns and corps - Lieutenant Colonel Craigie, commanding the left column; Lieut.-Colonel Morris, commanding the right column; Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish; Major Fawcett, commanding 55th regiment; Major Stephens, commanding 49th regiment; Major Ellis, commanding royal marines; Captain Simpson, commanding rifle company 36th Madras native infantry; Captain Knowles, royal artillery, senior officer of artillery, Captain Pears, commanding engineer; Captain Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery; and Captain Cotton, assistant field engineer.

From Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, I have received, throughout the whole operations, the most valuable assistance. I must also mention the active services of Lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

I have to repeat my thanks to Captain Giffard of the royal navy, who, after ably conducting the disembarkation, rejoined me and accompanied me during the rest of the day, as did Major Malcolm, the Secretary of Legation.

I have the honor to be,  
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

H. GOUGH, Major-General.  
Commanding Expeditionary Forces.

General Orders to the Expeditionary Force.

Head-Quarters, Tinghae City,  
October 3rd, 1841.

MAJOR GENERAL Sir Hugh Gough has again the pleasure to congratulate the Troops under his

command upon their success in the recapture of the island of Chusan and city of Tinghae, on the 1st instant.

2d. The conduct of the 55th, whose good fortune it was to land first, and who gallantly gained and cleared the heights, under a brisk and sustained fire from the enemy, was most creditable to the corps, and gave it the further advantage of being first to scale the city walls.

3d. That of the 18th royal Irish who landed next was equally praiseworthy in driving the enemy before them, despite of his resistance, from the long line of sea batteries until the regiment gained and re-occupied its old station on the Pagoda hill.

4th. The well-directed fire of the detachment of royal and Madras artillery from Trunbull Island, and the exertions of the Madras artillery on Chusan in getting their guns over almost impracticable ground, and opening their fire from successive points, were alike distinguished.

5th. The Major-General was also gratified by observing the spirited manner in which the Madras rifle company advanced in extended order over the hills to the city, and the active zeal of the Madras sappers and miners in carrying the scaling ladders over these steep and difficult heights, and planting them against the walls.

6th. Circumstances, which it was impossible to foresee, having hastened the moment of attack, the 49th regiment and royal marines were not landed in time to perform all that had been allotted to them, but the Major-General noticed with much satisfaction the rapidity with which they moved up to support the advance.

7th. Sir Hugh Gough addresses himself therefore to all, in expressing his thanks to Commanding Officers of columns and corps, and to the General and Personal Staff, and directs that his sentiments be made known to all of every rank under their respective command.

By order,

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,  
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Disposition for landing at Chusan, September 30th,  
1841.

Left Column, Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie.

Ordnance—4 four two-fifth mountain howitzers,  
2 five-and-half inch brass mortars.

Madras Artillery, Captain Anstruther—8 officers, 204 other ranks.

Ditto Sappers, Captain Pears—6 officers, 117 other ranks.

Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, Major Fawcett—25 officers, 720 other ranks.

Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams—14 officers, 286 other ranks.

Rifle Company, Captain Simpson—4 officers, 110 other ranks.

Total—57 officers, 1437 other ranks.

Right Column, Lieut.-Col. Morris.

Ordnance—2 9-pounders.  
 Madras Artillery, Captain Moore—2 officers, 50 other ranks.  
 Ditto Sappers, Captain Cotton—2 officers, 50 other ranks.  
 H. M. 49th Regiment, Major Stephens—34 officers, 435 other ranks.  
 Royal Marines, Major Ellis—7 officers, 201 other ranks.  
 Royal Seamen Battalion—15 officers, 250 other ranks.  
 Total—60 officers, 986 other ranks.

On Trumbull Island, Captain Knowles.

Ordnance—1 8-in. howitzer, 2 brass 24-pounders.  
 Royal Artillery, Captain Knowles—2 officers, 31 men.  
 Madras Artillery—1 officer, 12 men.  
 Ditto Sappers—1 officer, 20 men.

By order,

(Signed) **ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,**  
 Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

*Return of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., at the re-capture of the Island of Chusan, on the 1st instant.*

*Tinghae City, October, 1841.*

Sappers and Miners—1 private, killed; 1 serjeant severely wounded.  
 18th Royal Irish—1 private, dangerously wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 private, severely wounded; 4 privates, slightly wounded.  
 55th Regiment—1 officer, killed; 3 privates, dangerously wounded; 5 privates, severely wounded; 11 privates, slightly wounded.  
 Total—1 officer, 1 private, killed; 2 serjeants, 25 privates, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

55th Regiment, Ensign R. Duel, killed.  
 Total—2 killed, 27 wounded.

**ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,**  
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.

*Return of Ordnance captured in Chusan, and mounted on the defences, in the action of the 1st October, 1841.*

On Temple Hill Redoubt—1 iron gun, from three to five-pounders; 1 iron gun, from five to nine-pounders; 10 brass nine-pounders.  
 Battery to the East of Temple Hill Redoubt—10 iron guns from five to nine-pounders; 5 brass ten-pounders; 5 brass twelve pounders.  
 Battery to the West of Temple Hill Redoubt—8 iron guns, from three to five-pounders.  
 On the Western Line—40 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 15 brass guns, twenty-pounders.

On the Ramparts of the City—19 iron guns, from one to three-pounders; 15 iron guns, from three to five-pounders; 6 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 1 brass gun, thirty-two pounder.

Total—19 iron guns, from one to three-pounders; 24 iron guns, from three to five-pounders; 57 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 10 brass nine pounders; 5 brass ten-pounders; 5 brass twelve-pounders; 15 brass twenty-pounders; 1 brass thirty-two pounder.

Grand Total—100 iron, 36 brass guns.

Gingalls—540, carrying balls from half a pound to one pound.

Matchlocks in considerable numbers, laying on the works, but all destroyed.

Gunpowder tubs, 584.

Rockets, Bamboo, 30.

Rocket arrow cases, 20.

Balls, leaden, boxes, and tubs, 100.

N.B.—The brass guns are remarkably well bored, and although of great thickness of metal, yet evidently show considerable advance on the part of the Chinese in casting.

Some of the gun carriages are superior to those hitherto in use with the Chinese, particularly one on which a brass gun is mounted, and the models of gun carriages and sweeps which have been found, prove that the Chinese are quite ready to introduce improvements.

**J. KNOWLES,**

Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

Chusan, 3rd October, 1841.

*The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.  
 Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.*

*Head-Quarters, October 18th, 1841.*

MY LORD,—With feelings of the deepest thankfulness I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, under the protection of a gracious and all-wise Providence, perfect success has attended Her Majesty's combined forces in all our projected operations. Considering the extent of the enemy's preparations, the strength of his different positions, and his overwhelming numbers, the loss on our side has been surprisingly small, while that on the part of the Chinese has been almost appalling.

2. My last dispatch will have informed your Lordship of our proposed movement on Chinghae and Ningpo. On the 8th instant, I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and the Admiral in a steamer, for the purpose of reconnoitring the former place. For the period of the monsoon, upon a lee shore, the weather was singularly favourable: both on this and the following days, the enemy allowed us to come within short range without firing a shot, and the Admiral and I were thus at once enabled to make our dispositions.

3. The fortified city of Chinghae, the great military depot of this province, is situated on the left bank of the Tahea or Ningpo river, occupying with its suburb, the whole space between the river and the

sea. The walls are nearly three miles in circumference and their sea face runs for about a mile along a massive stone embankment, that extends for three or four miles further up the coast. At the south eastern extremity, separated only from the walls by a narrow gorge, a precipitous rock rises abruptly from the sea, throwing out a steep and rugged spur, at the point of which is the entrance to the river. Upon the summit of this rock there is a large Joss-house extending along the crest of the ridge and forming a sort of citadel, the several buildings being loop-holed and connected by castellated walls, and in front of the outer gate commanding the spur before mentioned, a battery armed with some pieces of heavy ordnance has been recently constructed. From information I obtained, it would appear that the Joss house was occupied by four hundred men, while three thousand held the city and various small encampments without the walls.

4. The same information led me to believe, and the reconnoissances confirmed the statement, that the great body of the troops were strongly posted on the right bank of the river, upon a range of steep hills overlooking the city and Joss-house, with heavy batteries armed, for the most part, with new brass guns, commanding the entrance to the river, which was staked across. All these heights were fortified and presented both a sea defence and military position of great strength, consisting of a chain of entrenched camps on all the prominent points difficult of approach from the natural steepness of the hills, which had been further scarped in several places; field redoubts crowned the summits, and hill and ravine bristled with gingals. A low swampy flat, reaching to the shore and only to be crossed by narrow winding causeways, lay in front of the left of this position, which was also protected by a deep canal, that, after skirting the hills, runs through the flat into the sea; but I ascertained that there were two bridges over this canal.

5. We returned to Chusan the same evening, and the troops which I had ordered for this service having been previously embarked, as thick as they could store, on board the transports selected by the Admiral as fittest in regard to the extraordinary currents on this coast, the squadron arrived the following evening off the mouth of the Tahea river.

6. I beg herewith to enclose for your Lordship's information the disposition for landing. It appeared to me advisable, in which Sir William Parker concurred, that we should make a conjoint attack on both banks of the river, first drawing the attention of the enemy to the right bank; and the dispositions were accordingly made for attacking in three columns, while the two line of battle ships, with the Blonde and Modeste, were to cannonade the Joss-house-hill and sea line of the city defences; the smaller vessels of war and the steamers to cover the landing and to support, when practicable, the advancing columns by their fire. Sir William Parker will detail to your Lordship the truly spirited manner in which the several ships of war and steamers took up their positions and fulfilled his orders. It only remains for me to say that the cordial co-operation and powerful support which I have received upon the present, indeed upon every occasion, from the ships of war under the direction of

their gallant chief, is matter of the warmest thankfulness.

7. At day-light on the morning of the 10th, the left column, consisting of a wing of the 18th, five companies of the 55th, the rifle company of the 36th Madras native infantry, a company of Madras artillery and one of sappers, in all one thousand and forty men, with four light howitzers and two five and a half inch mortars, were embarked in the steamers. This column I placed under Lieutenant-Colonel Cragie, but accompanied myself, and at eight o'clock the steamers having run in close to the shore, the troops were promptly landed without any opposition, under the judicious superintendance of Captain Giffard, ably aided by Lieutenant Somerville of the royal navy, at a rocky point, having the low flat and the canal already mentioned to their right.

8. The centre column was soon after landed about a mile to my right, under a detached rocky hill, near the mouth of the canal, but on the opposite bank, having in its front a part of the low flat between it and the enemy's position, my object being to threaten a front attack, and deter the enemy from weakening his centre to support his right, which the left column under my own superintendance was destined to turn. The centre column consisted of the 49th regiment, detachments of the Royal and Madras artillery under Captain Knowles of the former corps, and fifty men of the sappers, amounting altogether to four hundred and forty men, with two twelve pounder howitzers, and two nine pounder field guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.

9. Immediately after landing, the left column moved rapidly over a succession of steep hills that skirted the intervening flat in front of the enemy's position, until it reached a point, from whence I had a full view of the whole position, and of the two bridges over the canal - that to my front, I ordered the rifle company to protect, by occupying a few houses on our side, supported by the 18th, and I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Craige with the 55th, accompanied by Captain Pears, Commanding Engineer, to move quickly on the second bridge, which was about a mile further up the flat, cross it, and push on for the hills beyond, thus turning the extreme right of the enemy's position, and threatening to cut off his retreat. By this time the centre column had formed and shewed its head at the opposite side of the flat just out of gingal range, threatening a front attack. Captain Simpson very promptly performed the duty entrusted to him, and I ascertained that the bridge was uninjured, but had been barricaded by a solid wall of masonry, with merely an aperture so narrow that even after the gate was with some difficulty removed, a single soldier could not pass through without unstrapping his great coat. Having assembled the 18th at the foot of the bridge to cover the rifles, that company passed over in Indian file, in face of a large body of the enemy, assembled in an advanced redoubt upon the summit of an eminence within 150 yards of us, who cheered our advance, but most unaccountably reserved their fire; having placed the rifles behind a hill just beyond the bridge, I directed the 18th to cross and form, and finding the 55th had arrived at its point of attack, sent orders for the 49th

to advance, which they did with a spirit worthy of that gallant corps.

10. From the rapidity of these movements and the difficulties of the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act, but Captain Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets which now began to play. The moment the advance of the 49th got into action, the 18th and rifles rapidly moved forward, and the 55th having crossed the upper bridge, pressed the enemy's right. I have seldom witnessed a more animated combined attack, the Chinese cheering until we got close to them, now poured in a very heavy but ill-directed fire, and displayed in various instances acts of individual bravery that merited a better fate—but nothing could withstand the steady but rapid advance of the gallant little force that assailed them, field work after field work was cleared, and the colours of the 49th were displayed on the principal redoubt above the sea and river batteries, while the 18th, who had charged up a deep gorge to the left, broke through the central encampment, carrying everything before them. From twelve to one thousand five hundred of the enemy, that had stood longest, were driven down the heights into the river, their retreat being cut off by the flank movement of the 55th—many were drowned in attempting to swim across to the city, others sought concealment on a rock in the stream, and were afterwards picked up by the boats of the Queen, and nearly 500 surrendered as prisoners.

11. I feel a difficulty in naming any individual where all so well merit my warmest meed of praise, but I cannot avoid bringing to your Lordship's special notice, as having fallen under my own personal observation, the conduct of Captain Reignolds, of the 49th, and Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, of the same corps, whose bold advance up the first hill, the one with his company, the other with a covering party of his regiment, was most conspicuous. Lieut.-colonel Morris reports most favourably of the spirited manner in which Captain Faber, with his light company, covered his right flank.

12. The operations on the right bank having thus terminated, I had a full view of the effect of the fire from the ships of war and steamers on the Joss-house Hill, and of the landing of the right column. This column, which consisted of the seamen battalion, royal marines, a detachment royal artillery, and fifty sappers, in all about seven hundred men, with two five and a half inch mortars, I had entrusted to Captain Herbert, of Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, whom Sir William Parker placed at my disposal, sending with him Captain Cotton, of the Madras engineers. Captain Herbert was instructed to land at the extremity of the Spur under the Joss-house, and to storm and take it by the sea-front, whenever the fire from the ships should make it practicable, and it was left to his discretion to push on and take the city, if the effect of a plunging fire from the hill, aided by a powerful cannonade from the ships of war, should justify the advance.

13. I had it only in my power, as the flying enemy had carried off every boat from the right bank of the river, to aid the operation on the left bank by turning such of the captured guns as our artillery could at the moment bring to bear upon

the city, and by a well directed fire of rockets; but it appeared to me evident that more aid was necessary, as the admirable fire of the ships of war and steamers occasioned fearful devastation on the Joss-house-hill. The right column landed a little after 11 o'clock, and the seamen with characteristic spirit dashed up the face of the nearly precipitous rock, supported by the steady advance of the royal marines. A magazine in the new battery before the outer gate exploded. The way was thus cleared, and the column entered, the garrison escaping into the town, and the union jack was displayed on the Joss-house walls. Captain Herbert, with his usual sound judgment, instantly determined upon taking advantage of the general panic, quickly followed up the retreating enemy, and cleared the city rampart in his front by a sharp fire of musketry. At this moment a tremendous explosion took place in a battery below the hill, by which the Chinese suffered severely, and a drummer of the marines received so severe a wound that he soon after died. The column escalated at the south-eastern angle where the city wall is about twenty feet high, the enemy flying before it, as it rapidly pushed along the ramparts, and escaping through the western gates. I cannot omit to mention here that Sir William Parker accompanied this column, and, with the true spirit of a British sailor, was among the first to scale the walls. Thus the fortified city of Chinghae, with the several shore batteries, as well as the enemy's works and fortified encampments on the right bank of the river, all of which he had been for the last year busily employed in strengthening at an immense expence, fell into our possession. Of the principal Mandarins, some are reported to have been killed, others to have destroyed themselves, and the Chinese army dispersed; the fugitive soldiers throwing away their arms and military clothing.

14. Captain Herbert speaks in high terms of the zealous and spirited conduct of every individual under his command, and particularly calls my attention to the able assistance he received from Captain Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, commanding the battalion of seamen—Major Ellis, commanding royal marines and Captain Whitcombe of that corps, an old and zealous officer, and Captain Cotton of the Madras engineers. I beg therefore to bring these officers to your Lordship's favorable notice.

15. The obstructions at the river's mouth having been removed by the boats from the ships of war and the steamers, the latter came in, and I passed over in the afternoon, leaving a sufficient force on the right bank to collect the arms, protect the brass and destroy the iron guns.

16. I have not been able to ascertain the actual strength of the Chinese army, but from the heavy masses collected at different points upon the right; from the numbers I saw upon the walls of Chinghae, as well as from the multiplicity of arms found over the whole face of the hills, and on the ramparts and in the streets of the city, I am led to conclude, that my information before stated, as to the force on the left bank, was correct, and that from eight to nine thousand men occupied the works and position on the right, where the bodies of several mandarins were found amongst the killed, while others, supposed to be mandarins, were seen to

drown themselves, when their retreat was intercepted.

17. We found Chinghae to be, I may almost say, one great arsenal, with a cannon foundry and gun carriage manufactory in active operation on improved models, together with warlike stores of various descriptions. In a battery upon the river one of the carronades of the Kite was found, with an excellent imitation alongside it, and many of the new Chinese brass guns are very efficient.

18. It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir William Parker proceeded on the 12th, in the Nemesis steamer to ascertain the practicability of the river, and actually reached, without the slightest attempt at opposition, the bridge of boats, which connects this city with the opposite suburb. Upon his return in the evening, arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning lest the enemy, by his apparent submission, should intend to entrap us. Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, one hundred of the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and sappers in Chinghae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the artillery and sappers in steamers, by eight A.M. on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which we found barricaded; but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. This little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines, drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing God save the Queen. The second city of the province of Che-Keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins have deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them; I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions: to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification to be enabled to report to your Lordship that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feeling which exists in this little force.

19. I have placed the troops in two large public buildings, as comfortable quarters as I could find consistent with security. The duties to guard against any sudden attack, and to protect the Chinese against gangs of robbers of their own countrymen, are necessarily very severe. Cholera has appeared, I regret to say, both in Chinghae and in this city; in the former six of the marines have died, here all the cases have recovered, and I trust that, by the un-

remitting attention and judicious arrangements of Dr. French, the Superintending Surgeon, the progress of the disease has been arrested.

20. I have spoken of the forbearance of the troops towards the inhabitants under temptations of no ordinary nature, and it is with equal pride that I feel myself called upon to bring to your Lordship's notice their excellent conduct in the field throughout the operations I have detailed. Every officer and soldier has merited my approbation. I will therefore only further beg leave to name the commanding officers of columns and corps: Captain Herbert, R. N. commanding right column—Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, 55th, commanding left column—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris 49th, commanding centre column—Captain Bouchier, R. N. commanding seamen battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish—Major Blyth, commanding 49th regiment—Major Faucet, commanding 55th—Major Ellis, commanding royal marines—Captain Simpson, commanding rifles 36th M. N. I.—Captain Knowles, commanding royal artillery (senior officer of that arm), and Captain Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery. From Captain Pears, the commanding Engineer, I have received every assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, have continued their able and active services with unabated zeal.

This dispatch, together with plans of Amoy, Chusan, and Chinghae, will be delivered by Lieutenant Gabbett, of the Madras Artillery, my Aide-de-camp, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship, and who will be able to afford any further information you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General Commanding Expy. Land Force.

#### General Orders.

Head-Quarters, *H. M. Ship Willesey*,  
October 9, 1841.

The following is the proposed order for landing for the attack of the citadel and fortified Heights of Chinghae.

The troops with the seamen battalion and royal marines to land in three columns.

Left Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, with which Major-General Sir Hugh Gough will land.

Madras Artillery and Gun Lascars—7 officers, 114 other ranks.

Royal Artillery—4 other ranks.

Sappers—4 officers, 100 other ranks.

55th Regiment—18 officers, 417 other ranks.

18th Regiment—12 officers, 280 other ranks.

Rifles—4 officers, 110 other ranks.

Total—45 officers, 1025 other ranks.

Ordnance—4 four and two-fifths mountain howitzers, 2 five and a half inch mortars.

Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—112.

Centre Column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.

Royal Artillery—4 other ranks.

Madras Artillery—1 officer, 50 other ranks.

Madras Sappers—1 officer, 40 other ranks.

H. M. 49th Regiment—23 officers, 346 other ranks.

Total—25 officers, 440 other ranks.

Ordnance—2 twelve-pounder howitzers, 2 nine-pounder field guns.

Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—40.

Right Column, under Captain Herbert, Royal Navy.

Royal Artillery—1 officer, 23 other ranks.

Seamen Battalion—15 officers, 255 other ranks.

Royal Marines—8 officers, 230 other ranks.

Madras Sappers—1 officer, 30 other ranks.

Total—25 officers, 538 other ranks.

Ordnance—2 five and half inch-mortars.

Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—40.

By order,

(Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lt.-Col.  
Depy. Adjt.-Gen. Expeditionary  
Force.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. at the Storming of the Fortified Heights and Citadel of Chinghae, on the 10th October 1841.*

*Head-Quarters, Ningpo, October 16, 1841.*

Royal Artillery—1 private severely wounded.

18th Royal Irish Regiment—1 rank and file killed;

2 rank and file severely, 1 slightly, wounded.

49th Regiment—1 rank and file dangerously, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, severely, 4 rank and file, slightly, wounded.

Royal Marines—1 drummer killed.

55th Regiment—1 camp follower severely wounded.

Rifle Company 36th M. N. I. — 1 private killed.

Recapitulation.

3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file dangerously wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, severely wounded; five slightly wounded; 1 camp follower severely wounded.

Total—3 killed, 16 wounded.

*Name of Officer wounded.*

Lieutenant J. M. Montgomery, 49th Regiment.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjt.-General,  
Expeditionary Force.

*Return of Ordnance found on the Batteries on the Banks of the Ningpo River, 10th October 1841.*

On the Right Bank.

1. (Ay. Batty.) facing Batts. on Left Bank—4 brass nine-pounders, 1 brass twelve-pounder, 1 brass eighteen-pounders, 6 iron six-pounders.

2. Sappers Batty.—1 brass sixteen pounder, 2 brass eighteen-pounders, 2 brass thirty-pounder, 2 iron twelve-pounders.

3. Lower Batty. facing the North, and commanding Entrance to River—2 brass twelve-pounders, 4 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 iron thirty-pounder guns.

4. Upper Batty. firing over No. 3—2 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 iron thirty-pounder guns.

5. In the Gorge of the Hill to the Right—1 iron six-pounder.

6. Firing down a Pass, facing N. E.—1 brass twelve-pounder, 2 iron six-pounders.

7. Gorge of Hill, between two Camps, facing E. by S.—1 brass twelve-pounder, 1 iron seven-pounder.

8. Encamp. on Hill, facing S. S. E.—7 brass twelve-pounders, 1 iron six-pounder, 1 iron seven-pounder, 1 iron eight-pounder, 5 iron nine-pounders, 2 iron eighteen-pounder carronades.

Total—4 brass nine-pounders, 12 brass twelve-pounders, 1 brass sixteen-pounder, 3 brass eighteen-pounders, 6 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 brass thirty-pounders, 10 iron six-pounders, 2 iron seven-pounders, 1 iron eight-pounder, 5 iron nine-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron eighteen-pounder carronades, 4 iron thirty-pounder guns.

On the Left Bank.

1. N. E. Batty. Left Bank of River—1 brass twelve-pounder, 4 brass twelve-pounder carronades, 1 brass eighteen-pounder gun, 12 brass twenty-four-pounders, 3 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron twelve-pounder carronade.

2. Flank Batty. facing Entrance to River—4 brass twelve-pounders, 3 brass twelve-pounder carronades, 3 brass eighteen-pounder guns, 1 brass twenty-four-pounder, 3 iron four-pounders, 4 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron twelve-pounder carronade.

3. Between Joss House Hill and City Wall—5 iron nine-pounders.

4. Upper Batty. of Joss House Hill—2 brass nine-pounders, 6 iron four-pounders.

5. Second Batty. of Joss House Hill—3 iron four-pounders, 1 iron nine-pounder, 1 iron twenty-four-pounder carronades.

6. Third Batty. of Joss House Hill—7 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron sixty-eight-pounder gun.

7. City Walls, Sea Face—3 brass twelve-pounders, 3 brass twenty-four-pounders, 6 iron four-pounders, 15 iron nine-pounders, 1 iron twenty-four-pounder gun.

8. In Foundry, fit for Service—2 brass twelve-pounders, 3 iron twenty-four-pounder guns, 3 iron twenty-four-pounder carronades.

Total—2 brass nine-pounders, 10 brass twelve-pounders, 7 brass twelve-pounder carronades, 4 brass eighteen-pounder guns, 16 brass twenty-four-pounders, 18 iron four-pounders, 21 iron nine-pounders, 14 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounder carronades, 4 iron twenty-four-pounder guns, 4 iron twenty-four-pounder carronades, 1 iron sixty-eight-pounder gun.

Grand Total—67 brass ordnance, 90 iron ordnance.

N. B. All the defences on the left bank of the river, as well as the entrenched heights on the right bank, were covered with ginjalls, matchlocks, spears, &c.

The ordnance, both brass and iron, are nearly all of a very superior description, and, although having great thickness of metal, yet the arrangements in the foundry and gun carriage manufactory shew great improvements to be in progress, our carriages and guns being taken as models.

J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding  
Rl. Artillery.

Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.  
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores found in Ningpo, when occupied by the Force under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, on the 13th October 1841.*

Mounted on the Walls of the City—1 iron nine-pounder, 15 iron six-pounders, 2 iron three-pounders.

In the Magazines, not mounted—1 iron nine-pounder, 4 iron six-pounders, 2 iron three-pounders.

Total—2 iron nine-pounders, 19 iron six-pounders, 4 iron three-pounders.

Grand Total—25 guns.

Gunpowder Tubs—1017, about 100,000 lbs.

Sulphur Tubs—7.

Saltpetre Tubs and Jars—9.

Bamboo Canister, filled with leaden balls, 1080 number.

Rockets, Bamboo, and Rockets, Arrow—considerable quantities.

Gun Carriages, with wheels—12 number.

Shot—about 50 tons.

Shells, Chinese—9 boxes.

Leaden balls, 405 boxes, and a number of packages, the average weight of the boxes about 150 lbs.

A large collection of gingals, matchlocks, swords, and spears, were found in the different magazines, which, with the gunpowder and gun carriages, have all been destroyed.

J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding  
Royal Artillery.

*Admiralty, February 11, 1842.*

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. of which the following are copies or extracts:

SIR,

*Wellesley, at Chusan*  
October 4, 1841.

I REQUEST you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of my report to the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, detailing the particulars of the re-occupation of the island of Chusan by Her Majesty's com-

bined forces on the 1st instant, on which event I beg to offer my congratulations.

Although the principal operations in accomplishing this object have been necessarily performed by the army, the squadron under my command have borne a large share in them; and the officers and men of every rank have justly merited my entire approbation.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

*The Secretary of the Admiralty.*

MY LORD,

*Wellesley, at Chusan,*  
Oct. 4, 1841.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the island of Chusan was re-occupied by the combined forces of Her Majesty on the 1st instant.

My last communication from Amoy, on the 31st of August, will have informed your Lordship of our hopes of immediately quitting the anchorage; but a continuance of bad weather prevented the expedition from getting to sea before the 5th of September. We were, however, favoured in our progress to the northward with fair but light breezes until the 13th, when the north-east monsoon set in strong against us, with thick weather, causing the unavoidable separation of many of the transports, and it was only by considerable perseverance, and taking advantage of the tides in shore, which we were enabled by the regularity of the soundings to approach with confidence, that we succeeded on the 21st instant in reaching the Chusan group of islands, where I had the satisfaction of collecting several of the missing ships and steam vessels, and gained the anchorage off the little isle of "Just-in-the-way" on the 24th, with the preconcerted intention of making our first attack on Chinghae, and pressing forward by the Taheeriver to take possession of Ningpo.

The weather was now too boisterous to approach the exposed position of Chinghae, we therefore, on the following day, made a very satisfactory reconnaissance of the defences of "Tinghae" and "Chusan harbour," in the Phlegethon and Nemesis steam-vessels, and determined on immediate preparations for re-occupying the island.

The Chinese have been indefatigable in erecting batteries since the British forces were withdrawn in February last; and it is almost inconceivable that so much has been done by them. From the western extremity, outside Guard Island, to the eastern termination of their works, which extend half a mile beyond the commanding position of the Joss-house or Temple-hill (now greatly strengthened), there is a continued line of strong battery on the sea face, principally constructed of mud, comprising two hundred and sixty-seven embrasures or guns, and ninety-five of various calibre, actually mounted on different points, independently of forty-one planted on the ramparts of the city, and numerous gingals in every direction.

The rapidity of the tides in the different channels to Chusan harbour is so great as to render large ships frequently quite unmanageable, even with the assistance of steam-vessels; and the chance of plac-

ing them in any precise position for action so uncertain, that it was at once seen our object would be best effected by landing the troops, seamen, and marines to the westward of the sea defences, and take them in reverse. We found a stone work, with eight embrasures, constructed near Guard Island, to defend the point on which we proposed to disembark the troops, but no guns yet placed in it. About one thousand two hundred yards above it, on a steep hill, was also a strongly fortified encampment, in which a large body of Chinese were posted; Captain Eyres was, therefore, detached with the *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Nemesis*, to anchor close to the battery, to prevent its occupation, or any movement of the Chinese to strengthen their position. This duty was, with the usual zeal of himself, Commander Clarke, and Mr. Hall, most effectually performed; and a considerable breach made by the *Nemesis's* guns in the wall of the fortified encampment.

The *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Jupiter*, with the *Queen* steam-vessel, immediately proceeded to take up a position on the south side of the *Macclesfield* and *Trumball* Islands, to cover and assist a party of the royal artillery, under Captain Knowles, in erecting a battery of one sixty-eight and two twenty-four pounder howitzers against the *Joss-house Hill* and the adjoining works, which kept up a frequent but ineffectual fire, and this service was, with infinite labour, accomplished with a celerity that reflects much credit on all the officers and men employed on it.

The *Wellesley* was moored as close as possible to the intended point of landing; the *Cruizer* and *Columbine* were advanced within two hundred yards of the beach; and by occasional well-directed shot from those vessels, and shells from the *Sesostris*, the Chinese were completely kept in check.

The remainder of the transports having joined in the course of the 30th, and the preparations being completed, the disembarkation was ordered on the morning of the 1st instant, in two columns—the first about one thousand five hundred strong, to take possession of the heights, and then to move on the city; the second (to which the royal marines and a party of seamen were attached), altogether one thousand one hundred, to carry the sea line of battery, by pushing round on their right, and proceeding to make a lodgment in the suburbs to attack the *Joss-house Hill*.

Our resources in boats did not admit of more than one column being landed at a time, including a portion placed in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*; and, finding these small vessels had scarcely power to tow the boats with the troops against the tide, I was compelled to keep the *Sesostris* to facilitate their disembarkation. With this additional assistance, it was nearly half-past ten o'clock before the first column, under their gallant Commander-in-Chief, reached the shore, when they were assailed by a heavy discharge of gingals and mathlocks from the heights; but immediately formed, and, supported by the fire of the ships, the advance quickly ascended the hill, and gallantly carried every thing before them, although a more resolute stand was made by the Chinese than had been previously experienced in any encounter with them.

The howitzers on the island were opened simultaneously with the advance of the troops to the shore, when the *Queen* endeavoured to tow the *Blonde* into a more favourable position against the *Joss-house* and eastern batteries; the strength of the spring tide, however, unfortunately baffled every effort to place her satisfactorily, but the exertions of Captain Bouchier throughout entitles him to my best thanks. The lighter draught of water of the *Modeste* and *Queen* enabled them to get into good situations, and by the excellence of their fire, in conjunction with that from the mortar battery on *Trumball Island*, the *Joss-house* battery was silenced, and the Chinese troops driven from that post and the batteries to the eastward of it.

The marines and part of the seamen were landed as fast as the boats could return for them, but before the second column got on shore the Chinese abandoned the western end of their sea defences, which were entered by part of the troops of the first column, who completely cleared the line of batteries, and took possession of the *Joss-house Hill*.

The steam-vessels moved into the inner as soon as the troops were landed, to assist in the reduction of *Tinghae*, on which the main body was rapidly advanced; the walls were escaladed without opposition, and by two o'clock the British colours were flying in every direction.

Thirty-six new and well cut brass guns were mounted in the batteries, and will be shipped in one of the transports. I believe a considerable store of Government rice has been found in the city.

I fear the troops have suffered a loss of one ensign and one private killed, and about twenty-four men wounded. The casualties in the squadron are confined to one seaman in the *Cruizer* severely wounded (since dead), another slightly wounded, and one man of the *Phlegethon* slightly wounded. The *Blonde* had one of her quarter-deck guns disabled, but no further mischief was done.

The unremitting exertions of every officer and man in Her Majesty's squadron, royal marines, and Indian navy, throughout the operations, merit my warmest commendation. I subjoin a statement of the ships present.

Captain Herbert, of the *Blenheim*, whose zeal is always conspicuous, handsomely volunteered to head the landing party of the seamen and marines; and I gladly acknowledge the valuable assistance I have derived from the local knowledge and skill of Captain Maitland of this ship, who has conducted her with much ability in the intricate and difficult navigation amongst these islands.

Commander Giffard, of the *Cruizer*, has been indefatigable in the duty assigned him of superintending the disembarkation, which he has performed to the entire satisfaction of the General and myself.

The fire from the ships and steam-vessels covering the landing party did much execution; it was indeed directed with such precision that two or three individuals fell by single cannon shot, at a distance of 700 yards; one of them while in the act of waving the Chinese banners.

It is out of my province to observe on the movements of the land forces, but I may be permitted to express my admiration of the gallantry which was

throughout displayed by our companions of the army, and their distinguished chief.

Sir Henry Pottinger has witnessed all the proceedings of the expedition, and considering, the lateness of the season, it is a subject of congratulation to his Excellency, as well as to Sir Hugh Gough and myself, that the re-occupation of this island has been secured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

*The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland,*  
G. C. B., &c.

*A List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Steam-vessels of the Indian Navy, present at the reduction of Chusan, the 1st of October 1841.*

Wellesley, 72 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker  
K.C. B. Captain Thomas Maitland.  
Blenheim, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.  
Blonde, 42 guns, Captain Thomas Bouchier.  
Modeste, 18 guns, Captain Harry Eyres.  
Cruiser, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.  
Columbine, 16 guns, Commander T. J. Clarke.  
Bentinck, 10 guns, Lieut. Richard Collinson.  
Jupiter (troop ship), Master Commanding Robert Fulton.  
Rattlesnake (troop ship), Master Commanding James Sprent.

*Steam Vessels.*

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting Commander Ormsby.  
Phlegethon, 2 guns, Lieut. McCleverty, R.N.  
Nemesis, 2 guns, Mr. W. H. Hall, Master R.N.  
Queen, 6 guns, Mr. Wm. Warden, Acting Master, R.N.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

*Modeste, at Ningho,*  
October 30, 1841.

SIR,

I HAVE sincere satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of two despatches, which I have addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, announcing the capture of the strongly fortified city of Chinhae, and the occupation of Ningho, by the combined forces of Her Majesty, on the 10th and 13th instant, on which events I beg to offer my congratulations to their Lordships, and recommend to their notice the admirable conduct of all the officers and men under my command, on the occasions referred to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

*Modeste, at Ningpo,*  
11th Oct. 1841.

MY LORD,

MY despatch of the 4th instant, in which I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the re-occupation of Chusan by Her Majesty's forces, would apprise you of the anxiety of Sir Hugh Gough and myself to commence operations against

Chinhae, as soon as a change of weather should enable the ships of the expedition, with common prudence, to approach that exposed position.

On the 7th the wind veered to the desired point, and every preliminary arrangement having been made, not a moment was lost in embarking the troops intended for the expedition. The following day most of the transports were moved to the anchorage off "Just-in-the-way," four leagues in advance; and the general and myself, accompanied by Sir Henry Pottinger, proceeded at the same time, in the Phlegethon and Nemesis, to reconnoitre the points of our intended attack, where we were fully informed and found that every preparation for resistance had been made.

The city of Chinghae, which is inclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet in thickness, and twenty-two feet high, with an embrasured parapet of four feet high, and nearly two miles in circumference, is situated at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, which forms the entrance of the Tahea river on its left or north bank. On the summit is the citadel, which, from its strong position, is considered the key to Chinghae, and the large and opulent city of Ningpo, about fifteen miles up the river: and it is so important as a military post, that I trust I may be excused for attempting to describe it.

It stands about 250 feet above the sea, and is encircled also by a strong wall with very substantial iron plated gates at the east and west ends. The north and south sides of the height are exceedingly steep; the former accessible only from the sea by a narrow winding path from the rocks at its base; the south side and eastern end being nearly precipitous. At the east end of the citadel, outside its wall, twenty-one guns were mounted in three batteries of masonry and sand bags to defend the entrance of the river.

The only communication between the citadel and city is on the west side, by a steep but regular causeway, to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city, the whole of which are covered with iron plates and strongly secured. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall is filled up towards the sea with a battery of five guns, having a row of strong piles driven in a little beach in front of it, to prevent a descent in that quarter; and on the river side of the isthmus are two batteries adjoining the suburbs, and mounting twenty-two and nineteen guns, for flanking the entrance. Twenty-eight guns of different sizes and numberless gingals were also planted on the city walls, principally towards the sea.

The main body of the Chinese forces were posted on the right bank of the river, in fortified encampments, on very commanding and steep hills, field-works and entrenchments being thrown up in every advantageous position, with twenty-three guns and innumerable gingals mounted in them to impede the advance of the troops. The principal landing-place on this side is within a considerable creek, close to the south entrance of the river, and across this creek we found a row of piles driven. Four batteries, mounting thirty-one guns, were also newly constructed on this side of the river, to flank the en-

trance; and about half a mile above its mouth a similar obstruction of larger piles was carried completely across, space only being left for one junk to pass at a time. In short, the Chinese had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to make their defences secure, and a great amount of treasure and labour must have been expended in the execution of these works, fully evincing the importance which they attached to this position.

The plan of attack agreed upon by the General and myself was to land the troops in two columns on the right bank of the river, inside the small islands called the Triangles. The main body under his immediate command (about one thousand four hundred strong) to disembark a short distance beyond the creek above referred to. The other (about five hundred strong) immediately at its entrance, where it appeared to us practicable to put them securely on shore outside the piles, under the cover of one of the brigs, good anchorage being found within a few yards of the spot.

On the evening of the 9th the whole of the squadron, as per subjoined list, and the transports, were anchored off Chinghae, in convenient situations for the intended operations; and at an early hour on the following morning, the troops proceeded in the Queen, Nemesis, and Phlegethon steamers, and the boats of the transports, to the points of debarkation, where the Cruiser, Columbine, and Bentinck, most judiciously took up their positions, under the direction of Commander Giffard. A few shot from them cleared the shore of about three hundred of the Chinese, who had assembled to oppose the landing; and by half-past nine o'clock, under his excellent arrangements, every man was safe on shore.

The Wellesley, Blenheim, Blonde, and Modeste were appointed to cannonade the citadel and eastern part of the city walls; and the Sesostriis, Queen, and Phlegethon, after landing the troops, and towing up the ships to their stations, to shell the citadel in flank, and enfilade any of the batteries in harbour which their guns could bear upon. The Nemesis to join in the attack on the north side, in readiness to cover the landing of the seamen and mariners as soon as it became practicable. The citadel hill cannot be approached for an attack by large ships, except on the north side, and the water in that direction is so shallow, that it is only in the calmest weather that they can be carried with safety sufficiently near to fire with effect. The day was fortunately everything we could desire, and the Wellesley, as soon as the tide served, was towed by the Sesostriis into an excellent position, where the anchor was dropped, about a quarter before nine o'clock, in four fathoms, about 1,300 yards from the citadel and town walls. As the water ebbed, she settled imperceptibly into a bottom of soft mud, and was as steady as a land battery. Commander Ormsby (with very commendable activity) immediately afterwards brought in the Blenheim; the Blonde and Modeste, favoured by a light breeze, took their stations under sail, and every ship was placed to my entire satisfaction, as close as possible; the Blenheim and Modeste touching the bottom at low water. The precision of the fire both from shots and shells from all exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and the destruction of the works from the commencement of the attack was never doubtful.

As the troops on the right bank of the river moved forward, Commander Giffard advanced the sloops towards the entrance of the harbour, and the steamers all took up very good positions, and performed excellent service with their guns. They were for a considerable time under a heavy fire from the river batteries, but fortunately sustained no damage.

About 11 o'clock we had the gratification of seeing the British colours planted by the troops in one of the batteries on the opposite shore; and within a few minutes, the others on that side were all carried, and the Chinese observed flying in every direction before our gallant soldiers on the heights.

At a quarter past 11, the wall of the citadel was breached by the fire from the ships, and the defences being reduced to a ruinous state, the Chinese abandoned their guns, which they had hitherto worked with considerable firmness, and a large portion of the garrison retreated precipitately towards the city. Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Captain Herbert, of the Blenheim). Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault, with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate; and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed between them, when another explosion occurred, happily without mischief, but whether by accident or design is uncertain.

Captain Herbert having secured this post, quickly reformed his men, and advanced towards the city; the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the right bank. A few volleys of musquetry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the battalion of seamen and marines pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (26 feet high) was escaladed in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinghae, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gates.

While in the act of scaling the city wall a third and formidable explosion took place at one of the river batteries within a short distance, by which I regret one man of the Blenheim was killed; there is strong suspicion that it was caused by a mine, intentionally sprung; and considering the number of our men who were assembled at the time it is most providential that the consequences were not more disastrous.

The seamen immediately returned on board for the security of the ships, which, with the rising tide were moved into secure berths; Captain Herbert remained with the marines in charge of the town until the evening, when Sir Hugh Gough arrived, and a considerable portion of the troops were conveyed across the river in the Phlegethon, to garrisoned it.

I have sincere pleasure in again bringing before your Lordship's notice the gallantry and excellent conduct of every officer and man of her Majesty's ship's and the Indian navy under my command.

To Captain Herbert my best acknowledgments are due for his zeal for the public service and animating example on all occasions; and he speaks in strong terms of commendation of the gallant support he received from Captain Bouchier of the Blonde, Major Ellis, of the royal marines, and the officers and men of every description attached to the force placed under his command; of which, and of those employed in the boats, I transmit a list, and cordially join in every praise that can be bestowed on them. I must also state that although Captains Maitland and Eyres were not directly attached to the battalion of seamen and marines which disembarked, they landed at the same time, and accompanied them in their operations.

To Captain Maitland, of my flag ship, I feel much indebted for the able and zealous assistance which he at all times affords me; and my obligations are equally due to Captain Eyres, for the invaluable services of the Modeste.

The activity and ardour of Commanders Giffard, Clarke, Fletcher, and Watson, and of Lieutenant Collinson, in command of the Bentinck, has been eminently displayed on this and every other opportunity; and I have no less pleasure in bearing testimony to your Lordship, that the same spirit of enterprise and zeal has been conspicuously evinced by Commander Ormsby, Lieutenant M'Cleverty, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Warden, and indeed of every officer and man in the steam-vessels attached to the expedition.

I may be permitted also to notice that my flag-lieutenant, Charles Tennant, has attended me in every operation since I took command of the squadron, and his zeal and attention is deserving of my highest approbation.

By official Chinese documents found in Chinghae, we have good reason to believe that the regular Tartar troops quartered on the 10th in the city and batteries on the left bank of the river amounted to upwards of three thousand, of which about seven hundred composed the garrison of the citadel or Joss-house Hill. Their loss on these points is calculated at one hundred and fifty men.

The troops opposed to Sir Hugh Gough were estimated at ten thousand, and they have sustained a heavy loss, but no amount of force as yet met within this country can withstand the gallant band under his command, into which his active and energetic example infuses unbounded confidence.

The total number of guns which have fallen into our hands amounts to ninety iron and sixty-seven brass—the latter will be embarked without delay in in one of the transports, with a large quantity of metal, which has been found in a cannon foundry at Chinghae.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,  
W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

*The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland,*  
G.C.B., &c.

*A List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Steam-vessels of the Indian Navy, present at the reduction of Chinghae, the 10th of August 1841.*

Wellesley, 72 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. Captain Thomas Maitland.  
Blenheim, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.  
Blonde, 42 guns, Captain Thomas Bouchier.  
Modeste, 18 guns, Captain Harry Eyres.  
Cruiser, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.  
Columbine, 16 guns, Commander T. J. Clarke.  
Bentinck, 10 guns, Lieutenant Richard Collinson.  
Jupiter (troop ship), Master Commanding Robert Fulton.  
Rattlesnake (troop ship), Master Commanding James Sprent.

*Steam Vessels.*

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting Commander Ormsby.  
Phlegethon, 2 guns, Lieut. M'Cleverty, R.N.  
Nemesis, 2 guns, Mr. W. H. Hall, Master, R.N.  
Queen, 6 guns, Mr. Wm. Warden, Acting Master, R.N.

*Return of Officers who landed with the right column under the command of Captain Herbert, at Chinghae. 10th October 1841.*

*Captain Bouchier, Commanding the Battalion of Seamen.*

Landed with 1st 2d and 3d Companys Seamen Battalion.

Wellesley—Lieutenants Symons, Maitland, and Carmichael; Messrs. King, Halsted, and Crouch, Mates; Messrs. Birtwhistle, Butler, and Jackson, Midshipmen; Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

Landed with 4th 5th and 6th Companies. Seamen Battalion.

Blenheim—Lieutenants Hawkins, and Matthews; Messrs. St. Leger and Norman, Mates; Mr. Dowell, Midshipman; Mr. Adair, Volunteer, 1st class; Mr. Scott, Volunteer, A. D. C.; Mr. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon.

Landed with 7th Company. Seamen Battalion.

Blonde—Lieutenant Sir F. Nicholson; Messrs. Walker, and Rolland, Mates; Mr. Lambert, Midshipman; Messrs. Lyon and Coke, Midshipmen, A. D. C.

Landed with Subdivision of 8th Company.

Modeste—Lieutenant Birch; Mr. Pearse, Mate.

*Major Ellis, commanding Battalion of Royal Marines.*

Captain Whitcomb, Lieutenants White, Usher, Whiting, Hewett, Farmer, Polkinghorne, Mr. Tweedale, Assist.-Surgeon of the Blenheim—Mr. Stanley, Assist.-Surgeon of the Blonde.—Landed 276 Royal Marines.

*Artillery*

Lieutenant Honourable F. Spencer, 23d Royal Artillery, and two 5½ inch mortars, and 9 and 12 pr. rockets.

Lieutenant Molesworth, 12th Madras Royal Artillery.

Captain Cotton and Lieutenant Johnston, with 30 Madras sappers.

*Officers in charge of Boats.*

Wellesley—Lieutenant Lord William Compton, and Lord A. Beauclerk, Mate, in the Launch; Mr. Crofton, Mate, in the Pinnace; Mr. Kennedy, Mate in the Barge; Mr. Niblett, 2d Master in the Cutter.

Blenheim—Mr. Kevern, Mate, in the Launch; Mr. Deuny, Mate, in the Barge; Mr. Konnielas (Greek) in the Pinnace; Mr. Pascoe, 2d Master, in the Gun-boat; Mr. Swinburn, Midshipman, in the 1st Cutter; Mr. Gell, Midshipman, in the 2d Cutter; Mr. Bencraft, Volunteer, 1st class, in the Jolly Boat.

Blonde—Lieutenant Daly in the Launch; Mr. Hamilton, Midshipman, in the Pinnace; Mr. Anderson, Mate, in the Gun-boat.

Modeste—Mr. H. Crofton, Mate, in the Pinnace.

(Signed) THOMAS HERBERT, Captain.

*Modeste, off Ningpo, 14th October, 1841.*

MY LORD,

IT is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honour of addressing your Lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colours are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to complete the reduction of Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to place the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe anchorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the north-east on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security; the Blonde, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports having found sufficient water, and excellent shelter, within the Tahea river, a few of the piles being taken up for their admission. I removed on the 11th to the Modeste, and that no time might be lost in prosecuting our further operations I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the Wellesley and Blenheim were anchored off "Just-in-the-way," to return by one of the steam-vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in readiness to advance on Ningpo, and on the 12th I proceeded in the Nemesis to ascertain the practicability of taking the large steamers and vessels up the river. We found it wide, free from

shoals, and carried no less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir Hugh Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property which is left unprotected.

Sir Henry Pottinger and the General accompanied me in the Modeste, and the expedition proceeded up the river some after 9 A. M., but owing to some unavoidable delays did not reach Ningpo until 2 P. M., when the Nemesis and Phlegethon, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at its east gate with the suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels, the battalion of seamen and marines, under Captain Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded, but an entrance was soon forced, when Her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The Mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat at Chinghae, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam-vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the General is actively exerting himself in securing all the Government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order and prevent the pillage of this populous and opulent place, where, I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river, the trade with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive, but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our future proceedings.

A few war junks and trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands.

I beg to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the result of our operations, and I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

*The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B. &c.*

Printed and Published at the Office, in Cannon-row, Parliament-street, by FRANCIS WATTS, of No. 40, Vincent-square, Westminster.

Saturday, February 12, 1842.

Price One Shilling and Eight Pence.

