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COPIES of Dispatches, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Governor General of India in Council :

(Copy.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department.

Head Quarters, Woosung,
MY LORD, *June 18, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to apprise your Lordship, that the fleet, from various naval causes, which I am persuaded were unavoidable, only reached the anchorage of Woosung, within the bar of the Yang-tse Kang, on the evening of the 13th instant.

The following morning I proceeded with his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief to reconnoitre the long line of defences on both sides of the Woosung river, those on the left bank extending from five to six miles of the Yang-tse Keang, while the defences on the right bank consisted of a tower, with flanking batteries on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river, which here runs from two to three miles parallel to the course of the Yang-tse Keang. The main object, therefore, was the occupation of the left bank with its defences, at the southern extremity of which the village of Woosung is situated, while the walls of Paonshaw appear a short distance in rear of the

embankments, on which the embrasures are constructed, about two miles from its termination to the north west.

We had failed to obtain satisfactory information as to the points of debarkation ; one of the principal objects, therefore, of this reconnoissance, was to establish the practicability of landing, so as to turn the defences ; one point alone seemed adapted for this purpose, about half way between Paonshaw and Woosung, unless we were to effect a landing some miles up the Yang-tse Keang, in which case it would be necessary to take Paonshaw before we could co-operate with the navy. It was, therefore, determined that this supposed landing place should be examined during the night, and that if not found practicable, the ships of war should silence the batteries that covered the regular landing place near the village of Woosung, when the troops should land from the steamers, which, after towing in the ships of war, were to return for them to the transports.

During the night Commanders Kellett and Collinson sounded along the shore, and reported that the water shoaled to three feet, about 200 yards from the banks, and that boats could not approach to land troops anywhere near the spot proposed. It was then decided to resort to the alternative already mentioned.

The 15th was employed in examining and sounding the entrance into the Woosung river, and six o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the ships of war were towed in shore by the steamers, under a heavy and, for the Chinese, well-directed fire, not returning a shot until each ship had taken her appointed station, when they opened a fire that must

have appalled the enemy (though he was not entirely silenced for a considerable time). The details of this very animating scene will no doubt be fully reported by his Excellency Sir William Parker, together with the deviation from our pre-concerted plan of operation, occasioned by the steamers having all grounded, except the small steamer Medusa. The troops were thus prevented from participating with their gallant comrades of the navy in occupying the river line of batteries, which were by half-past seven o'clock in possession of the naval force.

The troops were not landed until twelve o'clock, when having understood that a portion of the enemy, said to be about 1500 men, had retreated on Paonshaw, I immediately moved on that town in two columns, having directed Major-General Schoedde to move his brigade in rear of the place, so as to intercept the governor of the province, who was reported to be in that town. Upon reaching it by the sea-line, I found it was in possession of Major-General Schoedde's brigade, who had entered it without opposition from the rear, the Chinese troops and the greater part of the population having fled when they found their retreat likely to be cut off, leaving every thing behind them, with about fifty guns, seventeen of which were brass.

The enemy's force consisted of 4000 to 5000 men, under Admiral Chin, who fell in the batteries, in which from forty to fifty dead bodies were found. A portion of this force is stated to have fallen back upon a city within ten miles of Paonshaw, and disbanded themselves; the remainder with the Governor had fled to Soochoo. We have taken altogether, at Woosung and Paonshaw, about 250 guns, with quantities of powder, shot, gingsals, and other munitions of war, all of which have been destroyed, with the exception of the brass guns.

Woosung is a wretched village, and Paonshaw, although surrounded by a wall and rampart in good repair, is a poor place, and the country around it by no means so populous or so fertile as we have hitherto found in China. The Yang-tse-Keang is a magnificent river.

Having arranged with the Admiral to proceed to Shanghai, a large commercial town, about sixteen miles up the Woosung river, Sir William Parker pushed on the light ships of war on the 17th instant. Captain Watson, who was in command, finding the batteries six miles up the river deserted, occupied them, destroying the iron and embarking the brass guns. I propose that one column shall move along the left bank of the Woosung, while I proceed myself in the steamers, with the remainder of the force.

The 2d Madras Native Infantry, and detachments of artillery and sappers and miners, from that presidency, joined the fleet on the 17th; they will accompany the force to Shanghai.

I am most thankful to be able to inform your Lordship that sixteen of our kidnapped men, seven of whom are Europeans, have been restored to us by Elepoo, of whose letter*, in reply to the one addressed to him by the Admiral and myself, I beg

to enclose a translation. This act of reciprocal good feeling portends well.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
Head Quarters, Woosung,
June 18, 1842.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General.

(Copy.)

From his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough, K. G. C. B., Commanding Expeditionary Forces, to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department, Dated, the 24th June 1842.

MY LORD,

MY letter of the 18th June will have informed your Lordship of the entrance of the combined forces into the Yang-tse-keang, and of the capture of Woosung and Paonshaw, together with the dismantling of the forts which command the entrance of the Woosung river leading to Shanghai, and opening a very extended water communication into the interior of this province (Kanguan).

2. On the 19th the troops were embarked on board the steamers, with the exception of one column, consisting of the details named in the margin*, which I was anxious should move, if found practicable, by a road that I understand to exist between Woosung and Shanghai, so as to reach at the same time with the steamers this latter city, where I was informed that from 4 to 5000 troops were stationed for its defence. By this movement I was in hopes to have intercepted their retreat, at all events to prevent the abduction of the valuable property as well as the public treasure. This column I placed under Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, in whose sound judgment and practical resources I had every confidence.

3. At eight o'clock the steamers got under weigh, and by two o'clock reached two small batteries within half a mile of Shanghai; these opened upon the steamers and the smaller ships of war which they had in tow, and after a few shots were evacuated, some of the retiring enemy falling in with a flanking party of the land column were fired on, but from the country being one sheet of paddy cultivation or swamp, they could not be captured. The steamers pushed on with the troops and landed them close to the city, but we found Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie in possession of the place. This Officer hearing the firing, and conceiving it was from the city on the shipping and troops, rapidly pushed forward with his advance, and found himself unexpectedly close to the city walls. No enemy shewing himself at this point he advanced to the North-gate, which he entered unopposed, having got some men over the walls to open it. It appears that the Chinese authorities and troops evacuated the city the preceding evening except a

* Detachment Madras H. A., Do. Royal Artillery, Do. Madras Do., 18th Royal Irish, 49th Regiment, Detachment Sappers and Miners, 4 Light Field Guns; about 1000 men.

few men who remained to fire off their guns in the batteries before mentioned. Shanghai appears a rich commercial city with good walls in perfect repair, on which but few guns were mounted, and these all at the gate-ways. The walls are three miles and a quarter in circumference; the population I understand to be from 60 to 70,000 souls. A very considerable trade is carried on at Shanghai—its position as a commercial city nothing can exceed, being situated within sixteen miles up the Woosung river, up which, for several miles above the city, ships of large burthen can be brought with great facility.

4. It afforded me great satisfaction to perceive the unusual degree of confidence manifested by the people; it is true a great proportion of the wealthiest inhabitants had left it, but the middling classes and the great body of the shopkeepers remained and freely brought in poultry and vegetables so that I was enabled to give the troops a good portion of these necessary comforts, after living for some time on salt provisions. I have done every thing in my power to prove that the confidence was not misplaced, and I am most happy to say the troops, by their orderly and forbearing conduct in the midst of that pernicious liquor sham-shee with large stores of which we were surrounded, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and I re-embarked the whole force with its numerous followers, yesterday morning without a single instance of inebriety.

5. The only injury done at Shanghai was by the Chinese robbers, who had commenced their work of depredation before we entered it. I issued a very strong edict, which before we left, produced in a great measure, the desired effect, and I was enabled to induce many of the most respectable Chinese to take charge of large establishments (principally pawnbrokers,) the proprietors of which had fled, with a promise they would protect them from the rabble. We have of course destroyed all the iron and embarked the brass guns amounting altogether including those taken at Woosung and Paonshaw to 406, about 100 of which are brass. The powder and military stores of every description have been also destroyed.

By an extensive though necessarily rapid survey of the river Sir William Parker has nearly ascertained the practicability of moving on Lahoo by this route, but as I consider it an object of the most vital importance to reach the point of intersection of the Imperial Canal with the Yeang-tse-Keang as early as possible, and to take the strong fortress and important city of Chin-Kean-foo commanding that point we have deemed it right to forego all other operations for this most important one, after which I shall be anxious at once to move on Nankin. These commanding positions in our possession as I before stated to your Lordship, both Soohoo, and Hangcheo must fall.

6. On my return here yesterday, I found the Belleville, and I understood that the Appollo, with the greater part of the transport is at Chusan. Instructions will be sent for them immediately to follow us up the Yeang-tse-Kang. With these ample means at my disposal not only to take but to occupy whatever may be deemed most advisable,

I hope to prove to the Chinese Government the extent of the power and resource of Great Britain, and the folly of persisting in rejection of the terms offered.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P.S.—I omitted in the foregoing despatch to report to your Lordship that the same Chinese Mandarin who came to me at Chopo, brought me on the 20th instant, at Shanghai, a letter from Eleepoo, of which, together with Sir William Parker's and my joint answer; I beg to enclose a translation.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Colonel
Madras, Commanding Expeditionary
Land Force

(Copy.)

Eleepoo, late Governor General of Keangnan and Keangse provinces, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant General of Chapoo, sends the following communication:—

I find on examination that the English prisoners have been restored, and a letter having been sent with them, whilst however, making peace, by putting a stop to war, and entering upon arrangements respecting the trade, I all at once received a letter from Keangnan stating, that a large fleet of your honourable country had sailed to the entrance of Woosung River; without my knowing what was the object.

When I, the Minister and Governor two years ago, carried on at Changhai, a correspondence with all the Commanders-in-Chief, I was then fully aware that your honourable nation was highly prising justice and good faith.

Now, however, when the two countries are on the eve of concluding peace, then sails the whole fleet suddenly to the entrance of Shanghai River, firing guns and stirring up a quarrel, which is on one side carrying on a correspondence about peace, and on the other hand to give rise to rancour and to promote hostilities, what has thus become of good faith, and where is the justice? This I, the Minister and Governor, am not able to comprehend fully.

Our two Empires have now for three years been at war, the soldiers and people who have been killed are innumerable, and the misery entailed is unspeakable and grievous to recount. It is therefore requisite in accordance with celestial rule, to feel regret at those evils and to put down the war, but if one proves disobedient to the dictates of Heaven, it is to be feared that Heaven will visit us with punishment, and who will be able to endure this?

Your honourable country has hitherto laid strong upon commerce, and considered war as nefarious, with the hope of putting a stop to the misery of war, and enjoying the advantages of an open market. Now if this takes place, the people of your honourable country may all return home and

enjoy their property, and the men of our own nation could also every one of them go back to their families, and gain a livelihood, enjoying the blessings of peace. Is this not far better than to fight for successive years, and filling the land with the bodies of the slain?

I have sent this letter by an officer, who will wait for an answer, this is my communication to the Commander-in-Chief.

TAOU KWANG, 22d Year, 5th
Month, June 1842.

(True Copy of Mr. Gutzloff's Translation.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut.-Colonel Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE High Officers commanding the combined British forces, take the earliest opportunity of thanking Elepoo, late Governor-General of Keangnan, and Keangse, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant-General of Chapoo, for the release of the British subjects, who were in the hands of the Chinese at Hang-Chow, and to assure him that they gladly recognise in this act that good feeling which should always subsist between civilized nations, and which his Excellency will find reciprocated by the liberation of the Chinese prisoners, which have since fallen into hands.

They learn with much gratification, his Excellency's appointment of Lieutenant-General of Chapoo, as it is always satisfactory to them to have to act with one whose conduct has impressed them with the highest respect.

The High Officers have now to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's letter of Taonk-way, 22nd year, 5th month, by his Officer; and they can but refer him to their last communication, wherein they expressed their inability to cease hostilities, until the Chinese Government were disposed to negotiate on the terms offered by the British Government, through the medium of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who was then daily expected at Chusan, and is now probably on his way from that Island to Woosung.

The High British Officers beg to repeat that, with an undiminished desire to lessen the calamities of war, it is their duty to proceed with hostilities, until they are assured that a functionary, duly authorized by his Imperial Majesty, or the Chinese Government, is prepared to negotiate a peace, which may be honourable to both nations, and to meet those just demands, which have been repeatedly submitted to his Imperial Majesty.

Your Excellency must be aware that, with every respect for your exalted position, and acknowledged probability, the High British Officers have not to this hour been apprized, that your Excellency has been authorized to treat on the conditions promulgated by the British Government; and they beg to repeat that, until such assurance is given, they have no power to stop for one moment the operations of the combined forces, which have lately been greatly augmented; and further reinforcements, to a large extent, are hourly expected to arrive here. And,

much as they may lament the necessity of prolonging the calamities of war, they have no alternative, until this desired communication is officially made, when your Excellency will find that the British Commanders-in-Chief are no less disposed than your Excellency to resume the blessings of amity and commerce.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
W. PAKKER, Vice-Admiral,
Naval Commander-in-Chief.

(True Copy.)
J. HEATLY, Lieutenant-Genl.
P. A. A.

Elepoo, late Assistant-Minister of the Cabinet, and Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, sends the following reply to your communication. On the 4th moon, 18th day, 27th May, he received your letter, and made himself fully acquainted with the contents thereof:—

SINCE I, the late Minister and Governor-General and you, Honourable General and Admiral, treat one another with sincerity, and there exists the utmost good faith on both sides; it will not be difficult to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. It is necessary to wait until the main points of the question have been fully satisfied, and I shall then, in conjunction with the terror-spreading General and the Lieutenant-Governor Lew, distinctly report the same to the great Emperor, that he may confirm the arrangements to show their faithful observance.

All our men that were taken prisoners at Chapoo have already arrived; and on inquiry I found that your Honourable General and Admiral, gave the hungry rice to eat, and allowed to the wounded medical attendance, and we feel obliged for your kindness and courtesy.

We also dispatched under an officer the men of your honourable country that were previously taken with a letter to Chapoo, but your vessels had all already sailed, and it was impossible to reach them. We therefore took back both the men as well as the letter. We have now again drawn up this document, and send the thirteen men that could not come up with three more from Shwonhing, that you may receive and examine them, and send us an answer, to enable us to negotiate and make arrangements, in order to protect the lives of the people of both countries to enjoy conjointly peace, and to obtain the assistance of Heaven.

This, I think, is also the delight of your Honourable General and Admiral, that it may take place. Such is the most important object of this communication.

The above is addressed
To General Gough, Admiral Parker, Twonkwang,
22d year, 4th moon, 29th day.

June 7th, 1842.
(Without date.)

True Copy, from Mr. Gutzloff's Translation.
J. HEATLY, Lieutenant,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance captured in the Batteries at Woosung, on the 16th June 1842, by the united Forces under the Command of their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.

Woosung, June 18, 1842.

Main Battery along the Sea Force—2 brass twelve pounders, 11 brass ten pounders, 4 brass nine pounders, 1 brass seven pounder, 1 iron twenty-four pounder, 2 iron fifteen pounders, 23 iron twelve pounders, 16 iron ten pounders, 4 iron nine pounders, 4 iron seven pounders, 11 iron five pounders, 13 iron four pounders, 41 iron three pounders, 15 iron two pounders, 22 small calibres.—Total 170.

Battery West of Paoshan—8 brass nine pounder carronades, 1 iron twelve pounder, 7 iron two pounders.—Total 16.

Point Battery, left of the Creek—2 brass twenty-four pounders, 1 brass twenty-two pounder, 3 brass eighteen pounders, 4 brass seven pounders.—Total 10.

Four Batteries West of Paoshan—5 brass ten pounders, 1 brass nine pounder carronade, 4 iron nine pounders, 3 iron seven pounders, 18 iron four pounders.—Total 31.

Total—2 brass twenty-four pounders, 1 brass twenty-two pounder, 3 brass eighteen pounders, 2 brass twelve pounders, 16 brass ten pounders, 4 brass nine pounders, 9 brass nine pounder carronades, 5 brass seven pounders, 1 iron twenty-four pounder, 2 iron fifteen pounders, 24 iron twelve pounders, 16 iron ten pounders, 8 iron nine pounders, 7 iron seven pounders, 11 iron five pounders, 31 iron four pounders, 41 iron three pounders, 22 iron two pounders, 22 small calibres.

Grand Total—227.

N. B. The above does not include the ordnance captured on the right bank, of which no account has been received.

Quantities of jingals, matchlocks, gunpowder, and military stores have been received.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Artillery.

(True copy.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Return of Ordnance captured at the Taking of Shanghai, on the 19th June 1842, by the combined Forces under the Command of their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. and Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B.

Shanghai, June 21, 1842.

Within the Town—12 brass twelve pounder carronades, 3 brass four and half pounder long guns, 2 brass English twelve pounder carronades, 30 iron five pounder long guns, 19 iron two pounder long swivel guns, 2 iron two pounder short swivel guns.—Total 68.

River Battery—17 brass six pounder long guns, 39 iron five pounder long guns.—Total 56.

Shanghai Creek Battery—17 brass four and half pounder long guns, 30 iron five pounder long guns.—Total 47.

Total—12 brass twelve pounder carronades, 17 brass six pounder long guns, 20 brass four and half pounder long guns, 2 brass English twelve pounder carronades, 99 iron five pounder long guns, 19 iron two pounder long swivel guns, 2 iron two pounder short swivel guns.

Grand Total—171.

The brass guns have been embarked, the iron guns, jingals, and other arms destroyed.

N. B. Three hundred and thirty tubs and jars of gunpowder, containing upwards of 18,000 lbs., have also been taken and destroyed, besides a large quantity of jingals, matchlocks, &c.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Arty. East. Expedition.

(True copy.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Head-Quarters, Chin-keang-foo,
MY LORD, *July 25, 1842.*

IT affords me great gratification to announce to your Lordship, that our progress up the Yang-sze-keang has, under Divine Providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

2. His Excellency Sir William Parker, who I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chinkeang-foo until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this, as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall therefore very slightly touch on them.

3. We sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards seventy sail of men of war and transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suysan, the first point where opposition, if it can be so termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately the wind came more ahead the next morning, which, together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied Sir William Parker in the steam-frigate Vixen, and we made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnoissance of both Kin-shan and Chin-keang-foo. The steamer passed close to the shore within musket range of

the Imperial Canal, which passes through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our accounts, led me to believe that little, if any resistance, would be made. Not a soldier appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening.

4. On the 17th some of the fast sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. On the 19th the Cornwallis effected the passage, and a favourable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chinkeang-foo on the 20th.

5. This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river; the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which and within 1000 yards is the island of Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees.

The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

6. About a mile and a half lower down the stream, there is a bluff height connected by a narrow ridge, with a smaller hill, both capped with joss houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city wall. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intention, when I reconnoitred this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigades near a range of low hills, about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city; but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more readily, as I perceived from the top of the pagoda on Kin-shan, three encampments at some distance, on the slope of the hills south west of the city. It, therefore, appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these troops; and as I ascertained that there was a good landing place below the hill, nearly opposite to the Kin-shan, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of artillery.

7. The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight on the 21st. Major General Schoedde's brigade (the 2d), consisting of the troops named in the margin,* was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of

the city; and the Major General was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the north and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

8. The first brigade, under Major General Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kin-shan, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed,* and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie of the Madras Artillery, and of Major General Bartley's brigade (the 3d).† The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments, while with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed to operate against the west gate, and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves.

9. The brigades of Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, but considerable delay took place in effecting the disembarkation from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships, some of which were aground, and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and Major-General Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied Major-General Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and from the steep hill already mentioned, had a full view of the city and encampments. On the walls of the former, but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from twelve to fifteen hundred men showed themselves; I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th regiment with some companies of the Bengal volunteers, and the flank companies of the 41st Madras native infantry to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent three guns under Major Anstruther with this brigade, and a detachment of sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal volunteers under Major Kent, having landed sometime afterwards, I sent Major Gough, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen, until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until they almost came into actual contact. Lord Saltoun executed his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy before him over the hills and destroying the encampments.

* Royal Artillery, Captain Greenwood; 55th regiment, Major Warren; 6th Madras native infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Drever; Rifles, 36th Madras native infantry, Captain Simpson; 2d Madras native infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Luard; detachment Sappers, Lieutenant Johnston.

* 26th Cameronians, Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt; Bengal Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd; Flank Companies, 41st Madras native infantry, Major Campbell; 98th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

† 18th Royal Irish, Major Cowper; 14th Madras native infantry, Major Young; 49th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens.

10. The 26th having landed proceeded to cover the guns, which Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill to the west of, and commanding the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion in reverse; I could perceive that no strong body was in reserve at this point, although the embrasures and loop-holes were all manned evidently by Tartar troops prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault so soon as Major-General Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars, and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth evidently thrown up on the original excavation giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

11. As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, the 26th being for the time attached to this brigade, everything was prepared for the assault; I directed, however, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names: Captain Loch, Royal Navy, who being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Cornwallis; and Lieutenant Heatly, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability and the incorrectness of my information.

12. I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3d dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my Extra Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Captain Balfour, Brigade Major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieutenant Molesworth, of the Madras artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

13. Under this cover, Captain Pears, the commanding Engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an out-work of considerable extent. In this out-work, we met Captain Richards, of the Cornwallis, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed; finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major-General Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

14. This Officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated

the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which Major-General Schoedde fulfilled my orders; nor can I better convey to your Lordship the operations of his brigade, than by forwarding his report.

15. By these combined movements, a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3rd brigade, I directed Major-General Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards evening when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under Major-General Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th regiment, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1000 Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right; they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the Marines of the Cornwallis along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

16. The sun now became so overpowering that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained therefore in occupation of the gates until 6 o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar General's house was burnt; that of the Lieutenant-General (Hai) it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure, about 60,000 dollars worth of Syce silver was found in public

offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

17. It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been therefore appalling, and it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop (uniformly the first object of pillage) in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest seasons of the year. Cholera has made its appearance; Ensign Weir, of the 49th regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

18. I propose to leave Major-General Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kinshan; Sir William Parker, leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force, we shall advance on Nankin.

19. The Mandarin, who has so frequently visited us, has again brought a joint-despatch from Keying, maternal uncle to the Emperor, and Elepoo, which, together with his answer, will no doubt be submitted by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well Native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheering. Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie report most favourably of the assistance they derived from the several commanding officers under them, and from their respective Brigade Staff.

To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the General and my Personal Staff, I am much indebted, and it affords me great satisfaction to add that Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, the Deputy Adjutant-General, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chappoo to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected, from

the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I enclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town and the operations before it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

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

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

P. S. 29th July.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing despatch was written, Lieutenant Colonel Stephens, commanding the 49th regiment, has died in consequence I fear of the great fatigue, and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st instant.

(Copy.)

Chin Keang Foo,
July 21, 1842.

SIR,

PURSUANT to the instructions of His Excellency's Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. directing me to land my brigade at the Bluff point, overlooking the town, for the purpose of creating a diversion, but leaving it to my discretion to convert it into a real attack if I should deem it advisable to do so. I have the honour to inform you, that as soon as sufficient number of men had landed, I took possession of the Joss houses on the hill, detaching the Rifle Company to a small wooded hill in my front, and after having reconnoitred the ground, I made my arrangements for the escalade of the town at the north east angle. Whilst waiting the arrival of the remainder of the 2d and 6th regiments M.N.I. the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from guns, gingalls and matchlocks; this was immediately returned by the rockets of the Royal Artillery with considerable effect; and as soon as I could assemble such portion of the Brigade as had been landed, I directed the assault of the place in the following manner; half of the Rifle Company, under the command of Captain Simpson, rushed from the hill across the valley, and crept up under cover close to the walls, keeping up a well directed fire against the embrasures of the place. The Grenadier Company H. M. 55th Foot, and two companies of the 6th Regiment, M. N. I., with the Sappers carrying the ladders, under the command of Brevet Major Maclean, 55th Foot, advanced against the north east angle. The Sappers commanded by Lieutenant Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the Grenadiers of the 55th had mounted, and dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right under Brevet Major Maclean, and another to the left under Lieutenant Cuddy, 55th.

As we had only three ladders, reinforcements could not follow very quickly; and the enemy defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men. Major Warren, commanding

55th Foot, after he was wounded himself, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with a third, whilst the 55th and Rifle Company 36th M. N. I. were obliged to carry every angle and embrasure at the point of the bayonet.

In the course of about an hour and a half we arrived at the west gate, where I shortly afterwards had the honour to meet His Excellency. In the mean time, part of the 2d and 6th Regiment, M. N. I., and the Royal Artillery, having mounted the ramparts, followed that portion of the Grenadiers which had turned to the left; and after a severe struggle, cleared the walls on their side until they met the third Brigade. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Drever of the 6th N. I. whose death from fatigue and exposure to the sun, I am very sorry to report; to Captain Reid, 6th Regiment, who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Drever, in the command of his Regiment; to Lieutenant-Colonel Luard commanding 2d N. I. to Major Warren, 55th Foot, for the manner in which he led his regiment, and who was severely wounded; to Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, who commanded the storming party; to Captain Greenwood, commanding the Royal Artillery; to Captain Simpson, commanding the Rifles, who I regret to say was severely wounded under the walls at the commencement of the attack; to Lieutenant Cuddy, II. M. 55th foot, the first man to mount the walls, and who was shortly afterwards severely wounded; and to Lieutenant Johnstone, commanding the sappers; Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the Commissariat, afforded me most able assistance, as did also Captain Sheriff, of the 2d N. I., and Assistant-Adjutant-General, to whom I am likewise greatly indebted; to my Major of Brigade, Captain C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, my thanks are particularly due for the zeal, intelligence, and attention with which the duties of the brigade were discharged.

I must also beg to express my best thanks to Captain the Honourable F. W. Grey, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Endymion," who superintended the disembarkation of the brigade, and who volunteered to accompany me throughout the day, for his able assistance, and prompt and kind attention to every request I made him regarding the landing of the men.

I enclose a casualty return of the Brigade.

I have, &c.

J. H. SCHOEDDE, Major-General, Commanding 2d (centre) Brigade.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy-Assistant-General Expeditionary Force.

Return of Ordnance mounted on the Walls of Chin-kiang-foo, captured on the 21st July 1842.

Camp, Chin-kiang-foo, July 26, 1842.

Iron Guns—2 twelve pounders, 1 nine pounder, 2 eight pounders, 2 five pounders, 4 four pounders, 7 three pounders, 2 two pounders.

Total—20.

The whole of these guns have been destroyed.

No. 20168.

B

N.B. In addition to the above, a large number of jingals, matchlocks, spears, bows, and arrows, about 3000lbs. of gunpowder, and a variety of military appointments were destroyed in the different magazines and store-rooms in the city.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Cong. Arty. Brig. East. Exp.

(True copy.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Depy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Expeditionary Land Force.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the above Force, under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. at the Attack on the Enemy's entrenched Camp, Storm and Capture of the City of Chinkeangfoo, on the 21st of July 1842.

*Head Quarters, Chinkeangfoo,
July 24, 1842.*

Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

H. M. 18th Royal Irish—1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 26th Cameronians—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 49th Regiment—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 13 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 55th Regiment—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 1 follower, wounded.

H. M. 98th Regiment—13 rank and file killed.

Bengal Volunteer Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Regiment Madras N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

6th Regiment Madras N. I.—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer missing.

36th Regiment Madras N. I. Rifle Company—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Recapitulation.

Killed—3 officers, 2 serjeants, 29 rank and file.—Total 34.

Wounded—14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file, 1 follower.—Total 107.

Missing—1 drummer, 2 rank and file.—Total 3.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing—17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 117 rank and file, 1 follower.

Grand Total 144.

Of the numbers above returned killed, 1 gunner royal artillery, 2 rank and file H. M. 49th regiment, and 13 rank and file H. M. 98th regiment, were killed by a stroke of the sun.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

H. M. 49th Regiment—Lieutenant T. P. Gibbons, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, killed.
 6th Regiment M. N. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel Drever (fell dead on the rampart from a stroke of the sun).
 18th Royal Irish—Captain Collinson, killed.
 Royal Artillery—Lieutenant J. N. A. Freese, slightly wounded.
 Madras Artillery—Lieutenant C. D. Waddell, severely wounded; Assistant-Surgeon C. Timmins, severely wounded; Subadar Major Ramasawny, slightly wounded.
 18th Royal Irish—Lieutenant Bernard, slightly wounded.
 26th Cameroniens—Ensign Duperier, slightly wounded.
 49th Regiment—Lieutenant Baddely, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Grant, slightly wounded.
 55th Regiment—Major Warren, severely wounded; Lieutenant Cuddy, severely wounded.
 2d Regiment M. N. I.—Lieutenant Carr, Adjutant, slightly wounded; Ensign Travers, slightly wounded; Jemadar Mundah, slightly wounded.
 36th Regiment M. N. I. Rifles—Captain Simpson, severely wounded.

Downing-street, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies or extracts, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been this day received :

British Cantonment before Nankin,
 MY LORD, *August 21, 1842.*

IT has pleased Almighty God to crown Her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognise the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited Commissioners, to enter into a treaty of Peace, dictated by the long lightly esteemed foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the imperial canal, the fall within a few hours after our landing of Chin Keang-foo, one of the strongest, and, from its position, one of the most important cities in China; and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country.

2. The movement up the Yangsze-kiang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Governor General of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir William Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China, than could

probably have been effected by any other line of operation.

3. I will not enter into much detail of our movements, since my last dispatch of the 25th ultimo.

On the 29th I embarked the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major General Schoedde with Her Majesty's 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2d and 6th regiments Madras native infantry, and a proportion of artillery and sappers to occupy Chin Keang Foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial canal. The city had become uninhabitable from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the Yangsze-Keang until the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Honourable Company's steam frigate Queen, having Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the Marion head quarter ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin; the Cornwallis having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th instant.

5. Previous to our leaving Chin Keang Foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction, and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the Admiral and myself had forwarded by the Secretary of the Tartar General, who fell there, a summons to New Kein, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulph of Pe-che-le.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial Commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm, to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

7th. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather

of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall therefore only observe that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshan, a precipitous mountain overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshan, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8th. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chinkeangfoo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9,000, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to escalate, (from about 70 to 28 feet in the lowest part), and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4,500 effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls, whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chapo and Chin Keang-foo, and Sir William Parker

and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

9th. Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south-east angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1,000 paces of the Ifung gate, with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach; the Blonde, so as to take the defences of that gate and bastion in flank; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major-General Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of Her Majesty's 18th, and 49th, and the 14th Madras native infantry, amounting to 1,800 men, supported by 300 royal marines.

10th. On the 11th, and following days, the remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin Keang-foo, and the rifle company 36th Madras native infantry, together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train and sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equi-distant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations—this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshan hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall and town, at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum-tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

11th. I have been thus circumstantial, my Lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country's interests, and I trust my country's honour been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the Commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin Keang-foo, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be

relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

12th. To his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary.

To Sir William Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

13th. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your Lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the British arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline and devotion made them irresistible.

From the Officers commanding brigades, and corps, as from the General and my Personal staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic assistance, and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have, on different occasions, felt myself called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me in after life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my Sovereign conduct so much redounding to the maintainance of the high character of Her Majesty's arms.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General Commanding Expeditionary Land-Force.

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department, Downing Street, London.

P. S. August 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of Her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keyng, Eleepoo, and Newkein, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to the address of Sir William Parker and myself, with its enclosure.

Under these circumstances, the Admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to forward this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp, Captain Whittingham, who

has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your Lordship's notice.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

Their Excellencies, Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commanders in Chief.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you, that my negotiations with the Chinese high officers who have been appointed by the Emperor to treat for peace, have advanced to that stage that authorizes me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended.

I had hoped to have been able some days earlier to make this communication to your Excellencies, but the necessity for carefully translating the already voluminous correspondence which I have had with the Chinese Commissioners, as well as for replying in Chinese (translations) to all their memoranda and messages, together with the distance which we are from the city, and which precludes more than one daily communication back and forward, have combined to unavoidably prolong my proceedings.

The treaty is now, however, drafted in English and Chinese, and will this day be sent to the High Imperial Commissioners. After they have finally acceded to its tenor and forms (which latter are difficult to convey in a Chinese translation), it is to be signed by those high officers and myself, and then dispatched to Peking for the Emperor's assent, which it is estimated will be received back here in about twelve or fourteen days from the date of its dispatch, so that we cannot at the soonest reckon on a final reply in less than three weeks from this date.

The High Commissioners would be very glad to persuade me to act at once on the provisions of the treaty, by requesting your Excellencies to withdraw the ships and troops, but I have distinctly informed them that that cannot be done; and it is almost needless for me to say, that in the (I trust most improbable) event of the Emperor declining to confirm the acts of his Commissioners, it will then become necessary to renew hostilities with increased vigour.

I have, &c.

H. POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

*Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking,
17th August 1842.*

Commissioner C. F. Simonin.

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking.
29th August, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Treaty of Peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an Imperial Edict, addressed to the High Commissioners and Governor General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes, and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under despatch to Her Majesty's ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of those places.

Their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., &c. &c.

I have, &c.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant
General Expeditionary Force.

N.B.—The enclosure to this letter is not forwarded, as it will of course be sent by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and being long, there was no time to copy it.

New-Kien, His Imperial Majesty's Governor-General of the provinces of Keangnan and Keangse, &c. &c., makes this communication.

ON the return of the Officers whom he had sent, Keen Yangan and Lieshine, the Governor-General learns that the honourable Envoy desires to arrange a conference with himself and the late Minister "Elepoo." It is with great joy and pleasure that the Governor-General has heard it.

From this time forward, the feelings and wishes of the two countries will become known each to each, and peace and amity may be forever established.

But the Minister Elepoo is now residing at Wrisa, at a distance from Nankin of 500 le, so that, he certainly can never arrive here so quickly as in one or two days.

The Governor-General finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghai-tze suitable for a conference, and he would arrange to start at about 10 A.M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honourable Plenipotentiary, and the honourable Commanders-in-Chief, there to meet and confer with him.

To the High Officers Commanding the British Naval and Land Forces.

SIR W. PARKER and SIR H. GOUGH.
Twan Kwang, 22d year, 6th month 29th day,
August 5, 1842.

(True Translation.)

J. R. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary and
Interpreter.

A copy addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., is in precisely the same words, with the difference of the address.

(True Copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary
Force.

Extract.—(Translation.)

Newkien, Viceroy of the Two Keang provinces, hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply:

I have further received an answer from his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon (11th August), in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of your affairs, and people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the High Commissioner, Keying and Elepoo will most minutely investigate the matter, and take measures that in future the people of your honourable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby.

Besides sending a reply to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise transmit this to convey the assurances of my sincerity.

A most important communication.

To Parker and Gough, Naval and Military Commanders in Chief of the great English nation.

Tuoukwang, 22d year, 7th moon, 9th day,
i.e. 14th August 1842.

(A true translation.)

R. THOM, Assistant Translator and Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commission in China.

(True copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary
Force.

(Intercepted—Copy.)

MEMORIAL from the General commanding the Tartar Garrison at Nanking, to the Emperor:—

His Majesty's slave, Tecúpeé, Kneeling, reports the circumstances of a portion of the force leaving after the loss of Chinkeang, fought their way out, and of the men, women, and your children of that garrison, leaving many of them, successively escape from it, and repaired for shelter to Nanking and Tanyang, as well as of the measures that are now being adopted for their temporary shelter and relief, having respectfully prepared a Memorial on this subject, he humbly prays the sacred glance to be cast thereon.

He has already, in concert with his Majesty's

servant Newkeen, Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces, respectfully reported the loss of Chinkeang on the 21st July, and his ignorance at that time as to the fate of the Lieutenant-General Haeling, and his companions in arms; since that, however, he received, on the 29th and 30th of July, successive communications from the Imperial High Commissioner, whereby he learned that the Lieutenant-General Haeling, shortly after the loss of the city, died constant to his charge, leaving only a son and a daughter, who are now concealed in the house of one of his domestics, of the name of Kescang; also, that many of the men, women, and young children, escaped from the garrison, have fled for shelter to Tan Yang,* where there numbers now amount to upwards of a thousand, to whose shelter and relief the Prefects of Cheang Chou and Serechan have been commanded to attend, distributing to them daily food. The High Commissioner, at the same time, called on His Majesty's slave, to send Officers to collect them together; but His Majesty's slave being just at present engaged in the watchful defence of Nanking itself, did not deem it right at this moment of pressing emergency, hastily to collect them together at this capital. While, therefore, he made arrangements for the shelter of those who had fled directly hither, he sent an officer with money to Tanyang to make arrangements for the relief and protection of the rest there.

On the 1st of August the officer whom he had sent to Tang-yung, Kemugu, a Tseoling of the Tsing-chow Brigade, but long stationed at Nanking, as a Kiteakeaeas, reported to him, that of the battalion of 400 officers and men of the Tsingchow Brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, 111 officers and men had fought their way out, bearing wounds about them, and are now in the retinue of the High Commissioner Keying, who has proceeded to Changchow; that the number of persons escaped from the garrison, who are now taking shelter at Tang-yung, is about 1600 adults, and more than 400 children, for whose temporary shelter and support provision had already been made by the High Commissioner Keying, who commanded the two Prefects of Soochow and Changchow to attend to them, and to supply them with daily provision. His Majesty's slave has, under these circumstances, desired of these Prefects to continue carefully to attend to and provide for their comfort.

With regard to the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, who, wounded and mutilated, fought their way out, and have come hither for shelter, their number at this moment is fifty-eight officers and men, in addition to upwards of eighty men, women, and children of the proper garrison of the place. In the shelter and care of these due orders have been given, and as soon as the storm of barbarian invasion shall be a little overpast, other arrangements shall be made for receiving into Nanking the refugees, men, women, and children, now in the departments of

* Tany Yang is the nearest district town south-west from Chinkeang.

Soochow and Changchow, and here making proper provision for them.

When Chingkeang fell, his Majesty's slave, owing to the urgent need of defence at Nanking, and the small force there was to defend it, was unable to afford that garrison relief, shame and regret leave him on this account without place where he may stand. He requests that it may be the imperial pleasure to subject him to the severe censure of the Board of War.

The particulars of the action, in which the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade were engaged, and the number of those wounded and slain, as well as the full number of the men, women, and children escaped from the garrison of Chinkeang, shall be duly reported as soon as his Majesty's slave shall be able to ascertain the details with accuracy.

With respect is this report now made, regarding the collecting together of the refugees and the measures taken for their relief and succour, and with humility is the august Sovereign implored to cast his sacred glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

(Postscript.)

The scattered and wounded remnants of Chingkaeng garrison, and of the portion of the Tsingchow brigade co-operating with it, have many of them successively fled to Nanking, and his Majesty's slave has carefully interrogated them. The soldiers say, that when the rebellious barbarians attacked the city, both those of the garrison itself and those of the brigade confederation, with it, resisted with all their strength and courage, and killed very many of the foreigners and that had the reinforcements from other provinces, at that time outside the city walls come up to their aid, they would certainly have inflicted a very severe chastisement on them.

At the present moment the provincial capital of Nanking, is in the utmost emergency of pressing danger, and the forces sent to it by the terror spreading General (Yeling), are for the most, the remnants of such as have already been defeated and scattered, while all the best and fresh troops are now engaged following in the train and guard of the same General, who has gone to establish his headquarter at Changchow, and now while the steamers of the rebellious barbarians are actually pressing upon the capital his majesty's slave received a communication from the terror spreading General stating that he will establish his head quarters at Changchow, to be ready to act in such way as circumstances shall point out. But Changchow is more than 500 le distant from Nanking, and his position there leaves it not at all in his power to afford relief in this emergency. The vexing thoughts which night and day occupy the mind of his majesty's slave, fill his whole soul as it were, with a perpetual fire.

Besides writing, with all express, to the terror-spreading General that he in obedience to the already announced pleasure of the Emperor repair with all speed, and with his most effective officers and bravest troops, to relieve this place. His Majesty's slave also has thus respectfully to lay this further representation before his august majesty, humbly pray-

ing the sacred perusal thereof the slave Tichúpe respectfully report.

There is a second postscript, which as it contains only a recommendation of a particular officer whom the General has called into employment has not been translated.

Tao Kwong, twenty-second year, six month,
twenty-ninth day.
5th August, 1842.

(True Copy.)

A. D. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary-force.

(Copies.)

From Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding Madras Expeditionary Land Force, to the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, &c.

MY LORD,

Calcutta,
29th August 1842.

IT affords me the most sincere gratification to announce to your Lordship, that the preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, has this day been signed, on the part of Her Majesty, by his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, British Plenipotentiary, and on that of the Emperor, by the Commissioners Keying, of the Imperial kindred, and Eleepoo, of the Imperial household.

This happy result has, under Divine Providence, been effected by the irresistible power of Her Majesty's arms, by land and sea, and I trust its durability will in no small degree be ensured, not alone by the manifestation which has been made of that power, but by the high respect entertained by a conquered foe, for our forbearance, our justice, and our humanity.

I beg to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a despatch I have this day forwarded to Lord Stanley by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Whittingham, who is well calculated to give his Lordship every information.

I feel most thankful that I am enabled, at so early a period, to communicate an event mainly resulting from the prosecution of our operations on this vital point, so happily advocated by your Lordship.
I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General,
Commander in Chief Madras, Commanding
Expeditionary Land Force.

*British Cantonment before Nankin,
August 29, 1842.*

Admiralty, 23rd November, 1842.

DISPATCHES have this day been received at this Office from Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies or extracts:—

Cornwallis, Woosung Harbour,
17th June, 1842.

SIR,

I DID myself the honour of apprising the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the 26th ult., from Chapco, that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough and myself had it in contemplation to make our next descent at Woosung, situated at the entrance of a large river of that name, branching from the Yang-tse-Kiang; and I have now the gratification of reporting to their Lordships, that after a severe cannonading yesterday from Her Majesty's squadron and the steam-vessels of the Indian navy, under my command, and a spirited resistance on the part of the Chinese, the whole of their numerous and heavy batteries, defended by several thousand men, were carried with little comparative loss by the seamen and marines, and, a practicable place for disembarking the troops having been thus secured, the combined forces under Sir H. Gough took possession of Paoushan, a city of the third class, at the northern extremity of the sea-line batteries, without further resistance.

In detailing these operations, I beg to inform their Lordships that, as soon as the guns, arms, and military stores of every description taken at Chapco were effectually destroyed, not a moment was lost in re-embarking the troops.

The fleet sailed from thence on the 28th of May, and on the following day reached the Rugged Islands, lying 14 leagues distant to the eastward, where Commanders Kellett and Collinson had recently discovered a safe and extensive sound, conveniently situated as an anchorage for the expedition, pending the further examination of those officers, assisted by Lieutenant Maitland, of the *Algerine*, to ascertain a safe channel for the large ships into the Yang-tse-Kiang; but it was not until the 4th instant that they were able to rejoin us with a satisfactory report of their investigation.

The fleet proceeded to the northward on the following day; but from the strength of the tides, calms, fogs, and the necessity of anchoring during the nights, we did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous off the Amherst Rocks before the 8th, when the *Modeste*, with the *Nemesis* and *Pluto* steam-vessels, were immediately detached off Woosung, to intercept any communication with that place; and six of the small vessels were at the same time placed as beacons at the edge of the shoals on the north side of the channel leading into the Yang-tse-Kiang; this highly important duty was executed most skilfully by Commanders Kellett and Collinson, as no landmarks are visible on the low banks of the river by which the dangers can be defined, and the *Ariadne* iron steam-vessel very narrowly escaped foundering, by striking on the point of a rock before unknown, near the position taken up by the *Algerine*. This rock is a wash at low water, and had not more than four or five feet on it at the time; the bottom of the steam-vessel was completely perforated, and the compartment which contains the engine instantaneously filled with water; but by prompt assistance from the squadron, and a sail being got under her bottom, the leak was sufficiently absorbed to enable her, with the assist-

ance of the *Sesostri*s, to reach Chusan, where, I trust, her damages will be made good in a few weeks.

The weather continued too thick for the ships again to break ground before the 13th, when I am happy to say the *Cornwallis*, conducted by Commander Kellett, and accompanied by the squadron, viz., the *Blonde*, *Columbine*, *Jupiter* troop-ship, *Phlegethon*, *Tenasserim*, *Medusa* steam-vessels, and 12 transports, succeeded in reaching the anchorage off Woosung under sail without a single accident, though running for a distance of 30 miles in water, which only exceeded by three feet the draught of this ship.

I found that Commander Watson, with Mr. Forster, the master of the *Modeste*, had been indefatigable since their arrival in making observations, and sounding the narrow channel, by which alone the Woosung river can be approached. The banks at the entrance were lined with strong batteries, the western side presenting for three miles an uninterrupted fortified embankment, mounting 134 guns, between the city of Paoushan and the village of Woosung. This village is bounded by a creek, on the opposite bank of which a semicircular battery, mounting ten 24-pounders, was erected to flank the entrance of the river. A strong fort, mounting 21 guns, at the eastern entrance of the Woosung, completed the sea defences, making a total of 175 guns, which were all placed in judicious positions.

The distance between the last-mentioned fort on the east side and the main battery on the west line is scarcely a mile, and the channel which runs between them on the west side in a curved direction is not more than 320 yards wide.

A close reconnoissance was made by Sir Hugh Gough and myself in the *Medusa* steam-vessel on the 14th; but we were unable to discover any spot where the troops could be landed, except under the guns of the ships; and I could not entertain a doubt of soon effecting this object, if they could be placed in good positions for cannonading the works.

Although the weather was unfavourable, every difficulty was overcome by the zeal and perseverance of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by the Masters of Her Majesty's ships—viz., the *Cornwallis*, Mr. Jonas Coaker; the *Blonde*, Mr. Henry N. Thomas; the *Modeste*, Mr. John T. Forster; the *Columbine*, Mr. Richard G. Wills, who during the nights sounded and buoyed the channel with admirable accuracy. The *Medusa* was then advanced as near the batteries as we could venture to anchor her, supported by guard-boats, to prevent the Chinese removing the buoys, and by the vigilance of Lieutenant Hewitt, none of them were disturbed.

The *Sesostri*s returned from Chusan on the 15th, and the wind being adverse for the ships taking up their positions under sail, I determined on placing them against the batteries by the aid of the steam-vessels, and the following morning being from the state of the weather and tide favourable for our purpose, they were lashed alongside Her Majesty's ships at dawn of day, and at 6 o'clock the whole proceeded to the attack in the following order:—the *Blonde*, towed by the *Tenasserim*; the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Sesostri*s; the *Modeste*, towed by the *Nemesis*; the *Columbine*, towed by the *Phlegethon*; the *Clio*, towed by the *Pluto*; the *Algerine*, to get in as far as possible under sail, the *Medusa* being reserved to meet any unexpected contingency.

The *Blonde* and *Cornwallis* were directed to anchor against the heaviest batteries at the entrance on the western side, and when placed, the sloops were to proceed higher up under the cover of their fire, to attack those adjoining the village of Woosung, and the flanking battery immediately opposite to it, which it was evident could be passed and enfiladed if the depth of water marked on the charts in our possession proved correct.

The *Blonde* was kept ahead of the *Cornwallis*, to be ready to support the sloops should they require it, the narrowness of the channel in which we were to anchor making it doubtful in that event whether there would be space for her to pass this ship.

Captain Bouchier led in with his accustomed gallantry and ability, closely followed by the *Cornwallis*, bearing my flag, under a heavy fire from the batteries on both sides, which we were obliged to approach end on. Commanders Kellett and Collinson handsomely volunteered their assistance as pilots; and about half-past six o'clock the two ships were anchored by the stern, in excellent positions, within 500 yards of the batteries, the sloops passing in successively to their stations.

The *Algerine* was obliged to bring up astern of the *Cornwallis*, and the *Sesostri*s, after casting off from this ship, in proceeding to take a station to enfilade the fort on the eastern side, unfortunately took the ground, but in a position which enabled Commander Ormsby to render very essential service, of which he ably availed himself.

Before the *Tenasserim* could take up her assigned station, the *North Star* was observed outside endeavouring to enter the Channel; the former vessel was therefore despatched to tow her into position, and under the guidance of Commander Kellett she was placed in a good berth, ahead of the *Blonde*, in time to participate in our operation. The *Tenasserim* then attempted to close the eastern battery, with which the *Sesostri*s and some of the larboard guns of the *Cornwallis* were engaged, but in doing so she likewise took the ground, although in a situation to render very effective service.

It is but justice to say, that the Chinese evinced much firmness at their guns, and kept up a smart fire for a considerable time, although it gradually slackened after the ships opened on them.

The gun practice of the squadron equalled the most sanguine expectations, and by eight o'clock our opponents were all driven from their batteries, those opposite to the ships being reduced to a ruinous state. Large bodies of troops, however, were still observed from our mast-heads collected in different directions to oppose our landing, but they were at length dispersed by shells, which were thrown with excellent precision by the gunnery officers of the *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, with the addition of some rockets from the former ship.

During these proceedings at the entrance of the river, the *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio*, led on with great spirit by Commander Watson, and skilfully conducted by the steam-vessels respectively attached to them, gallantly and completely achieved the service assigned them. The *Modeste* pushed at once into the creek at the village at Woosung, while the *Columbine* and *Clio* approached the opposite flank of the semicircular battery, which was immediately abandoned, and, the guns adjoining the village being soon silenced, the three commanders landed at the head of their men about eight o'clock, and took possession of it, but not without some resistance from the Chinese troops in that quarter. On

perceiving this movement, the main body of the seamen and marines, who were already in the boats, immediately disembarked opposite the Cornwallis and Blonde, under Captain Bouchier, supported by Captains Peter Richards and Sir Jas. E. Home, and, forming a junction with Commander Watson's party, the whole line of the western batteries were completely in our hands.

The Chinese in the eastern battery, which also suffered considerably, retired shortly afterwards, when Commander Ormsby promptly landed with a party of men from the Sesostris and Tenasserim, and destroyed the guns and works.

The smaller steam-vessels equally contributed to the success which attended Commander Watson's division, and when the Nemesis and Phlegethon were disengaged from the Modeste and Columbine, Lieutenants Hall and M'Cleverty proceeded with their usual activity in chase of 13 war-junks which had fired on them in their advance; these were totally destroyed, each mounting about three guns besides small arms, but the crews after sustaining much loss made their escape. Three small junks, newly constructed with paddle-wheels to work by hand, were also taken. In performing this service the Nemesis took the ground and remained some hours on shore, but got off without injury; and I must not omit to notice the exertions of the Medusa and Pluto with similar approbation.

No time was lost in despatching the available steam-vessels for the troops, and before one o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole of the land forces disembarked without accident under their gallant general opposite to the Cornwallis, and in the afternoon the combined forces entered Paoushan without resistance.

I now gladly acquit myself of a very gratifying part of my duty in bearing testimony to the gallantry and satisfactory conduct of the captains, commanders, officers, and men of all ranks in the Royal and Indian navy and Royal Marines under my command.

It would be almost invidious to particularize where all have displayed the same emulative spirit of enterprise and zeal, the whole being entitled to my unqualified commendation; but from the special position of my flag captain, I may be allowed, without prejudice to these sentiments, to express my acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which I at all times derive from the unwearied exertions and good judgment of Captain P. Richards, and I may add that my secretary, Mr. Benjamin Chimmo, and flag-lieutenant, Charles E. Tennant, have invariably attended me on every occasion of service with most praiseworthy zeal.

I transmit herewith, for their Lordships' information, lists of the killed and wounded, the damages sustained in the respective ships, the names of the officers who were attached to the landing parties on the 16th, and an account of the guns which have been taken.

It is impossible to state accurately either the force or loss of the Chinese, as they are quick in removing those who have suffered; but, from the number of bodies found in different directions, I cannot estimate their killed at less than 100, and a proportionate number of wounded; and, from various accounts, they must have had from 5,000 to 10,000 men for the defence of Woosung and Paoushan.

Many additional guns have fallen into our hands at and to the northward of the city; a considerable number of those taken are of copper, which we are now embarking in the ships of war and transports, and as soon as the

destruction of the Chinese military stores is completed the General and myself propose to advance on the city of Shanghai.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

A Return of killed and wounded on board Her Majesty's ships and vessels, and those of the Indian navy in the attack on the batteries of Woosung the 16th June, 1842.

Blonde. — Killed, 1st Lieutenant, C. C. Hewitt, R.M., 1 seaman.

Wounded, Mr. Richard Purvis, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. G. T. Day, interpreter, slightly; 1 seaman, severely.

Modeste. — Wounded, 2 seamen, slightly; 3 private marines, severely.

Columbine. — Wounded, 1 private marine, severely.

Clio. — Wounded, 1 seaman, severely.

Algerine. — Wounded, 2 seamen, severely; 1 private marine, dangerously; 1 corporal, R.M. slightly.

Sesostris. — Wounded, Mr. E. Roberts, master, slightly; Mr. A. J. Smith, mate, slightly; 3 seamen, slightly.

Nemesis. — Wounded, 1 seaman, slightly; 1 Bombay artilleryman, dangerously.

Pluto. — Wounded, 1 seaman, dangerously.

Phlegethon. — Wounded, 3 seamen, severely.

Total—Killed 2, wounded 25.

Account of Ordnance captured at Woosung.

79 guns, varying from 24 to 6 pounders.

86 guns, varying from 6 to 1 pounders.

165 guns total.

List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy engaged in the operations against Woosung on the 16th of June, 1842.

Cornwallis, Captain Peter Richards.

Blonde, Captain Thomas Bouchier, C.B.

North Star, Captain Sir J. E. Home, Bart.

Modeste, Commander R. B. Watson.

Columbine, Commander W. H. A. Morshead.

Clio, Commander E. N. Troubridge.

Algerine, Lieutenant W. H. Maitland;

Jupiter, Mr. G. B. Hoffmeister, Master commanding.

Sesostris, Commander H. A. Ormsby, Indian Navy.

Pluto, Lieutenant J. Tudor, R.N.

Phlegethon, Lieutenant J. J. M'Cleverty, R.N.

Nemesis, Lieutenant W. H. Hall, R.N.

Medusa, Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, Indian Navy.

Tenasserim, Mr. A. P. Wall, Acting Master, R.N.

List of Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy employed on shore under the command of Captain Thomas Bouchier, C.B., of Her Majesty's Ship "Blonde," at the capture of the batteries of Woosung, 16th day of June, 1842.

Her Majesty's Ship Blonde.

Captain, Thomas Bouchier, C.B.

Lieutenant, Samuel B. Dolling.

Mr. Alexander Anderson, (Mate.)

Mr. T. F. C. Hamilton, ditto.
 Mr. John Simpson, Assistant-surgeon.
 Hon. O. W. M. Lambart, (Midshipman.)
 Mr. Robert Jenkins, ditto.
 Mr. Henry J. Lyon, ditto.

Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis.

Captain, Peter Richards.
 Commander, Charles Richards.
 Lieutenant, Grey Skipwith.
 " James Fitzjames.
 " James Stoddart.
 " Charles R. Carter.
 Mr. E. W. Vansittart, (Mate.)
 Mr. Augustus P. Greene, ditto.
 Mr. George H. Hodgson, ditto.
 Mr. Nich. Vansittart, ditto.
 Mr. Henry O. Hollinworth, ditto.
 Mr. Stephen Stanley, Assistant-surgeon.
 Mr. Charles P. Blake, (M.D.) ditto.
 Mr. William Bowden, volunteer first class.

ROYAL MARINES.

Brevet-Major, James Uniacke.
 Captain, Fras. S. Hamilton.
 First Lieutenant, George Elliot.
 " W. S. L. Atcherly.
 " Henry Timpson.
 " F. J. White.

Her Majesty's Ship North Star.

Captain, Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
 Lieutenant, Francis Woodgate, (Senior Lieut.)
 " John Elliot.
 Mr. Henry Clarke, (Mate.)
 Mr. Henry F. N. Rolfe, ditto.

Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste.

Commander, R. B. Watson.
 Lieutenant, J. F. Birch, (Senior.)
 Mr. H. R. Crofton, (Mate.)
 Mr. H. S. Wilmot, (Assistant-surgeon.)
 Mr. W. F. Nott, (Midshipman Indian Navy.)

Her Majesty's Sloop Columbine.

Lieutenant, P. A. Helpman, (Senior.)
 Mr. Sherrard Osborne, (Midshipman.)

Her Majesty's Sloop Clio.

Commander, E. N. Troubridge.
 Lieutenant, John H. Crarg.
 Mr. Archibald Little, (M. D., Assistant-surgeon.)
 Mr. P. G. Hickley, (Midshipman.)
 Mr. F. S. Grey, (Supernumerary Mid.)

Her Majesty's Brig Algerine.

Lieutenant, W. H. Maitland.
 Mr. Augustus Butler, (Midshipman.)

Hon. Company's Steam-Vessel Sesostris.

Commander, H. A. Ormsby.
 Lieutenant, James Rennie.
 Mr. Patrick Cruikshanks, (Assistant-surgeon.)
 Mr. Charles Nixon, (Mate.)
 Mr. Rowland Jermyrn, (Midshipman.)

Hon. Company's Steam-Vessel Tenasserim.

Mr. W. Hume, (second officer.)
 Mr. J. Vaughan, (Senior Midshipman.)
 Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, Flag Lieutenant.

Cornwallis, at Woosung,
 24th June, 1842.

Sir,

IN anticipation of our advance on Shanghai, communicated in my letter of the 17th instant, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Phlegethon and Medusa were despatched up the river on that day with Commander Kellett, to ascertain if any obstruction might be expected, either from the Chinese forces or want of water for the steam-vessels in their passage with the troops; but they returned in a few hours, having been stopped by two strong batteries on each side of the river, about six miles above Woosung, that on the left bank mounting 46, and on the opposite 14 guns; the latter opened a distant but ineffectual fire on the steam-vessels.

The Modeste, Columbine, and Clio, towed by the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Pluto, were, therefore, immediately sent in advance, with directions to Commander Watson to take up a position as near as possible to these batteries, without drawing their fire, but to destroy the guns and stores in them, if the panic caused by the attack of the 16th should induce the Chinese to quit them without much resistance; and I now transmit a copy of Commander Watson's report of his having taken possession of both those works without opposition.

The expeditionary forces were joined on the 16th by the Dido with eight transports containing the 2d Madras Native Infantry and other reinforcements from India, and, the destruction of the guns and military stores at Paoushan and Woosung being completed, the troops were embarked on the morning of the 19th in the Tenasserim, Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Pluto, which respectively took the North Star, Modeste, Columbine, and Clio in tow, and proceeded up the river, the marines of the squadron being put on board the Medusa, in which the General and his staff did me the honour to accompany me, together with Captains Bouchier, Richards, and Keppel, and a few boats from their respective ships to assist in landing the troops. A force of about 500 men, including some Horse Artillery, were also despatched by the general by land towards Shanghai, which is about 12 miles above Woosung.

With the exception of one or two narrow channels we found no difficulty in navigating this splendid river, and by half-past 1 o'clock had approached within sight of the city, when the North Star, which was leading, observed a range of batteries at the north end of it, which soon afterwards opened a distant fire without doing any mischief; the squadron were then directed by signal to cast off the steamers and engage, when the ships promptly shot in to close positions, and on the discharge of two well-directed broadsides from the North Star and Modeste (by which four guns were dismounted) and a few guns from the steam-vessels, the Chinese fled with precipitation, and Captain Bouchier immediately landed with the seamen and marines and took possession of the batteries, on which 49 guns (17 of brass) were mounted, and a considerable quantity of arms of different descriptions, the whole of which, with the exception of the brass guns, were destroyed.

The troops disembarked in the city from the steam-vessels nearly at the same time, when they were joined by the party that marched from Woosung, which had previously entered on the west side, but the mandarin authorities had all fled, and the principal inhabitants were departing as fast as possible in every direction.

The Columbine and Medusa were sent to the southward of the city to endeavour to check this depopulation; but although the river at Shanghai is not less than 650 yards wide, it was literally covered with junks and boats of all sizes, carrying off furniture and goods. The respectable inhabitants, however, who did remain, appeared to regard us with less apprehension than I had anywhere before seen, and they freely produced the supplies of provisions, &c. that were required. We were informed that the day before our arrival a serious affray had occurred between the inhabitants and the mandarin party, and several lives lost in consequence of the heavy exactions of the latter, for the avowed purpose of defending the place, and their hasty abandonment of it on our approach.

A large quantity of guns, arms, and other munitions of war, as well as an abundant store of rice, were found in the arsenal and magazines at Shanghai; and while the land forces were occupied in examining and destroying them, and the ships in getting off the brass guns, &c., feeling it very desirable to ascertain, as far as it was practicable, the navigable course of the river and other water communications of the interior, Captain Bouchier and Commander Kellett proceeded on the 20th with the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*, the barge, and some marines of the *Cornwallis*, and a boat of the *Columbine*, for 30 miles without interruption, when two batteries of five guns each were observed on the left bank, in the supposed vicinity of Sungkeang; they were, however, abandoned on the approach of the steam-vessels, and Lieutenant Wise, with the boats and Marines of the *Cornwallis*, landed and destroyed them without resistance, although a considerable body of troops had assembled within a short distance.

Captain Bouchier's report of this progress was so satisfactory, that I determined to prosecute the examination still further, and accordingly proceeded, on the following day, with the addition of the *Nemesis*, and we succeeded in ascending 37 miles in a direct line, and 47 miles including the sinuosities of the river, above Shanghai, where we were stopped by the shallowness of the water at the entrance of a large lagoon; but having spoken with some small junks loaded with coal, which left Suchanfu only on the preceding day, we satisfactorily ascertained that there is a water communication from the *Woosung* river with that rich and populous city, and that we had actually reached within 25 miles of it, with encouraging hopes that the smaller steamers may convey troops within a short distance of it, should it be desirable.

Commander Kellett's zeal on this service and on every other in which he is engaged, exceeds all praise; and I have the satisfaction of herewith transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a sketch which he has drawn with much ability, of the course of the *Woosung*, from its entrance as far as we have proceeded. It will convey to their Lordships the best idea of the locality in which we have been operating, and, I trust, prove a satisfactory addition to our present geographical knowledge of these parts.

The troops were all re-embarked at Shanghai early on the morning of the 23d, when the squadron dropped down the river, and they were in the course of the afternoon transferred to their respective transports at the anchorage off *Woosung*.

The surveying-vessels and light ships of the squadron will now proceed up the *Yang-tse-Kiang*, and their

Lordships may depend that no time will be lost in proceeding with the expeditionary forces in prosecution of further operations.

I have, &c.,

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Modeste, Woosung River
June 18, half past 1.

SIR,

In pursuance of your Excellency's order of yesterday's date, I have placed the ships under my command (except the *Clio*, which unfortunately got aground on her way up, and has not as yet been got afloat) out of gunshot of the batteries.

Finding this morning that the batteries on the starboard and larboard sides above us had been deserted by the enemy, I dropped the *Modeste* nearer, and landed and took possession of them with the Marines and small arm men of the *Modeste* and *Columbine*.

I found the guns—viz., on the larboard side, 8 copper guns, 33 iron ditto; on the starboard side, 8 copper guns, 6 iron ditto—had been dismantled, tents destroyed, and carriages most of them taken away. Above the batteries I found 8 war junks, all of which were burnt, except a small one, in which I hope this evening to have all the copper guns embarked.

I have also the honour to enclose to your Excellency a copy of Mr. Forster's remarks, who has been sounding about a mile above the batteries in our boats.

I have also to inform your Excellency, that the chop intrusted to me was forwarded to the city of Shanghai by a Chinaman, who undertook to deliver it there on the payment of a few dollars.

I have, &c.,

R. B. WATSON,

Commander, Her Majesty's ship *Modeste*.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker. K.C.B.,

&c. &c. &c.

No less than 135 guns of different calibre were destroyed in the batteries between *Woosung* and *Shanghai*, at *Shanghai* itself, and above the town.

Cornwallis, off the city of Chin-Keang-foo,
at the entrance of the South Grand
Canal, in the Yang-tse-Keang.

SIR,

July 26, 1842.

IT is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the safe arrival of the China Expeditionary Force off the island of Kinshan, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the *Yang-tse-Keang*; and that the city of *Chin-Keang-foo* was taken possession of by Her Majesty's combined forces, on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to seventy-three sail, left *Woosung* on the 6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship.

The intricate parts of the channel, delineated in Captain Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance.

It was not to be expected that a distance of 170 miles in a river, of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated, without some mishaps, and I believe that every ship of the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been on shore, but the bottom was every where of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favoured with fine breezes and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none (that deserve the term) from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage.

At Fushan and Keang-yin, on the right bank, two batteries of twelve and seven guns each were erected, but the guns were removed on our approach. At Seshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand Canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting twenty guns, which were also discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron, as they arrived off the spot three days afterwards, but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened on them by the *Modeste*, and the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, were completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the *Cornwallis* and advanced squadron, under Commander Charles Richards, of this ship.

The fleet was detained some days off Seshan by scant winds; and at this point we lost the advantage of any run of flood tide, the stream constantly setting down at a rate varying from two and a half to three and a half miles an hour, with a rise and fall of water averaging two feet.

On the 15th, Commander Kellett, in prosecuting his examination of the river with the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*, was opposed at the entrance of the narrow channel between the Island of Tscaoushan, and a commanding promontory on its south side by a battery of twelve guns, which were soon silenced by the steam vessels, with much credit to Lieutenants Mc Cleverty and Hewitt; and the same afternoon, Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the *Vixen* and *Medusa* to reconnoitre the approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on without the slightest opposition close to the suburbs of the city and above the island of Kni-shan, carrying the whole way an ample depth of water.

On the 17th, Captain Bouchier was dispatched with the *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Queen*, and *Nemesis*, followed by the *Dido*, *Calliope*, *Childers*, *Plover*, and *Starling*, to blockade the entrances of the

Grand Canal, and with the aid of the steamers he gained admirable position for this object above Kinshan, by which it is estimated that the traffic of not less than 700 junks have been intercepted. A party was also landed from the *Blonde*, and destroyed the guns which had fired at the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*.

On the 19th, the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Vixen*, succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan was immediately taken possession of by a small party of marines, but it is entirely covered with buildings of a religious character, and altogether too insignificant for military occupation. The wind in the course of the day veered to a more favourable point, and I had the satisfaction of being joined the same evening, and on the 20th, by the remainder of the fleet. The *Jupiter*, and some of the transports, however, got aground a few miles below us, which obliged me to detach the large steamers to their assistance.

The grand canal on the south side of the river runs through the suburbs of Chin Keang, and no time was lost in making the preparatory arrangements for taking possession of that city. It was ascertained that a body of about fifteen hundred Chinese troops were posted in an entrenched camp, about a mile and a half to the south west of the town, and on the hills beyond. The General, therefore, made his arrangements for landing the first and third brigades of the army to the westward of the city, opposite the island of Kinshan; and the second brigade at a commanding position to the eastward, within seven hundred yards of the north east angle of the walls; and so little was resistance expected against such a combination of force, that it was not deemed necessary to add the seamen and marines from the squadron.

The disembarkation, which commenced on the 21st at break of day, was judiciously conducted by Commander Richards, of the *Cornwallis*, covered by the *Auckland*, the small steam vessels, and armed boats, without opposition.

The first brigade under Major-General Lord Saltoun, as soon as it was formed, moved forward to attack the entrenched camp, which was gallantly carried about nine o'clock, after a short resistance; the Chinese precipitately retiring over the hills.

Major-General Schoedde, with the second brigade, about the same time ascended the heights assigned him on the river side, and after discharging some rockets into the city, and supported by a well directed fire of shot and shells from the *Auckland*, steam vessel, he gallantly pushed forward under a smart fire of cannon, gingalls, and musketry from the Walls, and entered that point of the city by escalade about ten o'clock.

Captain Grey, of the *Endymion*, accompanied this brigade; Captain Bouchier and other naval officers attached themselves to the forces which attacked on the land side, and I had the pleasure of accompanying my gallant friend Sir Hugh Gough during a great part of the operations of the day.

The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and as it was Sir Hugh Gough's intention to escalade the walls in the direction of the South gate,

some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to run close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable; it was therefore determined to blow open the west gate with powder bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade, under Major-General Bartley, (which was the last landed) could assemble.

During these proceedings, the boats of the Blonde, in an anxious desire to land the artillery guns as near as possible to the West-gate, unfortunately advanced by the canal, under the city walls, which were much obscured by buildings before they were aware of the force to which they became exposed; and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which sixteen men out of twenty-four, which formed the crews of the Blondes's barge and flat boat, and two officers and eight men of the Madras artillery were wounded; and it was only by great presence of mind that Lieutenant Crouch, of that ship, after receiving three wounds, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from a position in which it was impossible to use their guns.

Not a moment was lost in communicating this casualty to the flag-ship, when Captain Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude immediately landed with 200 marines at the entrance of the canal, where he was joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th Madras native infantry, under Captain Maclean of that corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls, while the whole of the boats of the Cornwallis, with their guns, under the command of Lieutenant Stoddart, advanced by the canal on his right flank. This little flotilla having joined the boats of the Blonde, took up an excellent position and opened their fire with good effect in checking that of the Chinese, at the west gate.

Captain Richards had determined if possible to scale the walls, in the hope of forming a junction with General Shoedde's brigade in the city; and having fortunately discovered a heap of rubbish from which his ladders could reach the parapet (about thirty feet high) he was in the act of rearing them, when Commander Watson and Mr. Forster, master, with a boats crew and a small escort of marines joined him from the Modeste, which was stationed some miles higher up the river.

Lieutenant Baker, of the Madras artillery, Commander Watson, Captain Richards, and a private marine of the Modeste were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed by the fire from the west gate, in this intrepid achievement; the remainder of the gallant band, including part of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, happily followed, without further loss, thus effecting an important lodgment in the suburbs of the city, between the outer and inner west gates, where they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of Major-General Schloedde's brigade.

About noon, the arrangements for forcing the west outer gate being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade, under

Major-General Bartley, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, gallantly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate, in which the Tartar troops had been posted, were at the same time completely enveloped in flames. The Tartars, however, within the city, were still unsubdued, and having collected in a large body, the 18th and 49th regiments, in advancing by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and unfortunately sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a ten-fold degree.

The seamen and marines under Captain Richards were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the firing, and in passing along a narrow street in the Tartar city, received a volley from a considerable body of those troops, who had posted themselves at a gateway, where they seemed inclined to make a determined stand; but on the advance of our men, and the discharge of a few rockets, they retired, leaving several men dead; and many others, who had the temerity to fire from the houses as our men passed along the streets, shared the same fate. In this movement, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Fitzjames, one seaman, and one marine of the Cornwallis were severely wounded.

The operations of this day were executed under a burning sun, with the thermometer above 90, and the loss of life in consequence has been serious; in addition to those killed and wounded in action, I have to lament the loss of Brevet Major Uniacke, an old and distinguished officer of the Royal Marines, and one private of the Plover who died from the effect of the sun; and I fear the army did not lose less than sixteen from the same cause.

The movements were so entirely military, that I can but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague, the General; and it is with renewed pleasure, that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and man of the Royal and Indian Navy and Royal Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations on shore, in which they have been engaged.

I enclose a list of the ships present in the Yang-tse-Keang, of the killed and wounded; and also of the names of the officers of the squadron, who were from circumstances most conspicuously engaged on the 21st.

It is unnecessary to speak further on the share which Captain Richards and his companions had in the assault on the outworks of the city; they will no doubt be properly appreciated by their Lordships. Lieutenant Tennant, my flag Lieutenant, took a prominent part in the attack of the Tartar Troops in the city.

Lieutenant Fitzjames (severely wounded) a highly deserving officer has already distinguished himself on different occasions.

Lieutenant Stoddart showed excellent judgment

and good conduct in command of the Flotilla of armed boats.

"Lieutenant Crouch, of the Blonde, I have already noticed, and the steadiness of Messrs. Jenkins and Lyon, Midshipmen of that ship, who were in the advanced boats is spoken of as highly creditable to them.

Captains Loch and Napier, R. N. who accompanied the expedition as volunteers, also participated in the active operations of the day.

The loss of the land forces, I fear, is not less than 19 killed, and 107 wounded in action, 3 missing, and 16 who died from the effects of the sun; that of the Chinese must be immense, as, independently of those who fell in action, incredible numbers of the Tartars (in some cases including whole families) have unhappily died by their own hands; their force within the city is supposed to have amounted to three or four thousand.

Twenty guns were mounted on the walls, which with numerous gingalls, matchlocks, and other arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, have all been destroyed. About 50,000 dollars' worth of Sycee silver was also found in the Treasury, which has been embarked.

The troops intended for the operations higher up the river, will be re-embarked as soon as possible, and as the report of the navigation upwards is favourable, I trust the Expeditionary Forces will soon renew operations at Nanking, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese Government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,
W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Return of killed and wounded in the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. at the attack on the city of Chin-Keang-Foo, on the 21st July, 1842.

Cornwallis—Brevet Major James Uniacke, R. M., killed; who died from the effects of the sun and fatigue; Lieutenant James Fitzjames, badly wounded; 1 seaman dangerously wounded; 1 private marine slightly wounded.

Blonde—Lieutenant Edward Crouch, severely wounded; Mr. Henry T. Lyon, midshipman, slightly wounded; 3 seamen, dangerously wounded; 6 seamen, severely wounded; 5 seamen, slightly wounded.

Modeste—1 private marine, killed; Commander R. B. Watson, slightly wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.

Plover—1 private marine, killed.

List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in the Yang-tse-Keang on the 21st day of July 1842.

Cornwallis—Peter Richards, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Endymion—Honourable Fredk. W. Grey, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Belleisle—John Kingcome, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Vixen, steam vessel—Henry Boyes, Commander, off Chin Keang-foo.

Apollo—Charles Frederick, Commander, off Chin Keang-foo.

Rattlesnake—James Sprent, Master Commanding, off Chin Keang-foo.

Jupiter—G. B. Hoffmeister, Master Commanding, off Chin Keang-foo.

Blonde—Thomas Bouchier, C. B., Captain, off entrance of Grand Canal, three miles above Kinshan.

North Star—Sir James Everard Home, Bart., Captain, blockading the river of Woosung.

Dido—Honourable Henry Keppel, Captain, off Eching, fourteen miles above Kinshan.

Calliope—Augustus L. Kuper, Captain, off Quatchoo, at the northern entrance off Grand Canal.

Childers—Edward Halsted, Commander, six miles below Dido.

Starling—Henry Kellett, Commander, within seven miles of Nankin.

Modeste—Rundle B. Watson, Commander, blockading an entrance to Grand Canal on South Side.

Columbine—W. H. A. Morshead, Commander, blockading the river Lewha.

Plover—Richard Collinson, Commander, within seven miles of Nankin.

Clio—Edward N. Troubridge, Commander, blockading the Muntok river.

Algerine—W. H. Maitland, Lieutenant Commanding, off the Amherst Rocks.

Honourable Company's Steam Vessels.

Auckland—R. Ethersey, Commander Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Sesostris—H. A. Ormsby, Commander Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Pluto—John Tudor, Lieutenant Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Phlegethon—J. J. M' Cleverty, Lieutenant Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Medusa—H. H. Hewitt, Lieutenant Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Queen—Walter Warden, Acting Master Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Tenasserim—A. P. Wall, Acting Master Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Proserpine—John J. Hough, Commander Royal Navy, blockading an entrance to Grand Canal, South Side.

Nemesis—W. H. Hall, Lieutenant Royal Navy, with Dido at Eching, a north entrance of Grand Canal.

List of Officers belonging to the Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, employed in the assault, by the seamen and marines on the out-works of the city of Ching-Keang, on the 21st of July 1842.

Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis.

Captain Peter Richards, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Lieutenant James Fitzjames, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Brevet-Major James Uniacke, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Captain F. S. Hamilton, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 First Lieutenant Henry Timpson, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 First Lieutenant F. J. White, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Mr. Stephen Stanley, Assistant-Surgeon, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Mr. Archibald Little, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Mr. William Bowden, Volunteer 1st Class, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.
 Commander Charles Richards, with Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough.
 Lieutenant James Stoddart, commanding the boats employed covering the assault.
 Mr. Henry Phelps, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.
 Mr. C. R. Jackson, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.
 Mr. Henry Hollinworth, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.
 Mr. John J. Palmer, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.

Her Majesty's ship Blonde.

Lieutenant Edward Crouch, employed in barge.
 Honourable O. W. Lambart, Midshipman, employed in pinnace.
 Mr. Robert Jenkins, Midshipman, employed in flat boat.
 Mr. Henry T. Lyon, Midshipman, employed in first cutter.

Her Majesty's sloop Modeste.

Commander R. B. Watson.
 Mr. J. Förster, Master.

With Vice Admiral Sir William Parker.

Lieutenant Charles Tennant, Flag Lieutenant.
 Mr. George Hodgson, Mate of the Cornwallis.

SIR,

*Cornwallis, off Nanking,
 30th August, 1842.*

I transmit herewith the copy of a letter which I yesterday received from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and of an Order which I have in consequence issued for the entire discontinuance of any interruption to the Chinese trade, and the renewal of friendly intercourse with them.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking.
 August 29, 1842.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Treaty of Peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an Imperial Edict addressed to the High Commissioners and Governor-General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes; and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that His Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under dispatch to Her Majesty's ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of these places.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B.

*Cornwallis, off Nanking,
 August 29, 1842.*

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Commander-in-Chief has the high gratification of announcing to the squadron and transports under his orders, that the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and China has now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions being likewise received, the blockade and interruption of the Chinese trade and communications are to be immediately discontinued within the rivers and on any part of the coast of China.

The Officers are expected to exert themselves to prevent the slightest cause of offence or disagreement, to, or with the natives, with whom it is hoped the most friendly intercourse will be hereafter observed during the continuance of the British forces in this country.

W. PARKER, Vice Admiral.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, those of the Indian Navy; and to the Agents and Masters of transports.

India Board, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the East India House, from the Governor-General of India:

HON. SIRS, *Simla, October 5, 1842.*

THE dispatches from Major-Generals Pollock and Nott, which accompany this letter will inform you that, on the 30th of August, Major-General Nott defeated Shumsoodeen Khan, about thirty-eight miles from Ghuznee; and on the 5th again, on the heights, on the north-east of Ghuznee; against which place batteries were prepared, on the night of the 5th, but the enemy evacuated the town and citadel during that night, and they were taken possession of by Major-General Nott's troops at day-light on the 6th.

The work of demolition was carried on during the 7th and 8th; and, on the 9th, Major-General Nott's army left Ghuznee, leaving the gates and principal buildings on fire, and having totally destroyed the citadel, and made breaches in the walls, which, without immediate repair, must fall during the winter.

On the 8th of September, Major-General Pollock defeated the Ghilzaees and Jezailchees of Mahomed Akbar; and, on the 13th, the Major-General entirely defeated Mahomed Akbar, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen.

On the 16th, Cabool and the Bala Hissar were occupied by the British troops.

On the 17th, the army of Major-General Nott arrived within five miles of Cabool.

Such of the prisoners, taken by the Affghans on the retreat from Cabool, as were near Cabool, came into the British camp on the 15th: 700 Kuzzilbashes, with Sir Richmond Shakespear, left Cabool for the Bamian road, on which the remaining prisoners had been carried; and it was expected on the 17th that, on the following day, they might be delivered up to Sir Richmond Shakespear.

The feelings with which I have regarded these successful operations will be seen on a perusal of the general orders prefixed to the dispatches published on the 21st and 30th ultimo.

It appears by a letter (private) from Major Outram of the 20th ultimo, that, on the preceding day, Colonel Reid, with the first column of Major-General England's army, arrived safely at Dadur. The second column will have left Quetta on the 21st; and the last was to move about the 1st of this month.

I have, &c.

ELLENBOROUGH.

The Secret Committee of the East India Company.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st September 1842.

THE Governor-General has this day received the reports of three victories obtained, on the 30th of August, by Major-General Nott, over twelve thousand Affghans, thirty-eight miles south-west

of Ghuznee; on the 8th of September, by Major General Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June, by the expedition on the coast of China, within the mouth of the river Yang-tse-Kiang, at the city of Woosung.

In this last operation, and those immediately succeeding it, Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3d of September, Major General Nott had advanced to Nanee, within a short march of Ghuznee.

On the 9th of September, Major-General Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sung, and had experienced no opposition.

Formed as the troops under Major-General Nott have mostly been, by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able Commander, the Governor-General had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is to the Governor-General a subject of sincere satisfaction, that the events of this campaign should have opened a more extensive field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities he has long known it to possess.

Major-General Pollock has, through the prudence of his arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans, on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabool: and Major-General Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad, worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The Governor-General regards with the highest admiration the noble ardour which has, in these several operations, been manifested, equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees in the successes already obtained the certain promise of other more decisive victories, calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British Government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the forces under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of Providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor-General.

From Major-General Pollock, C. B. Commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR,

*Camp, Kutta Sung,
September 9, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of a letter which I have this day

addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, detailing the operations against the enemy near Jugdulluck yesterday.

I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Afghanistan.

P. S. I have this moment received two letters from Major-General Nott to your address, which I have read, thinking they might contain information which would regulate my movements.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Troops in Afghanistan, to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR,

*Camp, Kutta Sung,
September 9, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I left Soork-ab on the morning of the 8th instant, in progress to Jugdulluck, with the troops detailed in the margin.*

On approaching the hills which command the road through the pass, I perceived their summits were occupied by a considerable number of men; and a nearer view enabled me to ascertain the nature of their position, which was one of singular strength and difficulty of approach. The enemy were assembled in bodies apparently under different Chieftains, each having a distinguishing standard.

The hills they occupied formed an amphitheatre inclining towards the left of the road on which the troops were halted while the guns opened, and the enemy were thus enabled on this point to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing any contact with them. The practice of the guns was excellent, yet the enemy appeared so determined on making a stand, that the bursting of the shells among them on the right hill, which was of a conical shape and difficult ascent, had not the effect of making them relinquish it, or of slackening their fire, which now became heavy from all parts of their position, causing several casualties.

It is with the deepest feeling of regret I have to deplore the loss of Captain Nugent, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who was shot here, and died almost immediately. I had lately received the most important and valuable assistance from him; the service has lost a promising Officer, and the department to which he belonged a most efficient member.

As the guns appeared to have little effect in forcing the enemy to quit the heights, I resolved upon attacking them. For this purpose Captain Broadfoot was detached to the extreme left of the enemy's position, and his sappers commenced

* 1st division, under the command of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. 2 guns 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, 6 ditto No. 6 light field battery, 3 ditto mountain train, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, 1 squadron 1st light cavalry, 3 resallahs 3d irregular cavalry, Her Majesty's 9th foot, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, 26th regiment native infantry, 35th regiment light infantry, 5th company sappers, Broadfoot's sappers, Mackeson's bildars.

ascending a steep hill, on the top of which the enemy were entrenched in a sungah. Her Majesty's 9th foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, were directed to cross a deep ravine and assault the hills on the opposite side, where the enemy held a ruined fort, and were with their Chiefs and cavalry in considerable numbers. Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, led by Captain Wilkinson, commanding the regiment, attacked the hill which may be considered the key of the position. The 9th, accompanied by two companies of the 35th native infantry, under Lieutenants Boileau and Trench; the 13th by 130 men of the 26th, led by Captain Gahan, (Major Huish, although present in the field, was prevented by his wound, received at Mamoo Kheil, from assuming the command), rushed up the height simultaneously, and the animated and enthusiastic cheer they gave seemed to strike a panic in the enemy, for they dared not wait the collision, but fled down the hills, and were enabled to escape chastisement by the nature of the ground which was so well calculated to favour their retreat. At this moment, Major Lockwood, with Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, galloped up, and had very nearly succeeded in overtaking the enemy's cavalry, but I am sorry to say they also effected their safety by flight.

Captain Broadfoot had completely succeeded in the attack he made, and the enemy were dispersed in every direction, a large body of them retiring to the summit of a high mountain. On this apparently inaccessible height they planted their standards, and showed every demonstration of maintaining it. As the achievements of the day would have been incomplete were they suffered to remain, I decided upon dislodging them. The troops named in the margin* advanced under cover of Captain Abbott's guns and those of Captain Backhouse's mountain train. Seldom have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform, and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution; these lofty heights were assaulted in two columns, led by Captains Wilkinson and Broadfoot; the discomfited Ghilzies not relishing an encounter, betook themselves to flight, carrying away their standards, and leaving our troops in quiet possession of their last and least assailable stronghold.

It gratifies me to be enabled to state, that we have thus signally defeated with one division of the troops the most powerful tribes and the most inveterate of our enemies, the original instigators and principal actors in those disturbances which entailed such disasters on our troops last winter. The following are the Chiefs who were present in the action:

Uzeez Khan, Gool Mahomed Khan, Saadut Meen Khan—Jubber Kheil Ghilzies.
Khodah Buksh Khan, Azul Khan, and Khojeh Mahomed Shah Khan.—Chiefs of Tezeen, Babukkur Kheil Ghilzies.
Sirdar Khyroolla Khan, Barukzye, Shah Ghazee Khan, Gool Ghilzie, Hajee Ali Tajick.—Sent by

* H. M.'s 13th light infantry, one company 26th native infantry, one ditto 35th light infantry, 5th company sappers under Lieutenant-Becher, Broadfoot's sappers.

Mahomed Akbar Khan from Cabool, to co-operate with the Ghilzies.
Ibrahim Khan, and Mullick Suddoo.—Lughman Chiefs.

The petty Chiefs of Hissaruck were also engaged, and indeed the whole strength of the Ghilzie force may be considered to have been brought against us, numbering on this occasion from four to five thousand men.

Let me now express how much I owe to the brave Officers and soldiers who have thus gallantly asserted their superiority in arms; were I to name all who merit eulogy, I should feel obliged to enumerate every Officer who was present.

I feel considerable diffidence in mentioning the name of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., whose heroic conduct in the field stands so little in need of my commendation. On this occasion I was an eye-witness to the personal intrepidity of this highly distinguished Officer, as he led up the heights in advance of his own regiment under a very hot fire.

To the Officers in command of regiments and detachments, and to the heads of departments, also to the Officers of my personal and the general staff, I feel especially indebted for the zealous and efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties; and I trust his Excellency the Commander in Chief will bring to the notice of his Lordship the Governor-General, that every individual engaged has exerted himself to the utmost to serve his country.

I have the honour to enclose a rough sketch of the scene of operations, and a return of the killed and wounded. I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Afghanistan.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops of the 1st Division of the Advance under the command of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. at the Storming of the Heights of Jugdulluck, on the 8th of September 1842.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.
No. 6, Light Field Battery—1 native officer, 2 privates, wounded.

Mountain Train—1 sergeant, 1 private, 1 driver, wounded, 1 mule, killed.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 troopers wounded.

Squadron 1st Light Cavalry—1 horse killed.

Head Quarters and Detachment 3d Irregular Cavalry—1 trooper, 1 horse killed, 2 troopers, 8 horses, wounded.

5th Company Sappers—1 private wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Regiment—1 sergeant, 2 privates, killed; 1 sergeant, 16 privates, wounded.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—1 private killed; 2 sergeants, 12 privates, wounded.

26th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 naick, 4 sappers, wounded.

5th Light Infantry—4 privates wounded.

Captain Broadfoot's Sappers—1 sergeant, 5 privates, wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 privates, 2 horses, 1 mule, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants, 1 naick, 50 privates, 3 horses, wounded.

Total of all ranks killed and wounded 64

Remarks.

Captain Nugent, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General killed, and Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. slightly wounded.

One dooly bearer killed, and one wounded.

One camp follower wounded.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General, British Troops in Afghanistan.

From Major General W. Nott, Commanding Field Force, Afghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan,
August 29, 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 28th instant, a body of the enemy attacked our rear guard. I directed the officer in command of the cavalry to detach a party to assist in dispersing it.

The accompanying letter from Captain Christie details the result.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force, Afghanistan.

From Captain J. Christie, Commanding the Detachment, to Captain Delamain, Senior Officer of Cavalry.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan,
August 28, 1842.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the instructions conveyed to me through Lieutenant Forbes, Adjutant, 3d light cavalry, I proceeded to the rear with two ressellahs of the 1st Bengal irregular cavalry and three ressellahs of my own regiment, and now do myself the honour to report the result as follows, for the information of Major-General Nott:

I proceeded at a trot for about a mile and a half, when we were closing well with the enemy; all of a sudden we came on a ravine with steep sides, which for a time completely brought us up; however we managed to file down and form again on the opposite side. This delay allowed the enemy to move a long way a-head, but getting the detachment into a smart gallop, we succeeded in coming up with them just as the foremost of them had reached the bottom of the hills. We cut up about fifty of them; Lieutenant Chamberlain's party from the other flank destroyed twelve more.

The enemy, I should think, amounted to about 300 horse and foot.

Every man did his duty; so it is impossible to offer any remark on individuals, and I shall only

add that I was quite satisfied with the conduct of all.

I beg to return lists of the killed and wounded.
I have, &c.

J. CHRISTIE, Captain,
Commanding the Detachment.

From Major-General W. Nott, Commanding Field Force, Afghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

*Camp, Gonine, 38 miles S.W. of Ghuznee,
31st August, 1842.*

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, that Shumshodeen, the Affgham Governor of the Fortress of Ghuznee, brought nearly the whole of his army, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of my camp yesterday, at three o'clock P.M.

I moved out with one-half of my force: the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge, until their flank rested on a fort filled with men: they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served: our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness, and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c. &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry.

Shumshodeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded on the 28th and 30th instant; also a return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. &c., taken from the enemy.

The behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, was such as I anticipated, and afforded me complete satisfaction.

I beg leave to bring to the favorable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India the undermentioned Officers: many of them have served under my command for the last three years, and have been conspicuous for their zeal and gallantry in the various affairs which have occurred with the enemy during that period, and especially in the action of the 12th of January last, and have invariably upheld the reputation of our arms, and the honour of our country:

Brigadier Wymer, commanding the 1st infantry brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren, commanding 16th regiment native infantry; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th regiment; Captain Burney, commanding 38th regiment native infantry; Captains Christie and Haldane, commanding corps of Bengal irregular cavalry; Major Sothaby, commanding the artillery; Captain Blood, commanding Bombay foot artillery; Major Sanders, Bengal engineers; Lieutenants North and Studdert, Bombay engineers. Majors Leech and Rawlinson, of the political department, attended

me in the field, and rendered me great assistance in conveying my orders.

My best thanks are due to my Staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Tytler, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Annexed is a letter from Brigadier Wymer, speaking in the highest terms of his Brigade-Major, Captain T. H. Scott, of the 38th regiment native infantry. I fully appreciate this excellent officer's merits; he has been with me in four actions. I trust I shall not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that he will receive some mark of the favour of Government, by Brevet or otherwise.

I cannot close this despatch without expressing my admiration of the dashing and gallant conduct, rapid movement, and correct practice of Captain Anderson's troop of Bengal horse artillery; nothing could exceed it; and I beg leave to bring this officer, and Lieutenant Turner, attached to the same troop, to the particular notice of his Lordship, as officers who have on many occasions rendered me most essential service.

I have, &c.
W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force, Afghanistan.

From Brigadier G. P. Wymer, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, to Major-General Nott, Commanding Field Force.

Camp, Chuppakhana, Sept. 1, 1842.

SIR,

ADVERTING to division orders of yesterday, expressive of your praise and thanks to the troops employed under your command in action with the enemy, on the afternoon of the 30th instant, I hope you will not consider it ill-judged on my part, bringing to your favourable notice the valuable assistance I derived from the active services of Captain Scott, Major of Brigade to the 1st Infantry Brigade, under my command, whose exertions during the fight on that day, demand and merit my best praise and acknowledgments. This being the second time of the display of Captain Scott's abilities when in action with the enemy as my personal Staff, will, I hope, plead my apology for recommending him to your notice, and the favourable consideration of Government, in any way you may have it in your power to mention him as a meritorious and deserving Officer.

I have, &c.,
G. P. WYMER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General William Nott, in the Engagements with the Enemy on the 28th and 30th of August 1842.

2d Troop Bengal Irregular Horse Artillery—1 syca, 1 horse, wounded.

3d Company 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery—1

bearer killed; 1 gunner, 1 trumpeter, 1 private, 1 driver, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 1 farrier, 10 privates, 6 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 trumpeter, 5 privates, 4 horses, wounded.

1st Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 11 privates, killed; 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 12 privates, 16 horses, wounded; 9 horses missing.

Christie's Horse—2 havildars, 5 privates, 19 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 13 privates, 17 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot—1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 10 privates, wounded.

Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot—1 corporal, 3 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, wounded.

16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—2 privates wounded.

42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 private wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 7 havildars, 1 farrier, 26 privates, 1 bearer, 25 horses, killed; 4 lieutenants, 3 jemadars, 2 havildars, 3 corporals, 1 gunner, 2 trumpeters, 47 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, 1 syce, 1 driver, 40 horses, wounded; 13 horses, missing.

Grand Total—104 officers and men, 65 horses, killed and wounded; 13 horses missing.

Officers killed.

Captain H. Berry, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Brevet Captain G. O. Reeves, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Officers wounded.

Brevet Captain G. S. Ravenscroft, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Lieutenant T. A. Mackenzie, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Lieutenant Meason, H. M. 40th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain, Christie's horse.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c. captured in Action with the Enemy, by the Field Force under the Command of Major-General Nott, on the 30th August 1842.

Camp, Gornie, August 31, 1842.

2 field carriages with limbers (one broken by our shot and left on the field), 40,000 musket ball cartridges (as originally packed in the H. C.'s magazines, destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground), 132 filled six-pounder cartridges (destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground), 4 sets of unserviceable harness, 4 horses, 2 brass six-pounders, 9 unserviceable six-pounder common case shot, 24 unserviceable six-pounder hammered round shot.

F. S. SOTHEY, Major,
Commanding Artillery.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Simla, Sept. 30, 1842.

THE Governor General announces to the army and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major General Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army.

Major General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee three hundred and twenty-seven Sepoys of the 27th native infantry, from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of sixteen thousand men at Tezeen, on the 13th of September, by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabool by the troops under that General, on the 16th of September.

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool, have advanced the glory, and established the accustomed superiority, of the British arms.

The Governor General has derived much satisfaction from the report made by Major General Pollock, of the admirable conduct of the troops of his Highness the Maharajah Shere Sing acting in co-operation with the British army.

The Governor General rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding, which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to expect that, long before this day, all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the General's camp. Those who had been left near Cabool were already at liberty.

The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of all the People of India, offers to Major General Pollock and Major General Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The Governor General directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan be fully made known to all the troops at all stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabool.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK.

From Major-General W. Nott, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, Camp, Ghuznee, September 8, 1842.

My despatch of the 31st ultimo will have informed you of my having defeated the Affghan army commanded by Shumshoodeen.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I moved on Ghuznee. I found the city full of men, and a range of mountains running North-east of the fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied. The enemy had received a considerable reinforcement from Cabool, under Sultan Jan.

I directed Major Sanders, of the Bengal engineers, to reconnoitre the works, under escort of the 16th regiment native infantry, and a party of irregular cavalry. This brought on some smart skirmishing, in which our sepoys behaved to admiration. Captain White, of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding the light companies of the army, was pushed forward, accompanied by Anderson's troop of horse artillery, to support the reconnoitring party, and I at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained.

The village of Bullal is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, upon the spur of the mountain to the North East, and observing it to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery to be placed 300 paces in advance, I ordered it to be occupied by two regiments of infantry and some light guns, and retired the columns into camp.

The engineer officers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed under the directions of Major Sanders, during the night of the 5th, in erecting a battery for four 18-pounders; these guns were moved from camp before daylight on the morning of the 6th; but, before they had reached the position assigned them, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fortress.

I directed the city of Ghuznee, with its citadel and the whole of its works, to be destroyed. I forward the engineer's report.

In these operations our loss has been much less than might have been expected from the numbers and positions of the enemy, and the fact of the troops having been necessitated to move under the range of the guns of the fortress.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The exertions of Major Sanders of the engineers, were as usual most zealous, and my thanks are due to him and the department under his charge.

I beg to notice the following Officers: Brigadier Wymer; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th regiment; Captain Evans, in temporary charge of the 16th regiment native infantry; Captain White, Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding the light companies of the force; Major Sotheby and officers of the artillery.

I have every reason to be satisfied with my Staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-camp; Captain Ripley; and Lieutenant Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

I continue to receive the greatest assistance from Major Leech.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major General,
Commanding Field Force Affghanistan.

No. 21068.

E

P. S.—I have recovered about 327 of the sepoys of the 27th Regiment Bengal native infantry, who had been sold into slavery, and dispersed in villages 30 and 40 miles round Ghuznee.

W. NOTT.

*Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee,
September 9, 1842.*

MEMORANDUM.

On the morning of the 5th September 1842, General Nott moved his camp to take up a position before Ghuznee. An advanced party was ordered to protect a reconnoissance of the works undertaken by the engineer department. On the approach of this party to the hills north of the city, it was opposed in force, but was immediately supported by the General, and, thus reinforced, cleared the hills of the enemy, and took possession of the village of Bullal, within 400 yards of the city.

The General immediately directed this important point with the heights near the village to be maintained, and they were occupied by two regiments of native infantry and two 9-pounder guns.

While these operations were going on, the camp was established at Rozeh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. The guards required for the protection and general duties of the camp absorbed so many men that but few were available for the duties of a siege. The General therefore determined not to invest the place in form, and directed the Engineer to concentrate the resources at his disposal in one spot, where protection might be most conveniently afforded to the siege operations.

With advertence to these instructions, the Engineer proposed to establish a battery on the ridge of the hill north of the town, in advance of the village of Bullal, and distant about 350 yards from the nearest point of the walls. From this battery it was expected that the four 18-pounder guns would lay open the thin flank wall connecting the citadel on the west with the town wall, in a few hours. The defences of the citadel could be swept from the same point by the light artillery; and the lines of loop-holed wall which would bear on the advance of the storming party were all viewed in enfilade from the site selected for the battery. The advance of the party to the assault would have been greatly facilitated by the existence of a thick dam of earth across the ditch, immediately opposite the point marked out for the breach.

It was further proposed that the principal assault should be supported by two other attacks; one an attempt to blow in the water-gate (both the others having been strongly built up, and the causeways in front of them cut through) another to escalate a weak point near the Cabool gate, which would have been greatly aided by the fire of the artillery from the hill.

This project met the General's approval; and at dusk on the evening of the 5th September, a working party composed of the Sappers, and of 160 men from the regiments occupying the hill, commenced work on the battery. By 4 A.M. on the 6th September, cover for the party had been

secured across the ridge of the hill, and so much progress made in the execution of the work as to lead to reasonable expectation that the four 18-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers would be established in position, and ready to open their fire, during the day.

Early on the evening of the 5th, a brisk match-lock fire was kept up from the Citadel on the hill, but this gradually slackened, and at 10 P.M. had entirely ceased. The enemy's infantry had been observed at dusk crossing the river near the water gate, with the intention, it was supposed, of attacking the working party during the night; but, towards the morning of the 6th, there were grounds for believing the Fort was evacuated. At daylight this was ascertained to be the case by Lieutenant North, of the Engineers, who took possession at that hour of the water-gate without opposition, leaving Ensign Newton and 20 Sepoys of the 16th native infantry in charge of the gateway, and returning to the battery for further assistance. The whole of the working party was immediately moved into the town, of which and of the Citadel of Ghuznee, they were in possession before sunrise.

EDWARD SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

From Major E. Sanders, to Major-General W. Nott,

SIR,

*Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee,
September 9, 1842.*

ON the occupation of the fortress of Ghuznee by the troops under your command, I received orders from you to take measures for the destruction of the citadel, to as great an extent as the means at command, and the time afforded by a halt of two days, would permit.

2. I have now the honour to report, that the engineer department attached to your force has been employed during the 7th and 8th instant, on the work of demolition, and to state the progress effected.

3. Fourteen mines have been sprung in the walls of the citadel, all with good effect. The upper fort has been completely destroyed; the second line of works extensively breached in two places; and the outer and lower walls have their revêtements blown down and greatly injured in three places.

4. In several spots remote from the mines, the walls, though they have not fallen, are so seriously shaken by the explosions that, unless immediate and energetic measures are adopted, on the departure of your force, for their repair and security, they must crumble down during the ensuing winter.

5. The gateways of the town and citadel, and the roofs of the principal buildings, have been fired and are still burning. I have, &c.

E. SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General William Nott, in the Engagement with the Enemy before Ghuznee, on the 5th September 1842.

2d Troop Bengal Irregular Horse Artillery—1

horse killed; 1 private, 1 syce, 5 horses, wounded.

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery—1 syce wounded.

3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry—1 horse killed; 1 horse wounded.

1st Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 jemadar, 5 privates, 7 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot—1 private killed; 3 privates wounded.

Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot—3 privates wounded.

2d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—4 privates wounded.

16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 private killed; 1 ensign, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 11 privates, wounded.

27th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty with 16th Native Infantry—1 private wounded.

42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—2 privates wounded.

43d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—4 privates wounded.

Total—3 privates, 3 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 34 privates, 2 syces, 13 horses, wounded.

Grand Total—46 officers and men, and 16 horses.

Officer wounded.

Ensign Stannus, 16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Return of Ordnance Ammunition captured in the Fortress of Ghuznee, by the Force under the Command of Major-General Nott, on the 6th of September 1842.

Camp, Ghuznee, September 6, 1842.

40 dungaree bag cartridges, 300 blue lights, 15 boxes filled with musket ammunition, 25 boxes filled with gun ammunition, 15 empty ammunition boxes, 20 empty treasure boxes with straps, 25,000 musket ball cartridges (15,000 of these unserviceable), about 2000 gun and jingal ball cartridges, 6 field piece carriages, 1 garrison carriage, 6 maunds of charcoal, 5 buff hides, 7 jingals or wall pieces, 9 unserviceable tin lanterns, 8 pigs of lead, 30 muskets without locks, 3 mounted brass light field pieces (three, six, and eight pounders), 1 mounted heavy sixty-eight pounder, 3 mounted and 1 dismounted iron light field pieces (two, six, and eight pounders), 10 jars of country ordnance powder (about 150lbs. each), 1 piece of cotton rope, 1 bag of saltpetre, 60 six pounder English round shot, 550 round shot of sorts, 300 one and two pounder jingal round shot, 12 gun sponges of sorts, 5 jezails.

F. S. SOTHEY, Major, Commanding Artillery.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

*Camp, near Cabool,
Sept., 17, 1842.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of my despatch of date the 14th instant, to the address of Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the army. I have, &c.,

G. POLLOCK, Major-General.
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-General George Pollock, C.B., to Major-General J. R. Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Camp, Boothkha,
Sept. 14, 1842.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched from Seh Baba on the 11th instant, and arrived at Tezeen the same day, where I was joined by Major-General M'Caskill, with the 2d division. On the 12th I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the 2d division having suffered from the effects of fatigue caused by their forced march: this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and, in the afternoon, attacked the picquets on the left flank, and became so daring, that I considered it necessary to send Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with 240 men of Her Majesty's 9th foot, to drive them back; some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy was driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, however, with a small party, crept up one end of the hill, unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when, rushing up on the flank of the astounded Affghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them as they fled down the hill. A Chieftain was found among the slain, who, it is supposed was the brother of Khodabux Khan. The enemy remained inoffensive on our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's, and withdrew to the right, where they commenced a furious attack upon a picquet, consisting of eighty men of the 60th regiment of native infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off; in this attack the picquet had four killed; Lieutenant Montgomery and seventeen men were wounded. The enemy came so close that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the picquets continued through the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the morning of the 13th, it was perceived that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops: I commenced

my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen pass, where I left two guns, two squadrons of Her Majesty's 3d dragoons, a party of the 1st light cavalry and 3d irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage; but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragoons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up.

The pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights, and, on the present occasion, Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Affghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest. The light company of Her Majesty's 9th foot, led by Captain Lushington, who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head, ascending the hills on the left of the pass under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders, supposed to be chiefs, dead on the hill; the slaughter was considerable, and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul: one spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here, Lieutenant Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left in their precipitation a twenty-four pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the draft bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Captain Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse, in pursuit: the gun (a twelve pounder howitzer) with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, was soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and, with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another party of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained, there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry, Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameen Oolla, and many other Chiefs with their followers were present, all of whom I have reason to believe have taken to flight. We have gained a complete victory, and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse by the first light cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and admirable arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Rich-

mond, commanding the rear guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

The Lahore contingent, under the able direction of Captain Lawrence, has invariably given the most cheerful assistance, dragging the guns, occupying the heights, and covering the rear guard. While ascending the Haft Kotul, and at Tezeen, their long jezails told effectively in keeping the ground.

Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot, had been detached with a strong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of the camp; this duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on our right flank. As the Major's movements were for some time separate from those of the main column, I deem it expedient to annex his report.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march, and encamped at Khoord Cabool without further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they have been engaged with the enemy, showed the most determined valor, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct; each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished. I have received from Major General M'Caskill, K. H., who on this occasion commanded the main column, every assistance, and from Major General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., commanding the advanced guard, the most zealous co-operation. The following officers have also given me every reason to be satisfied with their exertion: Brigadier Monteath, C. B., commanding the fourth brigade; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding second brigade; and Brigadier White, commanding cavalry brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding Her Majesty's 31st foot; Lieut.-Colonel Richmond, commanding 33d native infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K. H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th foot; Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot; Major Huish, commanding 26th native infantry; Major Delafosse, commanding artillery; Major Crommelin, commanding 1st light cavalry; Major Lockwood, commanding Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons; Captain Napleton, commanding 60th native infantry; Captain Seaton, commanding 35th regiment light infantry; Captain Ferris, commanding Jezailchies; Captain Wilkinson, commanding Her Majesty's 13th light infantry; Captain Broadfoot, commanding sappers; Captain Tait, commanding 3d irregular cavalry; and Captain Lawrence, commanding the Seikh contingent; Captain Abbott, Chief Engineer; Captain Abbott, commanding light field battery; Captain Alexander, commanding 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; Captain Backhouse, commanding mountain train; and Lieutenant Becher, commanding the sappers and miners. The services of Mr. Mackeson, commanding the bildars, have always been conspicuous. Superintending Surgeon Stiven's care in providing for the conveyance and comfort of the wounded has met with my approbation. From Major Thompson, at the

head of the commissariat department, I have received every assistance; likewise from Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout. From the following Officers of my Personal and the General Staff I have on this, as on every other occasion, received the most effectual aid; Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Pollock, Aides-de-Camp; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Military Secretary; Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Codrington, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain Riddle, Pay-Master; Captain Macadam, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Lieutenant Mayne, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The following Officers of Division and Brigade Staff have also effectively performed their respective duties:—Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Brigade Majors Havelock, Smith, Wade, Lugard, and Brevet Captain Fitzgerald, artillery division Staff. I must not omit the expression of my regret for the fate of Hyder Ali, the Native Commandant of the Jezailchies, a most gallant and enterprising soldier, who was killed while attempting to seize one of the enemy's standards.

I have the honour to forward reports from Lieutenant-Colonels Richmond and Taylor, and Major Skinner, with returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance, ammunition, and stores captured.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. in the Tezeen Valley, and on the Haft Kotul, on the 12th and 13th September 1842.

- 3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
- 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
- 2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery—1 rank and file wounded, 1 mule missing.
- Mountain Train—1 native officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 mule killed, 1 mule wounded.
- Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.
- 1st Regiment Light Cavalry—5 horses killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
- 3d Irregular Cavalry—2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded.
- Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.
- Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
- Her Majesty's 31st Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.
- 26th Regiment of Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.
- 33d Regiment (right wing)—7 rank and file wounded.
- 35th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 8 rank and file wounded.

60th Regiment Native Infantry (right wing)—5 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file wounded.

Captain Ferris's Jezailchies—1 Native officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 Native officers, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Captain Broadfoot's Sappers—3 rank and file killed; 2 Native officers, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 Native officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, 14 horses, 1 mule, killed; 4 European officers, 5 Native officers, 5 sergeants, 116 rank and file, 21 horses, 1 mule, wounded; 1 mule missing.

Total of all ranks killed 32, horses 35; wounded 130; horses 3.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Hyder Ali, Commandant, Jezailchie regiment.

Wounded.

Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, severely.

Captain Geils, 60th native infantry, slightly.

Lieutenant Norton, 35th native infantry, severely.

Lieutenant Montgomery, 60th native infantry, slightly.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores captured on the Line of March between Tezeen and Khoord Cabool, by the Force under the Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. commanding in Afghanistan.

Camp, Khoord Cabool, September 13, 1842.

1 brass twelve pounder howitzer (No. 139, weight 6 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs. cast 1836, Hutcheson, horse artillery piece), 1 brass twenty-four pounder howitzer (No. 35, weight 8 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lbs. cast 1828, T. Timbullo, foot artillery piece), 1 twelve pounder howitzer sponge, 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer sponge, 55 filled port-fires, 4 common washers, 4 washers with hooks, 8 linch pins, 4 nine or twenty-four pounder howitzer ammunition boxes, 2 unserviceable store boxes, 51 unserviceable filled $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch fuzes, 99 unserviceable 2 inch spherical case fuzes, 1 fuze marker, 1 driving mallet spherical case fuze, 1 iron trail handspike, 3 skeins of slow match, 1 fuze setter, 1 portfire socket, 10 filled and set twenty-four pounder howitzer common shells, 9 filled and set twelve pounder howitzer common shells, 5 twelve pounder spherical case shells, 6 twenty-four pounder howitzer canister, 8 twelve pounder howitzer canister, 1 unserviceable nine pounder carriage, 1 unserviceable twenty-four pounder howitzer carriage, 2 clip bands pole yoke, 1 unserviceable common handspike, 1 locking chain, 6 trace chains, 2

pole or trace chains, 1 priming wire, 5 bullock yokes, 7 unserviceable bullock yokes, 1 fuze holder, 1 carpenter's two feet rule, 1 adze, 2 gimblets of sorts.

N. B. No tangent scales or elevating screws to either of the above pieces of ordnance.

H. DELAFOSSE, Major, Commanding Artillery.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, commanding Her Majesty's 9th regiment of Foot, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

*Camp, Khoord Cabool,
Sept. 13th, 1842.*

SIR,

I HAVE to report, for the information of Major General Pollock, C. B. commanding the troops in Afghanistan, that, agreeably to his orders, I proceeded, at half past five o'clock yesterday evening, with 250 men of Her Majesty's 9th, to the support of the guards in charge of the public cattle feeding on the left of the Camp in the Tezeen valley, which were much pressed by the enemy. On clearing the left picquet, I was joined by Major Huish with a small party of the 26th native infantry. I threw forward a strong body of skirmishers, who quickly drove back those of the enemy on the plain, pursuing them to a range of low hills, where they made a stand till dislodged by our advance: further on, I found the enemy, in force from 5 to 600, had taken post along the crest and on the top of a range of steep hills running near a mile from the northward into the Tezeen valley; those towards the north were assailed by Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, with the left support and skirmishers, whilst I directed the attack against their front and left flank, which being turned, I ascended the heights between two ridges which concealed my approach till close to the summit, and within 20 yards of their main body consisting of over 300 men. Collecting 30 to 40 men with Lieutenants Elmhirst, Lister and Vigors, I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the enemy to be charged, which was done with such resolution and effect, that the whole mass, taken by surprise, was pushed headlong down the hills, nor did they rally till out of musket shot. Their loss must have been very severe, as I observed numbers lagging behind to carry off their killed and wounded. As it was getting dark, I deemed it imprudent to pursue the enemy further, ordered the halt to be sounded, and, after remaining in possession of their position for half an hour, retired without molestation. It affords me great gratification to bear testimony to the spirit and gallantry displayed by officers and men on this occasion, especially Major Huish, 26th regiment native infantry, Captain Lushington, and those concerned in the charge on the enemy.

I beg to transmit a return of the killed and wounded.
I have, &c.

A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel.
9th Foot.

Copy of a letter from Major Skinner, H. M. 31st Foot, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

SIR, *Boothkhal, September 14, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the army in Afghanistan, that I ascended the heights above the Tezeen valley, in front of our camp, with the detachment in the margin,* on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and occupied the ridge till daylight next morning. From a communication with Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. I learnt that I was to take the high peaks to the right of my position, and, having driven the enemy from them, continue to operate among the lower hills to the head of the Huft Kotul, on the right flank of the advance guard of the army. These peaks were occupied in some force by the enemy, who was however easily driven from them and cleared away to the higher hills on my right. I ascended the first peak, which, although the way was steep, was not very difficult, in two small columns; the first, the companies of Her Majesty's 9th and 26th native infantry, under Captain Borton, of the 9th foot; the second under Lieutenant Sayers, of the 31st, composed of the two companies of Her Majesty's 31st foot and 33d native infantry, covered by the sappers and jezailchies under Lieutenant Orr. I detached Lieutenant Sinclair, of the 13th light infantry, with the company of his regiment and one of the 35th native infantry, to the higher peak on the right hand, and supported him by Lieutenant Orr and the sappers, (after I had possession of the first height) who ascended by a steep ridge that connected them. Lieutenant Sinclair attained the summit of the hill without loss, driving the enemy away, and held it until the main column of advance came in sight, when he led his column on my right over the hills at the base of the higher mountains. The height I gained descends to the high road by a succession of small peaks, each connected by a narrow ridge; the enemy occupied, with small parties, each of these peaks, and was driven in succession from them. Captain Borton, at the head of a party of the 9th foot, made a gallant charge upon a strongly posted party of the enemy, and drove them away; he showed a great deal of boldness, however, and made repeated attempts to recover his ground, taking advantage of the necessarily slow advance of the supporting parties from the steep and difficult nature of the hills. After I gained all the peaks, and the enemy had fallen back, I continued parallel to the main column over the hills to some distance beyond the top of the Huft Kotul. Considering the great number that at one time opposed me, until the appearance of the main column drew them off, my loss was not great, while the enemy suffered considerably. I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Major-General the very good

* 1 company H. M. 9th foot, 1 ditto 13th light infantry, 1 ditto 31st foot, 1 ditto 26th native infantry, 1 ditto 35th native light infantry, 1 ditto 33d native infantry, 50 Broadfoot's sappers, 50 Jezailchies.

conduct of the officers and men who were under my command.

I have, &c.

THOS. SKINNER, Major,
H. M. 31st regiment.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, commanding 33rd Native Infantry, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

*Camp, Boothkhal,
Sept. 14, 1842.*

SIR,

MAJOR-GENERAL Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops, having entrusted me specially with the command of the rear guard of the army from Tezeen through the Huft Kotul pass, on the 13th instant, and having placed at my disposal the troops detailed in the margin,* I have now the honour to report the operations of the day, for the Major-General's information. Having made the necessary disposition of my force to protect the baggage in the valley of Tezeen, and to secure the gorge of the pass, the different picquets were gradually withdrawn to strengthen the latter. Soon after, I observed a large body of the enemy collecting near the Fort of Tezeen, south-east of my position, and directed Lieutenant Douglas, whose guns had been previously posted on a commanding point, to open on them; but the distance proving too great for shells, the fire was discontinued. The enemy, I suppose, encouraged by this, formed his cavalry in the valley to the number of about 600 men, with the evident intention of moving towards my post. I instantly decided on anticipating him; and, as Captain Alexander's (horse artillery) three guns were still on the ground, I availed myself of his services by sending forward his guns within range of the enemy, supported by the front squadron of Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons under Captain Unett, one squadron of 1st light cavalry under Brevet Major Scott, and the detachment of 3rd irregular cavalry under Captain Tait, with orders to charge the enemy if the ground proved favourable, and an opportunity offered. This soon occurred, the guns having made good impression; and the instant I observed the cavalry advance, the other squadron of dragoons was hurried forward under Major Lockwood, as a support, thus ensuring the success achieved by the spirited and gallant charge of their comrades in front, which completely dispersed the enemy, who left about fifty men on the field, and a standard, the latter taken by the 1st light cavalry, the bearer of which was cut down by Brevet Captain Goad.

Having accomplished all I wished, the troops returned to their original position in excellent order, covered by the very effective fire of the guns directed by Captain Alexander, and by a company of the 35th regiment light infantry, the latter ordered forward for the purpose.

* H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons, 160; 1st regiment light cavalry, 295; Det. 3rd irregular cavalry, 60; Sikh cavalry, 200; total sabres, 750. Two 9-pounders No. 6 light field battery; picquets, H. M.'s 9th and 31st foot, 143; 4 co. 26th regt. N. I., 310; right wing, 33rd N. I., 129; 35th native light infantry, 294; picquets, 60th regiment N. I., 124; Sikh infantry, 300; total bayonets, 1300.

As the enemy showed no disposition to molest us further, and the whole of the baggage having entered the pass, the horse artillery and dragoons were permitted to commence their march; but, before the latter had filed off, the enemy brought two guns to bear upon our position, which obliged me to place the remainder of the cavalry under cover of the high ground in the vicinity: these guns fortunately did no harm, and were soon after either withdrawn by the enemy, or silenced by a fire of round shot from Lieutenant Douglas's 9-pounder, ably directed by that Officer, and by Captain Lawrence, political agent, commanding the Sikh contingent, who handsomely volunteered his services on the occasion.

After allowing the main column and baggage to get well forward in the pass, I directed the remainder of the cavalry to enter, and followed with the infantry, the different parties of which gradually retired on the posts I had previously occupied, the enemy's infantry closing in and opening a heavy fire, which continued till we reached the top of the pass, a distance of three miles; and, although I was compelled to hold my ground near the top of the pass for a long time, to admit of the guns and baggage passing over, I am happy to say that the enemy, though he pressed our several posts very warmly, did not then, or at any other time, obtain the slightest advantage, and at length desisted from molesting us, which enabled me to reform the troops and continue my march towards camp, where I arrived about 8 o'clock P. M. with all the stores and baggage except a few loads of grain; also some camels and bullocks unable to proceed, which were destroyed on the road, agreeably to orders.

My best thanks are due to the officers and men engaged, both European and Native, for their cheerful endurance of fatigue under an intensely hot sun, and for their gallant bearing when in contact with the enemy; the whole seemed animated with one and the same spirit, which enabled them to overcome difficulties of no ordinary nature, highly creditable to British soldiers, and especially so to the Bengal Sepoys. I feel it also just to notice the useful assistance afforded by the men of the Sikh contingent under Captain Lawrence, who took their full share of duty in the valley of Tezeen, and in defending the different posts in the pass.

Accompanying I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded, which I rejoice to observe is not so heavy as might have been expected from the nature of the operations.

I have, &c.

A. F. RICHMOND, Lieutenant Colonel,
33d regiment N. I. commanding the rear guard.

P. S.—On reaching the top of Huft Kotul pass, it was reported to Captain Lawrence, commanding the Sikh contingent, that Sirdar Akbar Khan was present in the Tezeen valley when the troops charged his cavalry.

A. F. RICHMOND, Lieutenant Colonel.

From Major-General Pollock, C. B. to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR,

*Camp, near Cabool,
September 16, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of my despatch to the address of Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the army.

I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., to Major-General J. R. Lumley.

Camp, Cabool, 16th September 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that on the 14th instant, we marched from Khoord Cabool to Bootkhak. I took the precaution of sending parties to crown the heights of the Khoord Cabool pass, but we met with no opposition. On the 15th I moved on to Cabool, and encamped on the race course. This morning I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, with the following troops: a troop of horse artillery under Major Delafosse; a company from each regiment of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 3d dragoons, under Major Lockwood; a troop of the 1st regiment light cavalry; a resallah of the 3d irregular cavalry, with the whole of the General and Division Staff. The object was to plant the British colours in the Bala Hissar, on the spot most conspicuous from the city. The Prince Futteh Jung, who joined my camp at Gundamuck, expressed a wish to go with the party, to which I assented. On our arrival at the spot selected, the colours were hoisted, the band of Her Majesty's 9th foot immediately struck up the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and a royal salute was fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers.

I left the colours in the Bala Hissar, to be hoisted daily as long as we remain. The infantry also remain under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, but they will be relieved on the arrival of Major-General Nott, by a native regiment from his force. I expect Major-General Nott will reach Cabool to-morrow or the next day. Since our arrival here we have not been able to obtain any certain information of Mahomed Akbar. It appears, however, that Ameen Oolla has separated from him. Neither of them has ventured to return in the direction of Cabool.

The following prisoners have come into camp: Mrs. Trevor, with eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with three children; Captain Troup, and Dr. Campbell. Unless some very unforeseen circumstances occur, I expect to obtain possession of the remainder of the prisoners in the course of eight or ten days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who, I regret to find, has been taken by

Mahomed Akbar, and was with him during the action of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.
G. POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

Simla, October 5, 1842.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I RECEIVED last night a private letter from Major-General Pollock, dated the 21st ultimo, of which I enclose an extract, by which you will perceive that all the European prisoners, except Captain Bygrave, are in our hands, and that Sir Robert Sale, at the head of a light force, was bringing them into Cabool, where they were expected to arrive on the 22nd.

I have, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

*The Secret Committee of the
East India Company.*

Simla, October 5, 1842.

SINCE the public notification of the 30th ult., the Governor-General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated the 21st ultimo :—

Major-General Pollock, to the Governor-General of India.

(Extract.)

Camp, Cabool, September 21, 1842.

IT gives me the greatest gratification to be enabled to state, that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my Camp, which will no doubt be to-morrow. I sent a lightly equipped force, under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp :—

Major Pottinger, and Captain Johnson, arrived this morning.

Mrs. Trevor and eight children.

Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three children.

Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell.

One European woman and four privates.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

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