

Return showing the number of Killed and Wounded in the garrison of Pegu from 5th to 14th December, 1852.

Madras Sappers and Miners—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 rank and file, total, 2 wounded.

1st Madras Fusiliers—1 European commissioned officer, *4 rank and file, 6 followers, total, 11 wounded.

5th Madras N.I.—1 rank and file, 1 follower, total, 2 killed; 1 European commissioned officer, 1 native commissioned officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 rank and file, 3 followers, total, 17 wounded.

Peguers—3 killed, 10 wounded.

1 rank and file, 1 follower, 3 Peguers,—total, 5 killed; 2 European commissioned officers, 1 native commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 16 rank and file, 9 followers, 10 Peguers,—total, 40 wounded.

Grand total of killed and wounded, 45.

European Commissioned Officers wounded.

Lieutenant P. A. Brown, 1st M.F., severe contusion.

Ensign Chadwick, 5th M.N.I., severe contusion.

W. HILL, Major,
Commanding Pegu.

Extract from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. N. Sturt, Commanding the Land Column, dated Pegu, the 19th of December, 1852.

LEAVING Rangoon on the morning of the 13th of December, yesterday afternoon my detachment came in sight of Pegu, and I moved my camp only a short distance this morning towards the river, for the purpose of facilitating its crossing when necessary.

Aware of the value of Light Artillery and Cavalry in support of a movement against foes so difficult to be approached as the Burmese, it was my most earnest desire to have placed the services of these two arms, composing a part of the column under my command, at Major-General Godwin's disposal at the earliest possible period, and it was not therefore without a feeling of great regret I found my best exertions ineffectual to secure the above object, the General commanding the forces having left Pegu two days previous to my arrival.

The extent of country traversed by my column, though not exceeding perhaps 72 miles, presented considerable obstacles to the rapid advance of artillery, and a long train of carriages with supplies for the troops.

Three bridges were obliged to be constructed over tidal nullahs, marshy tracts to be rendered firm, roads to be cut, and their course even to be marked out by the friendly Karens.

These people, to the number of upwards of one hundred, made themselves very useful on the road, and the bridges were all constructed by them with a degree of good-will and promptness, much to the credit of the poor people. I beg to bring specially to the notice of the Major-General the great assistance received from a Karen of much influence with his tribe, named Kyook-khé, who accompanied the column the whole way from Rangoon.

After leaving Rangoon to our rear about 7 miles, the country began to disclose its plains, belted at distances by jungle. The course of the column often lay closely skirting the jungles for miles, and frequently directly through them,—glades suddenly opening out, and again giving place to jungle.

* 1 since dead.

Between Thoung-too-Loo, distant about 15 miles from Rangoon, and Theda-mu-thae, 19 miles from Pegu, nothing could exceed the richness of the soil; in some parts dark alluvial, in others sandy loam; the herbage was of the finest description, and where rice crops were seen, their luxuriance and height were remarkable; the cattle, invariably in the finest condition, were of a very superior hardy breed, with large carcasses.

The space between Theda-mu-thae to within three or four miles of Pegu was found to be of a dense jungly description, forest trees with low brush wood and bamboos, clumps upon clumps forming the most formidable natural barriers and breastworks. Artillery and baggage carts once having entered these narrow tracks, skirted on either side by such cover, without the possibility of counter marching if required, could not possibly escape early destruction at the hands of a small body of resolute determined men, who would themselves be perfectly secure from pursuit. Where occasionally an opening occurred in this wild portion of the march, it presented a clear grass plain of some five, ten, fifteen, or more acres surrounded by the densest jungle. My column was obliged to halt fifteen times during this march, which occupied the troops ten hours and a half, and my baggage was not up till night.

Not an enemy was seen throughout our whole course, though evidences of their having lately vacated these wilds were frequently observed.

Foreign Office, February 9, 1853.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Andrew Buchanan, Esq., now Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, now Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

Foreign-Office, February 14, 1853.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Rapp as Agent and Consul-General in London for the Swiss Confederation.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Joseph Augustus Henriques as Consul at Melbourne, in Australia, for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Bernard Neill, as Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Downing-street, February 15, 1853.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments for the Colony of Victoria, viz., Edward Eyre Williams, Esq., to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court; William Foster Stawell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General; James Croke, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General; Henry Field Gurner, Esq., to be Crown Solicitor; Robert Williams Pohlman, Esq., to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Chairman of General and Quarter Sessions; Frederick Wilkinson, Esq., to be Master in Equity of the Supreme Court and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.