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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1853.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, August 16, 1853.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Thursday next, the 18th instant, for His late Royal Highness The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linen, white Gloves, Necklaces, and Ear-rings, black or white Shoes, Fans and Tippetts.

The Gentlemen to wear Black full-trimmed, fringed or plain Linen, black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Sunday next, the 21st instant; viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippetts, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuffs, with black Ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black Coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuff Waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Thursday, the 25th instant, the Court to go out of Mourning.

India-Board, August 15, 1853.

A DISPATCH has been this day received at the East India-House, from the Governor-General of India in Council, inclosing the Notification of which the following is a copy:

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, June 30, 1853.

IN the proclamation by which the province of Pegu was annexed to the British dominions in the East, the Governor-General in Council declared that he desired no further conquest in Burmah, and was willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

Therefore, the Burman troops were everywhere withdrawn; the King was dethroned by his brother, the Mengdoon Prince; and an Envoy was sent from Ava to sue for peace.

The Burman Envoy, confessing their inability to resist the power of the British Government, and submissively soliciting its forbearance, announced his willingness to sign a treaty in accordance with the Proclamation, objecting only to the frontier being placed at Meeaday.

The Government of India, while it maintained its undoubted right to fix the frontier where it has been placed, at the same time gave signal proof of the sincerity of its desire for the renewal of friendly relations between the States; for, in

the hope of at once concluding a Treaty of Peace, the Governor-General in Council consented to withdraw the frontier from Meeaday, and place it, in strict conformity to the most literal wording of the Proclamation, immediately to the northward of Promé and Tounghoo, cities which have been described, at all times, as within the northern limits of Pegu, in the official records of transactions between the States.

But, when this concession was offered, the Burman Envoy, wholly receding from his previous declarations, refused to assent to any treaty by which a cession of territory should be made.

Thereupon, the negotiations were at once broken off; the frontier of the British Territories was finally fixed to the north-west of Meeaday and Tounghoo; and the Envoy was directed to quit the camp.

The Envoy proceeded to the capital, whence he has now conveyed to the Government of India the sentiments and proposals of the Court of Ava.

The King expresses his desire for the cessation of war.

The King announces, that "Orders have been issued to the Governors of Districts, not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories of Meeaday and Tounghoo, in which the British Government has placed its garrisons." Furthermore, the King has set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava; and he has expressed his wish, that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river, for the purpose of trading."

Mindful of the assurance he gave that hostilities would not be resumed so long as the Court of Ava refrained from disputing our quiet possession of the province of Pegu, the Governor-General in Council is willing to accept these pacific declarations and acts of the King, as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded.

Wherefore, the Governor-General in Council permits the raising of the river blockade; consents to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava; and now proclaims the restoration of peace.

The Army of Ava will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time, a force will be permanently retained in Pegu, amply adequate for its defence, and fully prepared for the event of war.

The Governor-General in Council, while he announced the successive events of the war, has