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FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852.

India Board, May 31, 1852.

THE following Dispatches have been this day received at the East India House :—

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort-William, April 24, 1852.

We have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of Dispatches just received from His Excellency Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B., and Lieutenant-General Godwin, commanding the Naval and Military Forces employed in Burmah.

2. They report the assault and capture of Martaban on the 5th, and of Rangoon on the 14th April, and announce the complete success of the combined operations of the army and fleet.

3. The necessity for immediately dispatching this intelligence now by the last express which can safely be relied upon, renders it impossible for us to convey to your Honourable Committee our sentiments on the gratifying results which are announced, as fully as we desire to do. This duty we shall have the satisfaction of discharging by the ensuing Mail.

4. But we beg leave to take this earliest opportunity of assuring you that we feel we cannot use language too strong in making known to you our unqualified approbation of the admirable spirit which has been displayed in these combined operations of the naval and military forces, or express too warmly our gratitude to the Rear-Admiral and to the Lieutenant-General by whom the operations have been conducted, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of both services, who, as the several Dispatches will show you, have so nobly performed their duty in the field.

We have, &c.

DALHOUSIE.
F. CURRIE.
J. LOWIS.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

*Rattler, Rangoon River,
April 2, 1852.*

SIR,

REFERRING to the seventh paragraph of the instructions from the Indian Government to the

Commander of the Forces, in which that functionary is desired before proceeding to Rangoon to ascertain by such means as may seem best, through a flag of truce, whether any letter from the Court of Ava to the Government had been received, I have the honour, by the desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, to state for the information of the Governor-General, that the East India Company's steamer Proserpine was sent up the river with Captain Latter, Burmese interpreter, to the Governor of Dalla, to ascertain whether any letter had been received.

The steamer, with a flag of truce, was permitted to pass two stockades on the right bank of the river unmolested, but a third upon the left bank opened fire upon her.

In obedience to the instructions His Excellency had given her commander, she turned back; but as the flood-tide was running very strong this was a work of difficulty, and she had to remain for some time under fire, which she returned with shell and shot, and blew up the stockade. The other two stockades then opened fire, but she succeeded in returning to the anchorage without damage, having been struck by only one shot from a 12-pounder gun.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

*Rattler, Rangoon River,
April 10, 1852.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, to enclose a return showing at one view the force assembled for proceeding against Burmah, together with a list of the transports employed.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

Force employed in the Expedition against Burmah.

Her Majesty's Ships.

Rattler, Commander A. Mellersh, 130 men, 11 guns. Flag ship. Two guns received from Fox.

Fox, Commodore G. R. Lambert, 298 men, 40 guns. Two guns lent to Rattler, and 12 seamen to Maha Nuddie.
 Hermes, Commander E. Fishbourne, 120 men, 6 guns.
 Salamander, Commander J. S. Ellman, 135 men, 6 guns.
 Serpent, Commander W. Luard, 125 men, 16 guns. Four guns received from Calcutta.
 A gun boat, Mr R. C. Copland, Acting Mate, 10 men, 1 gun.
 Total—818 men, 80 guns.

Steamers of the Indian Navy.

Feroze, Captain H. B. Lynch, 230 men, 7 guns. Senior Officer.
 Moozuffer, Commander H. H. Hewett, 230 men, 7 guns.
 Zenobia, Commander A. Ball, 200 men, 6 guns.
 Sesostris, Commander C. Campbell, 135 men, 4 guns.
 Medusa, Lieutenant H. A. Fraser, 60 men, 5 guns.
 Berenice, Lieutenant A. Nisbett, 97 men, 1 gun.
 Total—952 men, 30 guns.

Uncovenanted Service.

Tenasserim, Captain W. Dicey, 80 men, 6 guns.
 Pluto, Captain C. Burbank, 86 men, 7 guns.
 Phlegethon, Captain G. T. Neblett, 86 men, 6 guns.
 Proserpine, Captain A. Brooking, 86 men, 6 guns.
 Enterprize, Captain A. Fryer, 70 men, 2 guns.
 Fire Queen, Captain H. Boon, 70 men, 2 guns.
 Maha Nuddie, Lieutenant G. W. Rice, R. N., in temporary charge, 22 men, 4 guns. Tender to Fox. 12 men received from Fox.
 Total—500 men, 33 guns.

Troops.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish	...	850	men.
" 51st Regiment	...	900	"
" 80th do.	...	460	"
Five Companies of Artillery	...	517	"
Three Regiments of Native Infantry	...	2800	"
Gun Lascars	...	70	"
Two Companies of Sappers and Miners	...	170	"
Total		5767	men.

Ordnance.

Howitzers—8 inch, 2 ; 24-pounders, 6 ; Guns—9-pounders, 8 ;—Total, 16 guns.
 Ships of War, 19 ; men, 8037 ; guns, 159.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Rattler, Rangoon River, April 9, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request you will be pleased to inform the Governor-General that, agreeably with the intention expressed in my letter of the 25th ultimo, the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief hoisted his flag on board Her Majesty's sloop Rattler, and, accompanied by Her Majesty's sloop Salamander, left Penang on the 29th of March.

On the 1st of April His Excellency arrived off the mouth of the Rangoon River, where he found Her Majesty's ships Fox and Serpent, the East India Company's steamers Phlegethon and Proserpine, three transports, and the ship taken from the King of Ava. On the following morning

the steamers and transports named in the margin* arrived from Calcutta with the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces on board, and the Salamander came in shortly after.

The Proserpine was sent to Moulmein the same day to give notice of projected movements ; and on the 3d instant the Rattler bearing His Excellency's flag, the Hermes, with the Commander of the Forces on board, and the Salamander, sailed for Moulmein. Receiving troops on board there, to the number of fifteen hundred, the squadron proceeded off Martaban, and assisted at the capture of that place on the 5th instant, the particulars of which the Commander of the Forces will have the honour of communicating to his Lordship. The Hermes grounded too far off to be of much use. The Salamander, owing to her draught of water, could not come so near as was desirable ; nevertheless the shelling was most effective. The Rattler took up an admirable position two hundred and fourteen yards from the stockades ; her shot and shell did much execution. The Proserpine, admirably managed by her able commander (whom His Excellency would beg to bring under favourable notice), received the troops from the larger steamers and landed them, and at the same time kept up a constant fire upon the stockades. The only casualties that occurred in the squadron were on board the Rattler, where one seaman was wounded in the arm, and two of the Madras Native Infantry.

On the 7th instant eleven hundred European troops, with camp followers, baggage, &c., were embarked in the squadron, and the transport Jessie, and all sailed for the rendezvous, arriving on the 8th instant.

The steamers and transports named in the margin† had arrived at the rendezvous, and arrangements are this day being made for an advance upon Rangoon.

The Rear-Admiral will have the honour of communicating future proceedings as opportunities occur.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the Secretary to the Government of India.

*Rattler, Rangoon River,
 April 9, 1852.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, by desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, that in compliance with an arrangement entered into between the Lieutenant-General Commander of the Forces and his Excellency, Commodore G. R. Lambert, in Her Majesty's ship Fox, ascended this river in force on the 4th instant, for the purpose of destroying the stockades below Rangoon ; thus clearing the way for the advance of the squadron.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter‡ from the Commodore, reporting the execution of this service in a manner which, in the opinion of the Rear-Admiral, must meet with approval.

I have, &c.

GEO. P. MARTIN.

* H. M.'s steam sloop Hermes. E. I. C. steamers, Fire Queen, Enterprize, Tenasserim. Transports, Tubal Cain, Julia, Monarch, Lahore.

† Steamers—Feroze, Sesostris, Moozuffer, Zenobia, Berenice, Medusa. Transports—Rockliff, Hempyke, Atalanta, Sir Thomas Gresham.

‡ 6th April 1852.



*Commodore G. R. Lambert to His Excellency
Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B.*

*Fox, in the Rangoon River,
April 9, 1852.*

SIR,

In pursuance of the instructions I had received from your Excellency, I proceeded up the Rangoon River on the afternoon of the 4th instant, taking under my orders Her Majesty's sloop *Serpent*, and the *Tenasserim* and *Phlegethon* steamers belonging to the East India Company, with three companies of H. M. 18th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coote. I anchored off the *Bassein* Creek the same evening.

At daylight, on the morning of the 5th, I again weighed and went up the river, having previously given direction to Commander Luard, with the *Serpent* and *Phlegethon*, which I placed under his orders, with one company of the 18th Regiment, to attack and destroy the *De Silva* Stockade; which service he most effectually performed.

I proceeded myself with the *Fox* and *Tenasserim* to the *Dunnout*, and a new stockade that had recently been erected nearly opposite, on the other side of the river; as we approached, the enemy opened an ill-regulated fire on us (two of their shot striking the *Fox*), which was soon silenced by Her Majesty's ship and the steamer. The troops and the marines of the *Fox* were then landed, and by the evening both stockades were burnt, and the whole force re-embarked without any casualty.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the energy and good feeling displayed by both services in performing this duty was such as to meet my highest approval, and I have to express my thanks for the assistance I received from Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and Commanders Tarleton and Luard, as well as from the Commanders of the East India Company's steam-vessels of war *Tenasserim* and *Phlegethon*.

I have, &c.

G. R. LAMBERT.

*The Secretary to Rear-Admiral Austen to the
Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Rattler, at Rangoon,
April 16, 1852.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 9th instant, reporting, for the information of the Governor-General of India, the proceedings of the naval squadron employed in these waters, I have the honour further to report, by desire of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, that on the 10th instant the ships, steamers, and transports commenced an advance up the river, and anchored below the *Hastings* Shoal that evening.

The *Zenobia* had been sent a part of the way up on the day previous, for the purpose of watering, but grounding on the *De Silva* Shoal, was unfortunately unable to get out of her difficulties in time to take a part in the proceedings against *Rangoon*.

A copy of the Rear-Admiral's order to advance is annexed,* by which it will be seen that it was intended on the following morning (Easter Sunday) to anchor above the shoal, but out of the range of fire from the enemy. I have the honour also to enclose a copy of the General Order† for the proceedings of the squadron while off *Rangoon*. Some alteration had, however, to be made in the arrange-

* 10th April 1852.

† 11th April.

ments proposed. It was found that there would not be room for all the ships to anchor above the shoal out of gunshot, without a risk of their grounding, and it was for some time debated whether the squadron should remain below the shoal until Monday, or advance on the Sunday morning to take up their positions off *Rangoon*, and risk the commencement of the action on that day. The tides and other causes decided the authorities on adopting the latter course, and accordingly the shoal was crossed on the morning of the 11th by each ship, as the water served. When the first vessels had anchored above it, the *Dagon Pagoda* fired several guns, apparently with a view to call in the people. Upon the East India Company's steamers *Feroze*, *Moozuffer*, and *Sesostris* taking up their positions, fire was opened upon them from the stockades on either side, which was returned with shot and shell. In the course of an hour an explosion took place, the importance of which was only afterwards discovered. It was that of a stockade mounting nine 18-pounder guns, well planted, and would doubtless have done great mischief to our shipping, if not thus accidentally silenced so early. Upon the *Fox* advancing to take up her position, she poured effective broadsides into the stockades on both sides of the river. After consulting the Lieutenant-General Commander of the Forces, the boats of the *Fox* landed with a party of seamen and marines and a company of the 18th Royal Irish, and under cover of the ship's guns, stormed two stockades on the *Dalla* side. Although a rapid fire of musketry was kept up from many hundreds of the enemy in these defences, yet this service was happily effected with but one man wounded on our side. Her Majesty's sloop *Serpent* and the East India Company's steamer *Phlegethon* then passed up the river, and anchored above *Kemmendine*, in order to capture the war-boats, and to prevent fire-rafts being sent down upon the squadron. The *Rattler* and *Tenasserim* next advanced along the line, and succeeded in silencing three more stockades. The party before alluded to in the boats of the *Fox*, and a few seamen, with thirty of the Royal Irish from the *Rattler*, stormed another on the *Dalla* side, driving hundreds of the enemy out of it into the jungle. All the stockades that had been taken were then set fire to and burnt in succession. The ships returned to their respective positions, in readiness to land the troops, which commenced at four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, without opposition from the enemy. It was discovered that the *Dagon Pagoda* was not so far from the ships as was laid down in the charts, being at a good shelling distance; the ships accordingly commenced throwing shells into it. In the course of the evening a magazine blew up, and the outskirts of the pagoda were set on fire in several directions, creating great confusion among the enemy. Shells were occasionally thrown from the ships on the 13th instant during the day and night, frequently setting fire to the stockades in various places. On the afternoon of that day a large party of men, with two elephants and riders, were seen to leave the pagoda. It was afterwards understood that this was the Governor of *Rangoon*, who had quitted the pagoda in despair of being able to hold it.

It will be the pleasing duty of the Commander of the Forces to report the advance of the troops and the gallant storming of the *White* Stockade, about half a mile from the landing-place, and ultimately the storming and capture of the *Dagon Pagoda*. The Rear-Admiral desires further to observe that he leaves to the Lieutenant-General to report upon the conduct of the small naval

brigade, composed as per margin,* under the command of Senior Lieutenant J. W. Dorville of the flag-ship employed with the forces upon this occasion, in the utmost confidence that ample justice will be done to them.

Enclosed is a list of the casualties that took place in the squadron while employed upon this service, and His Excellency desires to remark that it is a subject not less of surprise than thankfulness that so few have taken place on the occasion.

I have, &c.

G. P. MARTIN.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

To the Captains and Commanders of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels and the East India Company's Steamers, in the Rangoon River.

Rattler, Rangoon River, April 10, 1852.

It having been determined that the squadron of steamers and transports shall commence their advance up the Rangoon River at 1:30 P.M. of this day, it is my direction that the following arrangements be observed.

The steamers will, at the hour above named, take in tow the ships and transports expressed against their names.

Tenasserim.—Her Majesty's ship Fox.

Enterprize.—King of Ava's ship.

Fire Queen.—Tubal Cain, Lahore.

Moozuffer.—Atalanta, Rockliff.

Feroze.—Sir Thomas Gresham, Hemptsyke.

Sesostris.—Futtee Allum, Fatle Rozaek.

Zenobia.—Bengal, Monarch.

Berenice.—Juliana.

Salamander.—Jessie.

The steamers not named will take up their positions in the advance as convenient.

The gun-boat has been placed at the end of the De Silva shoal to mark its position. Her Majesty's sloop Serpent and the East India Company's steamer Phlegethon have been sent to place themselves in mid-channel off the Hastings Sand, in order to point it out.

It is intended that the squadron shall anchor this evening in two divisions at the lower end of the Hastings Shoal; the first to consist of Her Majesty's ships and the East India Company's steamers from Calcutta, anchoring with their transports on the starboard hand; the second division to consist of the steamers of the Indian Navy, under the immediate charge of Captain Lynch, with their transports, are to anchor on the port hand.

The following forenoon, upon the signal to weigh being given, the steamers, with their ships and transports in tow, will proceed across the Hastings Sand, and anchor above the shoal, but not so far up as to be within range of fire from the stockades.

Directions for future movements will hereafter be given.

Particular attention is to be paid to signals, and an officer on board each ship is to be appointed to this important duty.

C. J. AUSTEN, Rear-Admiral.

* Rattler.—Senior Lieutenant J. W. Dorville, commanding; Mr T. S. Gooch, mate, (second in command); Mr O. J. Llewellyn, acting assistant-surgeon; 30 able seamen (10 lent from Hastings).

Hermes.—Mr E. A. Tweeddale, mate, and 40 seamen.

Salamander.—Mr W. H. Nurse, acting mate, and 30 seamen.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

To the Captains and Commanders of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and the East India Company's Steamers in the Rangoon River.

Rattler, Rangoon River, March 11, 1852.

THE Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, and of the East India Company's steamers under my orders, are hereby informed of the proposed arrangements for the contemplated attack upon Rangoon.

At 4.30 A.M. to-morrow, the steamers will weigh and proceed to take up their positions off Rangoon in the following order:—

East India Company's steamers—Zenobia (headmost up the river), Moozuffer, Sesostris, Feroze.

Her Majesty's ships—Fox (Commodore's broad pendant), Rattler (flag ship), Hermes (head quarters), Salamander.

The especial duty of the East India Company's steamers Tenasserim, Enterprize, Medusa, Pluto, and Maha Nuddie, will be to assist in landing the troops, by towing the boats on shore, and in such other manner as they will from time to time be directed.

The Fire Queen is to take up a position close to the flag ship, as a tender to her and the headquarters, but, upon the signal to land being given, she is to draw near the ship King of Ava, to assist in landing her troops.

The order in which it is proposed landing the men and guns comprising the land force, is as follows:—

First, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment.—Ex Feroze, 515; ex Sesostris, 380;—total, 895.

Second, Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish.—Ex Fox, 115; ex Tenasserim, 102; ex Maha Nuddie, 81; ex Hermes, 300; ex Rattler, 100; ex Fatle Rozaek, 96;—total, 794.

Third, the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.—Ex Enterprize, 270; ex Fire Queen, 240; ex King's Ship, 550;—total, 1060.

The Artillery and Park will be landed at this time in long-boats belonging to the transports, and towed by the Medusa and ships' boats.

Artillery.—Ex Hermes, 120; ex Bengal, 120; ex Berenice, 227;—total, 517.

Ordnance.—Ex Berenice, two 24-pound howitzers, four 9-pounders; ex Lahore, two 24-pound howitzers, four 9-pounders; ex Hermes, two 24-pound howitzers.

Park.—Ex Salamander, Sappers and Miners, 160; ex Hermes, one boat for ladders and powder bags; ex Monarch, one boat for tools and materials.

There are also a few ladders on board the Fox, Monarch, Tenasserim, and Phlegethon, which it is desirable to be landed.

Finally, the Madras Infantry will be landed.

9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.—Ex Moozuffer, 583; ex Medusa, 100;—total, 683.

35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.—Ex Zenobia, 350; ex Sir Thomas Gresham, 350;—total, 700.

Commander E. G. Fishbourne, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop Hermes, is to be on shore at the spot which will be pointed out to him by the Commander of the Forces, to superintend the landing of the troops, and from which place a white ensign will be hoisted as a signal to the boats as the place at which to land.

Captain H. B. Lynch, Senior Officer of the Indian Navy, will make the necessary arrangements for the debarkation of Her Majesty's 51st Foot, by means of the boats of the steamers under his immediate orders. The boats are to be alongside of the steamers containing that regiment, in readiness to take them on shore directly the signal to land is given, which will be a white ensign hoisted from head-quarters, and repeated along the line.

The Commodore undertakes the arrangement for debarking Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, and will issue the necessary directions for this purpose, as also for the landing of the Artillery and Park.

The landing of the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry is to be superintended by Commander J. S. Ellman, of Her Majesty's steam sloop Salamander, which will be accomplished by his own boats, assisted by the Medusa.

The Madras Native Infantry will finally be landed by the small steamers and the boats of the squadron, after their duties, before detailed, have been executed.

The troops having been landed, and the stockades having been silenced by the fire from the squadron, a party of seamen and marines will probably be directed by signal (a white ensign from the flag ship, to be repeated along the line) to land from each ship, armed with pistols and cutlasses only, under the charge of a Lieutenant; the whole to be commanded by Commander Tarleton, of Her Majesty's ship Fox.

The vessels are not to land more men than will enable them in the absence to work the guns.

It is necessary that particular directions be given as to the necessity of keeping a vigilant look-out for signals. Any that should not be answered at once by the ship or ships indicated, are to be repeated by the other vessels.

The troops are to be landed with one day's provisions in their knapsacks.

C. J. AUSTEN, Rear-Admiral.

A List of Casualties that took place on board Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and the East India Company's Steamers, under the orders of Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B., during the operations against Rangoon and Dalla, 11th—14th April 1852.

Fox.

Henry White, marine, burnt from gunpowder in stockade, not severe.

James Minton, boatswain's mate, burnt from explosion of a gun, not severe.

Charles Pittis, A.B., accidentally drowned on boat service.

Thomas Working, private 18th R.I., shot through parietes of the chest, not severe.

Hermes.

William Chapman, stoker, wounded, dangerously.
Geo. J. Whitehead, ordinary, wounded, right arm amputated.

Henry Thompson, A.B., wounded, slightly.

William H. Parker, A.B., wounded, slightly.

John Jussett, A.B., wounded, slightly.

George Wright, A.B., Coup de soleil.

Salamander.

John Chapman, stoker, gun-shot wound in left leg; has since undergone amputation of the limb.

Feroze.

Michael Moore, gunner, Artillery, gun-shot wound in right breast, severe.

Moozuffer.

Two seamen, wounded, slightly.

Five privates, 9th Regiment, M.N.I., wounded, severely.

Sesostris.

Ensign Armstrong, H.M.'s 51st Regiment, wounded, mortally, at 10.30 A.M., died at 1.30 P.M.

Tenasserim.

William Poole, A.B., blown away from after pivot gun—gun exploded while loading.

Serpent.

Mr C. Sproull, assistant-surgeon, and 7 seamen, wounded.

Rattler.

Mr L. Campbell, boatswain, wounded, slightly.

Francis Skinner, wounded, slightly.

G. P. MARTIN, Secretary.

Rear-Admiral C. Jno. Austen, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

*Rattler, at Rangoon,
16th April 1852.*

MY LORD MARQUIS,

WHILE congratulating your Lordship on the success that has hitherto attended the expedition against Burmah, in the storming and capture of the strongholds of Martaban and Rangoon, I trust your Lordship will permit me to bring under notice the support that I have received from all the officers and men under my command, forming the naval part of the expedition. The embarking and disembarking the troops, baggage, and military stores, the arrangements for the transports, and for victualling the combined forces, have furnished almost incessant night and day work for the officers and men under my orders. It has been done on all sides with the utmost cheerfulness, and this large force has been moved up a rapid river without any accident of moment having occurred; and I have, up to the present time, to thank every officer and man employed under my orders for the cheerful manner in which they have undergone so much toil in this distressing climate.

To the Commodore I feel under especial obligation. His local knowledge proved valuable, as his judgment and discretion were most useful. It would be impossible to value the services of an officer, second in command, more highly than I do those of the Commodore.

Captain Lynch, senior officer of the Indian Navy, has, by his ability, judgment, and discretion, rendered essential service.

Commander Mellersh, of my flag ship, and Commanders Fishbourne and Tarleton, have rendered every possible assistance in carrying out all necessary arrangements. I was an eye-witness to Commander Tarleton's bravely leading his men to storm a stockade, to his being the first to mount the walls, and enter it. Commander Luard, of Her Majesty's sloop Serpent, has been employed many months in these waters. A more zealous and indefatigable officer is not to be met with; and, relying upon his ability, he has frequently been placed in charge of responsible duties. With the

assistance of the East India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, commanded by G. T. Neblett, Esq., he destroyed the De Silva stockades. When the action on the 11th of April commenced, he passed along the line of fire in the sloop under his command, to above Kemmendine, for the purpose of preventing the removal of the war-boats; and while on this service he was attacked by a very important stockade, and an officer (Mr C. Sproull, Assistant-Surgeon,) and seven of his men were wounded, but which he ultimately succeeded in silencing. Before the commencement of the war he took great pains in surveying the coast and river, and his information was afterwards of great use.

The Commanders and officers of the Indian Navy, and of the East India Company's uncovenanted service, have, without a single exception, performed their duties with all possible alacrity. Commander Brooking of the *Proserpine*, had at Martaban an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself, of which he took good care to avail himself, and it is with great regret that I found myself under the necessity of leaving him at Moulmein for the protection of British interests, and thus losing his valuable services here.

Lieutenant George Rice, in temporary command of the *Maha Nuddie*, rendered essential service to the cause, admirably handling his little vessel; he landed men on the beach to storm stockades, covering their landing with his own guns, and at the storming of them he was to be seen among the foremost ranks. In landing men, stores, and baggage, and ascending the narrow creeks of this river, the *Maha Nuddie* has proved most useful.

Senior Lieutenant Dorville, of my flag ship, commanded the naval brigade at the capture of Rangoon, and from the flattering manner in which the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to speak of his services, I feel assured he must be honourably mentioned in the Lieutenant-General's Dispatches.

Among those that have fallen victims in the service of their Country upon this occasion, it is my painful duty to record that of the Rev. Thomas T. Baker, Chaplain of Her Majesty's ship *Fox*. Incessantly employed in administering to the wounded and dying, and in burying the dead, he fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, cholera, on the 16th instant, leaving, I am informed, a widow and young family, who were wholly dependent on him for support.

I was an eye-witness to the indefatigable exertions of Dr Minter, Surgeon of the *Fox*, at the hospital on shore and on board the *Tubal Cain*. Dr Montgomery, Superintendent Surgeon, expressed himself to me as being under the greatest obligations to him for his assistance. In addition to the duties performed by Dr Minter at the hospital, he had those of his own ship to attend to, where the cholera had broken out with some virulence. Mr Seccombe, Assistant-Surgeon of the *Hermes*, was also employed at the hospital on shore.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that the whole conduct of the officers and men under my orders, employed on the present Expedition, has been such as reflects much credit on themselves and on the services to which they respectively belong.

I have, &c.

CHAS. JNO. AUSTEN, Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant-General H. Godwin, C. B., Commanding the Forces in Ava, Arracan, and Tenasserim, to C. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

Moulmein, April 6, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the force under my command left the Sand Heads on the 28th of March, for the Rangoon River, the place of rendezvous for the combined force from Bengal and Madras, where it arrived on the 2d of April.

In obedience to my instructions, a flag of truce was immediately sent up to Rangoon, to enquire if any communication had arrived from the Court of Ava in reply to the terms sent up to the Burmese Government for the adjustment of the violences committed on the subjects of Her Majesty by the authorities at Rangoon; the flag was in charge of Captain Latter, of the Bengal army, and conveyed in the East India Company's steamer *Proserpine*, Commander Brooking.

On reaching the stockades that guarded the river on both banks, the flag was fired on, and it was only by the excellent arrangement and brave conduct of Commander Brooking that his ship extricated herself, inflicting on the enemy a severe chastisement, by blowing up a powder magazine and destroying many men.

I found, on my arrival at the rendezvous, that the Madras Division had not made its appearance, nor were there any tidings of it, so that I resolved to go to Moulmein and make arrangements for the capture of Martaban.

In the Rangoon River I found that Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, had just arrived from Penang, in Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*. His Excellency and Commodore Lambert immediately came on board the *Hermes*, Commander Fishbourne, in which I had my head-quarters, when it was agreed, in conference, that the Admiral would accompany me to Moulmein with Her Majesty's steamers *Hermes*, *Rattler*, and *Salamander*,—sending in advance to the mouth of the Martaban River the East India Company's steamer *Proserpine*. We accordingly left the Rangoon River at daybreak on the 3d of April; reached Moulmein the next day at noon. Orders were immediately issued for the troops to be in readiness for embarkation by 4 p.m., and by 9 that evening a wing of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, a wing of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, a wing of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with detachments of Bengal European Artillery, and Madras Sappers—in all about 1,400 men—were on board.

Martaban stands on a noble sheet of water, with a river line of defences of about 800 yards. Inland lies a large pagoda, a wall running along the whole front, with an ascent from the water's edge of about 500 feet, on the top of which small pagodas stand, the slope being partially covered with fine trees and close jungle.

Arrangements were made for the attack at daybreak of the 5th. The Rear-Admiral made every disposition possible, in waters full of shoals and violent currents, for bombarding the position with his five steamers, and to cover the landing of the troops. It was the admiration of every one to witness the noble manner the *Rattler* worked her way within 200 yards of the wall, and close to the pagoda, doing tremendous execution. I changed from the *Rattler* at six o'clock, to superintend the landing of the troops, and went on board the *Proserpine*, a smaller vessel, with my staff. Colonel Reingolds commanded the attack. At half-past

six the steamer opened fire, and at seven the troops were in the boats, and landed by the indefatigable exertions of Commander Brooking, under a smart fire of musketry and guns. Soon was the storming party under the walls, and over them, with less loss than I thought possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds immediately ascended to the pagodas on the height, and took possession of them after some skirmishing with the enemy.

At 8 A. M., Martaban was won; and considering the enemy's position and numbers, which report gives at 5,000 men, we have got it very cheaply.

I have to ask his Lordship's and the Council of India's best consideration of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds of the 18th Royal Irish, to whom is due the credit of this day's endurance of severe fatigue and privation under a burning sun.

To Captain Gillespie, in command of the Grenadiers of the 18th Royal Irish, whom I saw first on the wall, the soldier following him receiving three wounds, to Captain Campbell who commanded the wing of the 18th Royal Irish, to Major Lockhart, in command of the wing of the 80th Foot, to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding the wing of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and to Captain Rundall, commanding the detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners, my warm approbation is due.

I beg also to recommend to the consideration of His Lordship in Council, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Force, Captain Mayhew, whose exertions during the disembarkation of the troops tended greatly to its success, as also my Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant Chads, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and Lieutenant Lambert, of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, son of the Commodore, who were highly useful to me during the whole day.

Major Fraser, the Commanding Engineer of the Force, and Major Turton, in command of the Bengal Artillery, were with me the whole day, but from the nature of the operations, their particular services were not called into play, though they had made every disposition for the efficiency of their respective departments.

It will be obvious from the foregoing how greatly the success of the operations I have detailed has depended on the co-operation of the sister branch of the Service. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B., has throughout afforded me the most cordial assistance. Her Majesty's steamers Rattler, Hermes, and Salamander, worked in concert with the troops throughout the day.

On my departure to-morrow, I intend to take with me to the Rangoon River the wings of the 18th and 80th Regiments, and the Company of Bengal Artillery, and the detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners doing duty at Moulmein.

In conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, the Commissioner of these provinces, I have put the 26th Madras Native Infantry and a Company of European Madras Artillery, with a suitable battery of guns, as a garrison at Martaban, relievable from Moulmein, when it may be thought desirable.

In addition to which a war-steamer has been placed by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station. These arrangements are I think adequate to the protection of the place, and will I trust meet with the approbation of the Government of India.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, who ac-

companied me during the whole of the operations of the 5th, and was, from his local knowledge, of much use to me.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the attack and capture of Martaban, on the 5th April 1852.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Rangoon, 17th April, 1852.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot — 7 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—1 havildar, wounded.

Total, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 8 wounded.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 8.

W. MAYHEW, Capt. Assistant Adjutant-General of the Forces.

Lieutenant-General H. Godwin, C. B., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, April 18, 1852.

SIR,

ON my return from Martaban on the 8th of April, I had the satisfaction to find the Madras Division had arrived on the previous day, so that no time had been lost by my going to Martaban.

It was arranged that during my absence at Moulmein, Commodore Lambert should, on the 5th instant, aided by some troops, destroy the stockades on the Rangoon River, which had long been troublesome, and had fired on the flag of truce. This had been so effectually performed as to leave hardly a sign of where the stockade had stood.

I shall now have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, of the proceedings of this force, inclusive of the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and the consequent fall of all around it.

The 9th of April I devoted to making every disposition for the landing of the troops, and to becoming acquainted with the heads of the departments of the Madras Division. I informed the Admiral, on the evening of that day, that my preparations were complete, and his Excellency proceeded up the river next day, close off Rangoon. On the 11th the Admiral moved opposite the old town, with the intention, the next morning, to bombard the whole line of stockades on both banks of the river; but some of the flotilla getting very near the shore were fired on, which brought on a return from our side, and ended in the general destruction of the whole line of defences, though the fire of the enemy proved fatal to many on board the shipping. The Admiral and Commodore took a most distinguished part in the operations, landing and setting fire to all around them. This powerful attack, from the steam-frigates of both Her Majesty's and the East India Company's navy, completely cleared the ground for nearly a mile, for our landing. On Monday the 12th, at daybreak, the troops were ready, and by about 7 I had landed Her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, the 18th Royal Irish, the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, and part of my Artillery. The Bengal guns, under Major Reid, were ordered to move in advance, covered by four companies of the 51st Light Infantry. They had not

proceeded far, however, when on opening some rising ground to our right, guns opened on us, and shortly after skirmishers showed themselves in the jungle. This was a new mode of fighting with the Burmese; no instance having occurred last war of their attacking our flanks, or leaving their stockades, that I remember ever to have taken place. I make this remark as they are now not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground and covering themselves. Our casualties for the past three days will prove it—our dress exposing us, and their garb and colour concealing them.

On looking at the stockade whence the fire came, I perceived it was a strong work, which used to be called in the last war the White House Picquet, a very strong position, and just in the way of our advance. A battery of four guns was immediately opened on it by Majors Reid and Oakes, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Foord, Commandant of that arm. The fire of these guns was very effective. A storming party was formed of four companies of the 51st Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel St Maur, with the Madras Sappers, under Major H. Fraser, Commanding Engineer, and advanced under cover of a jungle, on getting through which the musketry was so steady and effective from the stockades and adjoining buildings, that a great many of our party were killed and wounded; amongst whom were several officers. I have to deplore the temporary loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, who was very bravely attending the army to witness its operation. Major Fraser took the ladders to the stockade most gallantly, and alone mounted the defences of the enemy, where his example soon brought around him the storming party, which carried the stockade, but at very severe loss on our part.

It was my intention to move on to the main object of our operations; but on looking around me at the complete exhaustion of the storming party, it now being 11 o'clock, under a sun that may be understood since Major Oakes of the Madras Artillery was struck down by it at his battery, and died; Brevet Major Griffith, Madras Army, whilst conveying an order, died on the road; Lieutenant-Colonel Foord, Commandant of Artillery, was nearly a victim to the heat, and obliged to quit the field; Brigadier Warren and Lieutenant-Colonel St Maur also suffered greatly; so that, under such destruction, I resolved to halt where I was, and to concentrate the force in as strong a position as the country admitted of. We were teased by parties of the enemy hovering around us till the night closed, when all was quiet, under the protection of our guns, which had been brought up to the front.

On Tuesday the 13th it was reported the heavy battery guns could not be landed and with me before the middle of that day, and also that rations for the troops could not be prepared in time to enable me to advance. I therefore held my position till the next morning.

His Lordship in Council knows well the spot where I proposed to force my way into the Great Pagoda; and the road I was about to move on entirely turned all the defences of this real stronghold. The present position of Rangoon is entirely altered since the last war; within a few years the old town, which stood on the river bank, has been utterly destroyed, its bricks now lying in heaps on its site. A new town has been formed about a mile and a quarter from the river; it is nearly a square, with a bund or mud wall about sixteen

feet high and eight broad; a ditch runs along each side of the square, and on the north side, where the Pagoda stands, it has been very cleverly worked into the defences, to which it forms a sort of citadel. The distance from the Pagoda to the south entrance of the town is about three quarters of a mile, and it is something more than that breadth from east to west. The old road from the river to the Pagoda comes up to the South Gate, running through the new town, and it was by this road the Burmese had settled that we should attack it, and where they had made every preparation to receive us, having armed the defences with nearly a hundred pieces of cannon and other missiles, and with a garrison of at least 10,000 men. The attempt to assault on this side would, I am convinced, from the steady way the Burmese defend their works, have cost us half our force.

On Wednesday the 14th the troops were under arms at 5 a. m., all in as fine a temper as ever men were. Our march was to the north-west, through thick jungle; four light guns, 9-pounders, their flanks protected by two companies of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, the rest of the wing of that corps following, with two more guns, and the 18th Royal Irish and the 40th Bengal Native Infantry formed the advance. The 51st Light Infantry and the 35th Madras Native Infantry were in reserve; the 9th Madras Native Infantry keeping open the communication with the shipping. We proceeded in this order for about a mile, when we opened the Great Pagoda, and its fire was turned on us. An excellent position for two guns was taken by Major Turton to our left flank, these were left under the command of Major Montgomery of the Madras Artillery, who served them well. The ground to the front getting very difficult, barely admitted of the 80th and Royal Irish occupying it in close order. We had now completely turned the enemy's position, having passed their stockaded town, and got opposite the east side of the Great Pagoda, our main object. Major Turton informed me that he had a favourable position to place in battery his heavy guns; but it took some time to bring them up, a service in which the navy brigade of about 120 men, under the command of Lieutenant Dorville, of Her Majesty's frigate Fox, assisted by the Artillery, rendered their invaluable aid, under a heavy fire of guns and wall-pieces from the Great Pagoda and town, from which they suffered severely. Whilst this was going on, the enemy's artillery had got the range of our crowded position, and their skirmishers had somewhat closed upon us, and it took 500 men to keep down their fire. The practice of the heavy battery under Major Back was very effective. My intention was to have stormed the Pagoda at noon, but at a little after 11, Captain Latter, of the Bengal Army, my interpreter, assured me he felt confident, from what he could see of the east entrance of the Pagoda, on which our battery was playing, that the entrance was clear, and that he was prepared to show the way. As our people were dropping fast where we stood, I determined on an immediate assault. The storming party was formed of the wing of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, under Major Lockhart, two companies of the Royal Irish under Lieutenant Hewitt, and of two companies of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, under Lieutenant White, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish, Captain Latter accompanying the party to show the road. The advance to the east entrance of the Pagoda was of about 800

yards which the troops crossed in a most steady manner, under the fire of the walls crowded with the enemy, the remainder of the force following closely. When the storming party reached the steps a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, and a deafening cheer told that the Pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese. The enemy ran in confusion from the southern and western gates, where they were met by the fire of the steamers. All the country around has fallen with the Pagoda; and Junderstand, the once strong post of Kemmendine, has been abandoned and destroyed.

In this united service there has been not only a cordial co-operation between the army and navy, but so much good-heartedness, that their joint efforts have tended to secure the rapid success of this Expedition. I cannot presume to say of Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B., commanding the Navy, more than to express my admiration and respect for his qualities, and to thank him for his able and never-failing assistance. Commodore Lambert, whose spirit never is at rest whilst anything is to be done, and whose heart is ever ready to accomplish what he undertakes, has my cordial thanks and warmest gratitude. I particularly wish to draw the attention of his Lordship in Council to Commander Fishbourne, of H. M.'s steamer *Hermes*, who from the first fitting out of the Expedition in Calcutta, to the close of these operations, has been indefatigable in assisting in the embarkation of stores and troops, and in removing difficulties, and finding resources, which alone enabled the Expedition to sail at the time appointed; and nothing will give me such satisfaction as his aid, were a forward movement to be made hereafter.

My most difficult task now commences, that of recommending to the protection of the Governor-General in Council a number of brave men who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves in a service where the utmost emulation and gallant devotion were shown by all.

I beg the Governor-General's consideration of the services of Brigadier Elliot, who was conspicuous in every place where he could be useful; of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, who commands the Bengal Brigade in consequence of Brigadier Warren's prostration by the sun, and who has borne a very large share in these operations, including Martaban; of Lieutenant-Colonel Cote, of the 18th Royal Irish, who commanded the storming party when he was severely wounded; of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, commanding the 40th Bengal Native Infantry in the assault; of Major Lockhart, commanding the wing of H. M.'s 80th, on the same occasion; of Major Fraser, Commanding Engineer of the Force, who not only distinguished himself most gallantly at the White House Stockade, but whose indefatigable exertions have never for a moment ceased; of Major Turton, who commanded the Artillery after Lieutenant-Colonel Foord's retirement, from illness, and whose labours in his department have been the cause of his suffering, I regret to say, under severe indisposition at the present moment; of Majors Reid, of the Bengal, and Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery; of Captain Rundall, commanding the Sappers and Miners; to all of whom I am deeply indebted.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force, Captain Mayhew, was everywhere present during these three days' operations, and the assistance he has rendered me on all occasions has been very

valuable. Major Allan, the Assistant Quarter-master-General, was severely wounded at the White House Stockade; since when Major Boul-derson, my Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been performing his duties, and has rendered essential assistance since the operations commenced. I beg to bring all three to the notice of Government.

The officers commanding brigades have recommended to my notice the valuable aid they have received from their respective Brigade Majors, Captain Call, of the 18th Royal Irish, and Captain Smith, of the 13th Madras Native Infantry; and Major Turton has brought to my attention the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Robertson, the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in landing his guns and stores.

I beg leave to bring to his Lordship's notice the assistance I have received from my aides-de-camp Lieutenant Chads, of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, who was wounded at the White House Stockade, but did not leave me during the operations, and Lieutenant Lambert, of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, who, after great exertion, was one of the victims to the sun on that day, which obliges him to return to Calcutta, and who will convey these Dispatches.

In conclusion, I regret that the order of the landing of the troops did not afford me an opportunity of availing myself of the services of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, and 35th Madras Native Infantry, in the front, but they tended greatly to give freedom to my leading column, and will from their soldierly bearing doubtless do honour to the distinguished service to which they belong, when they are brought more closely under fire.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN, Lt.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the attack and storming of Rangoon, on the 11th, 12th, and 14th April 1852.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Rangoon, April 17, 1852.*

Personal Staff—1 European officer, wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 1 serjeant, wounded.

Engineer Department—3 European officers, wounded.

Madras Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 havildar, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Artillery.

Bengal Contingent—1 serjeant, killed; 6 serjeants, wounded.

Madras Contingent—1 serjeant, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 lascar, 3 syce drivers, wounded.

Infantry.—1st or Bengal Brigade.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot (one wing)—1 serjeant, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded.

40th Bengal Native Infantry—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

2d or Madras Brigade.

Her Majesty's 51st Regiment of Foot—1 European officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, wounded.

35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, killed; 12 European officers, 16 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 95 rank and file, 1 lascar, 3 syce drivers, wounded.

European officers, 2 killed; 14 wounded.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers, rank and file, &c., 15 killed; 114 wounded.

Lascars, syce drivers, syces, &c., 4 wounded.

Total—17 killed; 132 wounded.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing, 149.

H. GODWIN, Lieutenant-General
Commanding the Forces in Ava,
Arracan, and Tenasserim.

W. MAYHEW, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish—Lieutenant R. Doran, 14th April.

Her Majesty's 51st Foot—Ensign A. N. Armstrong, 11th April.

Wounded.

Personal Staff—Lieutenant W. J. Chads, (slightly.)
General Staff—Captain G. Allan, (severely.)

Engineer Department—Second Lieutenant E. C. S. Williams, (slightly); Second Lieutenant L. Donaldson, (mortally,) 12th April; Second Lieutenant W. S. Trevor, (slightly.)

Madras Sappers and Miners—Captain J. W. Rundall, (slightly); Lieutenant B. Ford, (slightly.)

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Coote, (severely); Captain W. T. Bruce, (slightly); Lieutenant G. A. Elliot, (slightly.)

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Lieutenant J. L. W. Nunn, (slightly.)

Her Majesty's 51st Foot—Captain W. Blundell,

9th Madras Native Infantry—Ensign G. F. C. B.

35th Madras Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. C. P. Jones, (slightly.)

Commissioned in Tenasserim Provinces—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Boyle, (severely.)

The Governor of Bombay in Council to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.)

May 3, 1852.

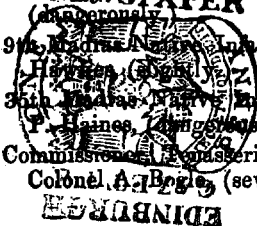
WE beg to forward a copy of a letter from Captain H. B. Lynch, of the Indian Navy, Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron in the Bay of Bengal, to the address of Sir Henry Leeke, containing particulars of the capture of Rangoon by the British Naval and Military Forces, on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo.

Captain H. B. Lynch, Commanding the Squadron of the Indian Navy in the Bay of Bengal, to Commodore Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

SIR,

In continuation of my last letter of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Rear-Admiral Austen, and the whole of the squadron having joined us below the Hastings Sand, on the evening of Saturday the 10th, the squadron under my command, each vessel having two transports in tow, on the morning of the 11th (with the exception of the Zenobia, which vessel unfortunately grounded on the De Silva Shoal, and was not in company), crossed the Hastings Sand, and anchored a little below the stockades, having cast off the transports when clear over the Hastings Shoal. Almost immediately on our anchoring, at 9:30 A. M., the enemy opened fire, which was returned by the Feroze, Sesostris, and Moozuffer, the Berenice and Medusa having anchored some distance below. At 9:40 A. M. the magazine of the principal stockade at the King's Wharf was blown up by a shell from the squadron; at 10 A. M. Her Majesty's ship Fox passed up in tow and opened fire; the enemy's fire was soon silenced; at 10:15 A. M. ceased firing, and at 30 minutes past noon a party from the Fox landed, took and burnt the Dalla Stockade on the right hand of the river. At 5 P. M. weighed and stood up the river, anchoring ahead of Her Majesty's ship Fox, abreast of the King's Wharf, the Admiral having previously taken and burnt the stockades on the right or Dalla bank of the river. At 5:15 P. M. two stockades, just above us, having opened fire, were quickly silenced by our fire, and the magazine of the stockade on the upper wharf blown up, when the enemy's fire ceased for the night. At 4 A. M. next morning (12th April), landed Her Majesty's 51st Regiment from the Feroze and Sesostris, and the 9th and 35th M. N. I. from the Moozuffer and Zenobia; the Zenobia having joined during the night. Having landed the troops, and obtained the Admiral's permission, proceeded up the river and anchored abreast the upper stockade, with the Sesostris, Moozuffer, and Zenobia, and landed parties from the vessels of the squadron under the command of Captain Campbell, and burnt the stockades without opposition, the enemy having evacuated them previously to the landing of the party. Being now abreast the Great Pagoda, and the line of the principal stockade at the upper end of an open plain, commenced shelling, and found we could do so with effect, the shells bursting over the pagoda. Ceased firing by signal from the Admiral.

Commodore Lambert came on board and desired me to proceed to Kenmendingine, where Her Majesty's brig Serpent and Phlegethon steamer had attacked the stockade; weighed and stood up, Moozuffer in



company, and anchored at dark, ahead of the *Serpent*, about three-quarters of a mile below the Kemmendine Stockade.

The next morning (13th April), flood tide having made (the river being too narrow to allow the ship to swing at anchor off the stockade), dropped up in company with the *Serpent*, *Moozuffer*, and *Phlegethon*, abreast the stockade, which not returning our fire, landed a party from the vessels, as previously arranged, under command of the First Lieutenant of the *Serpent*, and burnt the stockade, the enemy having evacuated it on the approach of the steamers. I then returned, *Moozuffer* in company, and rejoined the Admiral off Rangoon, anchoring in the same position as yesterday, abreast the Great Pagoda, and the squadron shelled the pagoda during the night, by order of the Admiral; at 2 A. M. ceased firing, to allow the troops then near the stockade to advance, and I am happy to inform you that Rangoon was taken by our troops this afternoon.

I send this off too hurriedly to be able to forward any other papers from the squadron, which I am happy to state is all in good order and health.

It is probable the *Moozuffer* will be detached for the protection of Martaban, the Zenobia and Berenice for troops to Vizagapatam, and Sesostris to Calcutta, with Dispatches.

I have, &c.

H. B. LYNCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Friday, April 23d, 1852.

THE Governor-General in Council has the highest satisfaction in announcing that Dispatches have this day been received reporting the capture of Martaban and of Rangoon, by combined attacks of the naval and military forces now employed in Burmah.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in honour of this success a royal salute shall be fired at every principal station in India.

The Dispatches will be published for general information.

C. ALLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Downing Street, May 31, 1852.

THE Right Honourable Sir John Pakington has this day received two Dispatches and their Enclosures, of which the following are Copies, addressed to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart., K.G.C.B.

No. 56.—Military.

MY LORD,

*King William's Town,
7th April 1852.*

My Dispatch to your Lordship, No. 47, of the 17th ultimo, will have described the operations and movements of the troops under my command up to that date.

2. Shortly after its transmission, Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval reported that in continuance of his operations he had completely cleared the Fish River Bush of the enemy, spoiling him of 350 head of cattle, and many goats and horses, capturing also several stand of arms, and slaying many of his men. I cannot too highly commend the very able, judicious, and soldier-like conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval in the performance of a very arduous and difficult duty, which he effected by a succession of movements so well combined that the service was carried out with the loss of only one man killed and one wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel speaks in terms of great praise of the conduct of Major Armstrong of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and of the troops and Burghers employed, the latter numbering about thirty-five from the district of Albany.

3. The facility with which, comparatively speaking, the Fish River Bush has been cleared on this occasion, may induce your Lordship to regard former operations as ill planned. I pray you therefore to bear in mind that the Kaffir fought in this dense bush in a very different spirit, and that the numerous Hottentots, formerly in this stronghold, had dispersed before the late operations. I regard Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval as an officer of the highest promise.

4. The troops under Major-General Somerset, after the enemy had been dislodged from the Water-Kloof and Fuller's Hoek, pursued him through the Kat River, having sent cavalry patrols into the passes of the Water-Kloof. The latter slew several of the fugitives, and captured thirty-eight horses.

5. The columns of Lieutenant-Colonel Michel and Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre having joined me at the Blinkwater on the 16th ultimo, I marched on the 18th for the valley of the Chumie, on the line of the enemy's retreat into the Amatolas. From that point, on the 21st ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonels Michel and Eyre were ordered to penetrate the Inner Amatolas; while Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval, having been directed to march upon Fort Cox on the completion of his operations in the Fish River Bush, entered the mountains on that side. The instructions to these officers are annexed.

6. Colonels Michel and Eyre carried on four days' most active operations, being joined on the third by Colonel Perceval, destroying the enemy's villages, especially those of Hottentot rebels, in his most formidable holds; Colonel Eyre acting on the arc of the circle of which the operations of Colonel Michel and Colonel Perceval were the chord. They captured all the cattle they saw—about fifty head—and each officer in his report regards the flight of the enemy, and his abandonment of the Amatolas, as most complete. They could see them and their families at a distance, moving in great numbers towards the Kei. Colonel Michel thus expresses himself:—"From my own observation I am enabled decidedly to say that the Gaika tribes generally have migrated from these their strongholds. With crops utterly destroyed, and with a spirit so broken that now two companies may traverse with safety where heretofore a large column was required, I deem the war in this quarter virtually concluded, although the faithlessness of seeming allies, and bands of marauding Hottentots, may yet for a time prevent the conclusion of a peace." The following occurs in the report of Colonel Eyre:—"We advanced through the Bomah Pass to the Quilli-Quilli (Proper), thence through the Gulu Valley, ascending the heights, and back again through the Bomah Pass. The result satisfied

me that this part of the mountains was entirely abandoned. With the exception of three Kaffirs whom I could see through my telescope, all tréking towards the Kabousie Neck, two or three women in the bush, too old to trék, and two Kaffirs near the Bomah Pass, there was not a living soul to be seen, while all the spoor indicated that the cattle had tréked towards the Kabousie during the rains that fell as we entered the mountains. In the afternoon I marched with the whole force through the Lengsa, and bivouacked on the Keiskamma. On the following day, the 24th, I marched to Fort Cox."

7. I enclose the copy of a report from the Gaika Commissioner, corroborative of those of the officers in command of patrols.

8. These operations having been thus most effectually and energetically carried out, I moved my head-quarters on the 25th ultimo to Fort Cox, where I had assembled the troops under Colonels Michel, Eyre, and Perceval, on issuing the General Instructions annexed.

9. Having established Colonel Michel with his column at Fort Cox, occupying Mount Macdonald, I, on the following day, the 26th ultimo, returned to head-quarters at King William's Town, moving at the same time the commands of Colonels Eyre and Perceval, for the purpose of posting the former in the Keiskamma Hoek, and the latter on the range of the Quilli-Quilli. Previously however to their taking up these positions, I directed Colonel Eyre, with Colonel Perceval, thoroughly to penetrate and clear the great forest of Perie, the Buffalo Poorts, and Murray's Krantz, all great resorts of the enemy. This service, after two days' energetic and determined operations, was most effectually performed; upwards of 100 head of cattle and several horses having been captured, great numbers of villages burned in the very forest, and large fields of cultivation destroyed on the verge of the woods. Scarcely any resistance was offered by the enemy. Colonel Eyre describes these forests as more dense and difficult to penetrate than even those of Fuller's Hoek and the Blinkwater. While these operations were in progress I detached Captain Moody, of the Royal Engineers, with a strong detachment from King William's Town, to post himself between Murray's Krantz and the Isele Berg, to intercept fugitives driven before Colonel Eyre.

10. The 12th Lancers had previously marched to occupy the Kabousie Neck. Major Tottenham, commanding the regiment during the temporary illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, reports, that on his march thither he captured 78 head of cattle, and a number of goats, all being driven towards the Kei; and that he observed large herds in the distance rapidly moving in the same direction; indicating a general trék.

11. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, I received information, corroborative of the above, on which I could rely, that large herds of Gaika cattle, fleeing from the Amatolas, had been collected at the junction of the Doorn and Thomas Rivers with the Kei, a country well adapted for concealment and defence. I therefore immediately sent orders to Colonel Eyre not to occupy, as originally intended, the Keiskamma Hoek, but to detach Colonel Perceval for that purpose; and moving his own column to the Kabousie Neck, to take with him the 12th Lancers, and make a rapid movement to seize these Gaika cattle, a service for which his enterprising character well adapts him. I at the same time detached from King William's Town Captain Robertson of the Royal Engineers, in command of a patrol of 250 men, to complete the work of devastation throughout the

Isele Berg, a thickly wooded ridge, trending from Murray's Krantz eastward to Hangman's Bush, and lying between King William's Town and the Kabousie.

12. Captain Robertson returned on the 2d instant, having completely traversed the country pointed out in my instructions. He reports it to be completely abandoned by the enemy. A few huts and some fields of ripe corn were destroyed, no one having been near to gather it; and no spoor of cattle was discovered. Colonel Eyre's report reached me on the 5th instant. Having, according to my directions, gained the Kabousie Neck, and been joined by the 12th Lancers, he made a rapid night march on the indicated position on the Kei, which he reached at daybreak on the 31st ultimo. The enemy was completely taken by surprise, and Colonel Eyre, coming on the fresh spoor, or track of cattle, at once pursued it down the bed of the Kei. By another vigorous night march he came up on the morning of the 1st instant with the flying herds, driven upon an insulated mountain. A most judicious movement of the troops in detached parties, so ably disposed as to prevent escape, was immediately made, and after some opposition, 1220 head of Gaika cattle, 15 horses, and hundreds of goats, were captured. Colonel Eyre had previously detached Major Armstrong with 100 cavalry to his left, to take possession of a difficult pass, strongly occupied by the enemy, mounted and on foot. After completing this service, that officer, by a dexterous manœuvre, in which he appeared to fly before the enemy, lured him into some comparatively open ground, then suddenly turning, drove him back, with considerable loss in killed, charging himself directly to the front with the detachment of Cape Corps and Armstrong's Horse, while Captain Digby's troop of the 12th Lancers fell upon the right rear of the enemy. Major Armstrong subsequently captured 100 head of cattle; the total number taken during the grand operations amounting to 1391. Colonel Eyre speaks in high terms of praise of Lieut.-Col. Skipwith, of the 43d Light Infantry, Major Pinckney of the 73d Regiment, Captain the Honourable P. E. Herbert, of the 43d, and several other officers; and most especially of Major Armstrong and his corps, and Captain Cureton, of the 12th Lancers. He describes the latter officer, who commanded the advance, as having been more than once warmly engaged with the enemy, and on one occasion having "dashed fearlessly across the Kei," in face of a sharp fire kept up from the opposite bank. Colonel Eyre having thus, with such enterprise and perseverance, effected this large capture, so important on the approaching termination of the war, commenced his march to re-occupy his position in the Amatolas or Keiskamma Hoek; having, in the short space of six days, achieved the most able foray of the many he has conducted during this war.

13. Meanwhile, the troops and burghers, under Major-General Somerset, have been pursuing the enemy in every direction on the northern side of the Amatolas. The Major-General reports from the Windvogelberg, on the 27th ultimo, that he had been on the track of numerous fugitives and cattle, all in full retreat towards the Kei; but that "the Kaffirs are so completely broken and divided that it is impossible to get up with them, except in very straggling parties; all seeming anxious to get over the Kei and escape from the forces as quickly as possible." So vigorous however was the pursuit, that it appears by a subsequent report from General Somerset, dated the 1st instant, that some of the enemy endeavoured to turn and make their way back to the Amatolas, with their cattle. The Major-General's mounted

force came upon a part of these, and on the 28th ultimo captured 1500 head of cattle.

14. On the evening of the 29th ultimo, I received a report from Colonel Michel, that the rebel Hottentots and a body of Kaffirs had collected in the Amatolas, and interrupted detachments of our troops in the Wolf Valley or Den, and neighbourhood of Mount Macdonald, and that it was his intention to move his whole force upon them. I regard this movement of the enemy as caused by the temporary absence of Colonels Eyre and Perceval. Their distance from this nest of rebels, although not great, was still sufficient to enable the latter to rally and assail detachments according to their usual custom. Although all the officers in command reported their conviction that the Kaffirs generally had fled from the Amatolas, I was always of opinion that many of their warriors and of the rebel Hottentots would hang about the mountains so long as they could possibly there maintain themselves. Mr Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, entertained the same impression, as appears by the latter part of his letter of the 26th ultimo (Enclosure No. 2). I have, through a Government notice, warned the colonists to continue most vigilant, for they may rest assured the country will be infested by numerous bands of robbers for months to come. Subsequent reports from Colonel Michel, one of them written from the abandoned Hottentot encampment in the Amatolas, are of the most satisfactory kind; his continued operations have been perfectly successful; and Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval has also vigorously pursued the enemy in every direction in which he was to be found.

15. On my arrival at King William's Town, I learned that the Chief Stock had applied to Pato to use his intercession in his favour. Enclosed is a copy of the T'Slambie Commissioner's report on the subject.

16. Having also received information that many Gaikas had sought refuge in Umhala's country, I despatched Messrs Fynn and Conway to convey the annexed message to that chief. He has paid 910 of the 1000 head of cattle imposed upon him as a fine, and the remaining 90, paid on the 10th April, are reported to be on their way to King William's Town.

17. The fickle nature of the Kaffir delights in change, which he ever believes will turn, in some way, to his own advantage. Peace having been made by me on my arrival in Kaffraria in 1847, Sandili is fully impressed with the idea that a similar course will be pursued on the arrival of my successor. The Kaffir feeling on this point is well set forth in the letter of Mr Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, under date the 4th ultimo, a copy of which, marked No. 8, is enclosed.

18. I cannot avoid once more to express my deep mortification that the burghers, as a body, upon whose aid I so much calculated in the early part of the war, and again on issuing my Proclamation of the 7th February 1852, should have so signally failed in their duty to their Queen, to the colony, and to their families. As your Lordship, in your Dispatch of the 14th January last, appears to impute to me, in reference to them, a want of a proper conciliatory disposition, and draws a comparison between me and that able public officer Mr Pine, I transcribe a portion of a letter addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th ultimo. "Your Excellency has been pleased to express your approbation of the policy I have pursued with regard to the Boers of this district. I feel it however now my duty to say that that policy was emphatically your own; and if I have

been able to carry out that policy more effectually than you could do, it has been simply owing to my having been on the spot, whereas you were compelled to carry it out by means of agents who either did not or would not comprehend its spirit. The Boers, however, perfectly appreciate your views regarding them; and it is a source of the greatest pride to me to think that my name is, and perhaps will hereafter be, gratefully mentioned, along with your own, in the homesteads of these honest-hearted men." Your Lordship will observe that Mr Pine, with that candour which is his guide, attributes his success to my example; and I may fairly say, that if an honest and straight-forward course, desiring to promote the interests and welfare of a people, fails in its object, I have nothing with which to reproach myself.

19. I have now reported to your Lordship the progress of events up to the date on which I relinquish the government of the colony of the Cape and the command of the army. My position has been as arduous, and one of as great difficulty, as ever man was placed in. The origin of this war involves a most intricate and truly complicated question, requiring a general view to be taken of antecedent subjects. It is an incontrovertible fact that the Kaffir people were most contented with the rule established in British Kaffraria; while shortly previous to the outbreak a restlessness on the part of some of the chiefs became apparent. At this period the treachery of the fickle and ungrateful Hottentot was at work. Many of them, possessing just sufficient education to make them mischievous and capable of observing what occurred at public meetings held within the colony to resist and oppose every measure of Government, which the colonists regarded as the exercise of constitutional rights, though, in point of fact, such proceedings approached the brink of anarchy and confusion, could not discriminate between National remonstrance and open resistance. Filled with the belief that they were an "oppressed and ill-used race," they proceeded covertly to concoct with the Kaffirs those hostile schemes which were fast approaching maturity, when my presence on the frontier, and the measures I took, most fortunately precipitated the war ere the conspiring parties were prepared, and their means collected. Had it been otherwise, the outbreak would have been far more formidable even than it has been. I tried every expedient to avoid war short of that concession which would have lowered the dignity of Her Majesty's authority; yet a most peculiar feature of this outbreak was, that no specific reason was ever assigned, nor any redress sought by the Kaffir Chiefs though frequently called upon to state their cause of restlessness, if such actually existed; while the Gaika people professed attachment to the existing order of things, and were apparently most contented with a rule which protected them from tyranny. All Mission Stations were flourishing, and more than usually attended. During this time the Hottentots were passive—some doubted their loyalty—this roused them—and from several places, even from the Kat River, I received public assurances of their fidelity and devotion. When the war broke out, it was regarded by me and every other functionary as a most unpopular revolt of the Gaikas to support Sandili in error; the other Chiefs openly expressing themselves to that effect. The torch of tumult however, was soon blazing; and my means were for months most inadequate, amounting to only 1700 British troops, the greater part of whom occupied twelve unavoidable garrisons, leaving 800 available to control 4000 Hottentot auxiliaries of doubtful loyalty, and to meet those hordes of well-

armed, athletic, and intrepid barbarians in the field. Operations had to be carried on over an extent of country larger than Great Britain and Ireland, of the greatest natural difficulty, intersected as it is by mountains and rivers, and filled with woods and rocky fastnesses. My scanty force enabled me alone to maintain, with unflinching determination, every position. I relied, most fallaciously, on the inhabitants rallying round Her Majesty's troops; and they have themselves to blame for many of the horrors and miseries they have suffered at the hands of the enemy; all which I predicted, in my Proclamation of the 3d February 1851, must inevitably happen unless they should turn out *en masse* to resist the torrent. I encountered a revolt—as I have already shown most unexpected—of nearly the whole of the eastern Hottentot population, formerly so useful against the Kaffirs, as also an extensive defection in a corps of that class, previously most loyal and of the highest utility in Kaffir warfare. The Hottentots had been taught or had imbibed the marked impression to which I have before alluded, that they were an “oppressed and ill-used race;” and that Holy Writ, which they are very fond of quoting, taught them they were justified in fighting to regain the country of which they regarded themselves as deprived. Surrounded as I and Major-General Somerset were by these people, drawn from the eastern and western districts, one false step or untimely exercise of power and martial law would have plunged the whole into a chaos of revolution; Her Majesty's troops must have abandoned their advanced positions and fallen back on Graham's Town; and the T'Slambie tribes would have risen, as well as every curly-headed black from Cape Town to Natal.

20. During the prosecution of this war 6000 warriors, according to the Kaffirs' own statement, have fallen, including 80 chief men, all of them of some distinction; 80,975 head of cattle, and innumerable goats, have been taken from the Gaikas, Tambookies, and from Kreili, the latter having suffered an additional loss by the removal of 7000 of the enslaved Fingoe race, bringing with them 15,000 head of cattle; many arms, and nearly 900 horses have been captured; the enemy has been driven with great loss from the strongholds which he so determinedly held; and throughout the whole of their locations the crops of the Gaikas have been utterly destroyed.

21. Thus have these most formidable barbarians been visited with the punishment their murders and robberies merit, the result of that horrid war which they so wantonly commenced, fraternizing with the ungrateful Hottentot race; and which the military measures now in effectual course of operation for their expulsion from the fastnesses of the Amatolas will complete. The effect must be, as far as human foresight can predict, to establish permanently that peace and tranquillity which the colonists hope for, and to relieve the Imperial Treasury from a recurrence of an expenditure which has been indeed enormous, notwithstanding my utmost exertions, by every practicable and energetic restriction, to control it.

22. I am accused in your Lordship's Dispatch of having “failed in shewing that foresight, energy, and judgment, which my very difficult position required,” and censured for not having sooner brought this war to a termination; although in your Lordship's Dispatch, No. 592, of the 8th March 1851, the following remark appears:—“It is a great satisfaction to me, in the anxiety in which I am placed by the intelligence which has reached me, to know that I

may rely with the utmost confidence, not only upon your vigour and judgment in your military operations, but also upon your enlightened humanity.” This has, however, been a war unavoidably of gradual progression, to ensure the result I anticipated and have attained, and one which could not have been conducted differently. I speak with some experience in war on a large scale as well as of a desultory character. When regular armies are opposed to each other, a signal victory may decide the fate of a nation. In a war with barbarians, who fight only when it so pleases them, avoiding concentration, but who are still determined to resist, the contest is necessarily of long duration. I may therefore proudly derive satisfaction from the reflection which has led me to record these facts, that this war will have been brought to the required conclusion with that expedition which all the peculiar circumstances permit; while during its progress neither soldier nor troop-horse has ever wanted his daily ration. Every fort and post is well supplied with provisions and ammunition; large depôts of the munitions of war are at headquarters and at Graham's Town; and I have thus been recently enabled to make considerable reduction in the transport—a very expensive branch. I have been well supported by the Commissariat and the Civil Department of the Ordnance, and I enclose a copy of my General Order as a record of their respective merits.

23. I transfer the Civil Government without a single particle of business in arrear, and with a treasury without a debt; while all the civil officers have worked under me with energy and zeal. The war impending over the Orange River Territory, with all its evils and horrors, has been averted; while, had its prosecution become imperative, I had collected an ample depôt of Commissariat supplies at Bloem Fontein. Amicable relationship has been established with the Trans Vaal Emigrant Boers,—the refractory native chiefs are restoring their plunder, and submitting to the conditions imposed on them. The turbulent Boers within the Sovereignty, when convicted of overt acts of disloyalty, have had heavy pecuniary fines inflicted on them, many of which, to the amount of £1075, have already been promptly paid, which I have caused to be placed in the imperial chest, and to its credit,—property rises considerably in value,—and the revenue of the Sovereignty exceeds its expenditure. The flourishing condition of Natal is deeply indebted to the able and judicious government of Mr Pine, who, in a letter to me of the 20th March, thus expresses himself:—“The only service I have really rendered your Excellency was the sending the Contingent into the Sovereignty, and the greater part of any merit there may be attached to that service belongs partly to you. It is an easy thing for a subordinate officer to do his duty when he feels that he has a chief above him who, provided he acts honestly and straightforwardly, will support him whether he succeeds or fails. Such a chief I have had in your Excellency.”

24. I relinquish the command of the troops, as expressed in the General Order annexed, at a period when, according to the reports I have received from officers in command and other sources, the mass of the Gaikas have been expelled from the Amatolas; when the Kaffirs, *cis* as well as *trans* Keian, have repeatedly sued for peace, and when the war is virtually terminated; its continuance having been prosecuted to visit these turbulent savages with that retribution which justice demands, and according to the injunctions in your Lordship's Dispatch of the 13th May 1851, conveyed in the following

terms; "Your first care, before any permanent arrangement can be thought of, must be to put an end to the war; but desirable as it is that this should be accomplished as speedily as possible, I cannot too strongly express my opinion that you ought on no account to accept from the rebel tribes any imperfect submission, and that you should not allow hostilities to be concluded by anything but their complete subjection and unconditional surrender. It is thus only that a real peace, and not a short and hollow truce, can be obtained."

I have, &c.

H. G. SMITH.

P.S.—8th April, 1852.

Since closing this Dispatch, while waiting to receive the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I have received the accompanying communication from the Chief Sandili, through Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval, commanding one of the columns in the Amatolas. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, whose Proclamation and General Order announcing his assumption of the government and command of the Army, by which I am removed from authority, have been promulgated, is expected every hour. I have therefore given it as my opinion to Colonel Mackinnon, the Chief Commissioner, that he should reply to the effect that Sandili is aware he ought to make application to the Gaika Commissioner, placed by me at Fort Cox for the express purpose of receiving such messages, and I have also given Colonel Cloete, the Quartermaster-General, my opinion that he should direct the officers in command of columns in the meantime to continue hostilities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval reports of his operations:—"On the 5th instant I moved up the Gulu River, and searched the kloofs between the Gulu and Doorn Mountains. Under the krantz, and in one of the kloofs, we succeeded in capturing 219 head of cattle, killing two Kaffirs, without any casualty on our part. At three o'clock A.M. on the 6th instant, I marched along the ridge between the Gulu and Keiskamma Rivers, to a krantz under the Doorn Mountains, where we succeeded in falling in with the enemy's cattle, killing two Kaffirs, whose assagais were secured, and wounding some others, and one Hottentot. After searching the various kloofs, we captured 296 head of cattle, together with some horses. We returned to camp at 4½ o'clock P.M., after two days' very fatiguing work."

Colonel Perceval's exertions are most meritorious.

Major-General Somerset has just reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, in command of a patrol, captured on the 7th instant (yesterday) in very difficult ground, near the Thomas River, 3120 head of cattle, 70 horses, and 1500 goats; killing upwards of 50 of the enemy. This makes a total of 4500 head of cattle captured by the troops under the Major-General in his pursuit of the enemy from Balfour.

Captain Tylden, Royal Engineers, whose force from Whittlesea was attached to Major-General Somerset, thus reports:—"The party who ascended on the left flank and first turned the cattle, were led by Commandant J. Holden Bowker and Lieutenants Mason and Warner, and that on the right by Captain Austen and Lieutenant Arnold, North Victoria Native Levy; and I have on this occasion brought the names of these officers to your notice on account of the gallant and deliberate manner in which 950 head of cattle and 50 horses were wrested from the enemy in the face of a powerful resistance, the enemy attacking our rear and both flanks in order to recapture

their cattle. Being however in strong ground, favourable for taking the cattle out of the ravines, we succeeded in bringing them up to the open heights, although the enemy followed on our rear until repeatedly repulsed."

A very gallant affair occurred as a serjeant of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with 17 men of his corps, was conveying these Reports from the Major-General. He fell in at night on the Golonci, a rivulet 35 miles hence, with a party of Kaffirs and cattle. This Hottentot serjeant immediately attacked them, killed several of the enemy, took arms and assagais, and brought off 5 horses and 198 head of cattle.

It gratifies me much to be thus able in my last Dispatch to report so favourably of the Cape Corps.

The position of affairs in British Kaffraria is now clearly developed, and the contents of the above Dispatch corroborated.

H. G. SMITH.

Schedule of Enclosures in Governor Sir H. Smith's Dispatch to Earl Grey, No. 56, of 7th April 1852.

- 1.—Arrangement of movements, 20th March.
- Instructions to Colonel Perceval, 20th March.
- 2.—Letter from Gaika Commissioner, 26th March.
- 3.—Memorandum of movements, 24th March.
- 4.—Government Notice, 2d April.
- 5.—General Order, 6th April.
- 6.—Report of T'Slambie Commissioner, 20th March.
- 7.—Message to Umbala, 27th March.
- 8.—Letter of Mr Brownlee, 4th March.
- 9.—General Order, 2d April.
- 10.—General Order, 7th April.
- 11.—Extract of Report of Colonel Perceval, 8th April.
- 12.—General Order, 9th April 1852.

No. 1.

Head Quarters, Chumie Mission Station, 20th March, 1852.

THE troops at head-quarters will penetrate the Lower Amatolas to-morrow, the 21st instant, in two columns; the right column under Lieutenant-Colonel Michel, reinforced by thirty cavalry and double spans of oxen to the four guns,* will move by the direct road into the Amatola Basin, possessing itself of Mount Macdonald to prevent the egress of the enemy's cattle. This will probably occupy one day's operations.

On the following day Colonel Michel will ascend the Amatola Basin, and will work towards Colonel Eyre, who will descend the Wolf Valley if circumstances do not prevent him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's column will reinforce by 150 cavalry, † cross the Hog's Back, and so move as to ensure the capture of the cattle driven from before Colonel Michel, and then descend the Wolf Valley. The two guns now attached to Colonel Eyre's column will accompany that of Colonel Michel.

Four days' biscuit and slaughter-cattle to be taken.

The troops to be completed with ammunition. It is possible Colonel Perceval's column may arrive at Fort Cox to participate in these move-

* Viz.—Colonel Eyre's two guns added to Colonel Michel's.

† Now attached	25
Reinforced	150
	175

ments. Orders will await his arrival there directing him to join Colonel Michel's column if possible; the copy of which is enclosed.

Their operations completed, the troops will return by the most convenient route to the spur of the Amatolas, immediately above the Yellow Woods, where head-quarters will be established to-morrow, Sunday the 21st instant. Circumstances may demand that Colonel Eyre's column should return to Fort Cox and not to head-quarters at the spur of the Amatolas. Colonel Eyre is authorized to use his judgment on this point.

Major-General Somerset's division and Burghers is moving from between Eland's post and Shiloh, to intercept fugitives and cattle attempting to gain the Windvogelberg.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH,
Commander-in-Chief.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCEVAL.

*Head Quarters, Chumie Mission Station,
March 20th, 1852.*

THE columns of Colonels Michel and Eyre are ordered to penetrate the Inner Amatolas, according to the instructions inclosed. It is possible Colonel Perceval may arrive at Fort Cox to participate in these operations; if so, he will place himself under the orders of Colonel Michel. It is scarcely possible Colonel Perceval can communicate with Colonel Michel, except with his whole column; he should therefore be guided by the firing he may hear. (Mount Macdonald is the most probable point at which he will be required), and Mr M'Diarmid, the Missionary, who is well acquainted with this country, and now at Fort Cox, would give much information as to the locality, and should furnish Colonel Perceval with a guide or two: without guides Colonel Perceval must not attempt to penetrate the Amatolas.

Upon the result of these operations the future movements depend; but it is my intention to move towards Fort Cox hence. Unless Colonel Michel, from circumstances, may require the aid of Colonel Perceval, his column should return to Fort Cox. In the event of Colonel Michel bringing Colonel Perceval's column to head-quarters, he will leave all stores and impediments at Fort Cox.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH,
Commander-in-Chief.

Since writing these instructions, I find Mr M'Diarmid is at Fort Hare: there is, known at Fort Cox, named _____, a very intelligent fellow, a messenger of Mr Brownlee, who should accompany Colonel Perceval as a guide; Corporal Golding also, of the Cape Corps, and one or two of the privates, who well know the country.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

March 22d, 1852.

IF Colonel Perceval will march as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable the whole of his effective force, with four days' provisions carried by the men, (driving slaughter-cattle,) blankets, &c., to Mount Macdonald, and there put himself in communication with Colonel Michel, and receive his orders. The guns cannot go, but rockets are to be taken. Send back receipts by bearer. One company of Queen's to accompany Colonel Perceval if he requires it.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

The Kaffir already named will be the best guide, and Corporal Golding, C.M.R., to accompany Colonel Perceval, who must take especial care not to entangle himself in the mountains in the dark.

No. 2.

Fort Cox, March 26, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of His Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner, that one of my messengers dispatched by me to the Amatola and Wolf River to obtain information for me, returned this morning, stating that all his relations had left the Wolf River, and that few Kaffirs were there; and in the Amatola my informant saw no cattle, and only three fires; and he states that the Kaffirs have moved towards the Gwilligwili Mountains and the Buffalo Poorts, being unable to remain in this neighbourhood during the operations of the last few days.

While many of the Gaikas have actually crossed the Kei, and not a few have dispersed themselves among the friendly tribes, there are yet many who will, with the Chiefs, continue to conceal themselves in the mountains, awaiting the arrival of His Excellency Sir H. Smith's successor, when it is probable that they will adopt some decided course in order to obtain peace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BROWNLEE,
Gaika Commissioner.

Lt.-Colonel Garcock.

No. 3.

*Head-Quarters, Camp 7, Kloof Point,
Amatolas, March 24, 1852.*

Memorandum of Movements.

THE columns under Colonels Michel, Eyre, and Perceval, will have this day completed the movements previously ordered in the Inner Amatolas for the expulsion of the rebel Gaikas, and will thus continue to prosecute this service.

1. Colonel Michel will establish the base of his operations at Fort Cox.

2. Colonel Eyre will march *via* Fort White, for the purpose of taking with him fifteen days' provisions, and establish himself near his old camp in the Keiskama Hoek, as the base of his operations.

3. Colonel Perceval will march *via* Fort White, taking with him fifteen days' provisions, and as the base of his operations establish himself on the Quilli-Quilli Range, taking his gun with him.

4. Colonel Pole will march *via* Fort White and King William's Town, and with a corps of cavalry levies and Fingoes, which will be given to him, establish himself on the Kabousie Neck, with fifteen days' provisions and forage.

5. These corps will daily despatch strong patrols in every direction from their respective bases, so as to render the Amatolas too hot for the rebels to remain in them.

6. The garrison of Fort Peddie will frequently patrol the Fish River Bush; the garrison of Fort Brown the Ecca Bush; and the garrisons of Fort Hare, Blinkwater Post, Post Retief, Eland's Post, and Whittlesea, will patrol their respective neighbourhoods with vigour and activity.

7. Meanwhile, Major-General Somerset, with his field-force of regular soldiers, levies, and burghers, will act upon the north side of the Amatolas, penetrating these mountains daily, and communicating with the Cradock Burghers under Commandant Gilfillan, and with the cavalry under Colonel Pole, on the Kabousie Neck.

8. Head-Quarters will be at Fort Cox on the 25th instant, at King William's Town on the 26th, where all Reports will be forwarded.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH,
Commander-in-Chief.

No. 4.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

*King William's Town,
2d April 1852.*

THE troops moved from Fort Cox according to the "Memorandum of Movements" of the 24th ultimo, already published.

Lieutenant-Colonels Eyre and Perceval, before taking up their positions in the Keiskamma Hoek and on the Quilli-Quilli, moved, by his Excellency's instructions, to clear the forest of Perie, the Buffalo Poorts, and Murray's Krantz, a service which was very effectually performed with but slight opposition; upwards of 100 head of cattle and seven horses being captured.

The 12th Lancers moved on the 28th ultimo from King William's Town to Kabousie Neck, and on their march captured 78 head of cattle and a number of goats, trekking towards the Kei, with pack oxen.

Information having reached his Excellency, during Colonel Eyre's operations at the Buffalo Poorts, that numbers of Gaika cattle were collected at the Doorn and Thomas Rivers, orders were sent to him to march immediately to the Kabousie, take with him the 12th Lancers, and endeavour to effect a capture. Colonel Perceval was at the same time directed to move into the Keiskamma Hoek. Colonel Eyre's rapid movement is attended with every prospect of success.

In the Wolf Valley and Heights above it several shots have been exchanged with the 60th Rifles and 45th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbitt and Major Kyle; and five soldiers of the 60th Rifles slightly wounded, apparently from trees.

Colonel Michel had got his guns, with incredible exertion, upon Mount Macdonald and is there established; while Colonel Perceval is in a position to co-operate with him from the Keiskamma Hoek.

Reports have been this day received from Major-General Somerset up to the 1st instant. His operations have been carried on in the direction of the Windvogelberg and Thomas River, and his rapid pursuit of the enemy has caused 1500 head of cattle to fall into his hands. General Somerset reports the Kaffirs as being completely broken and divided.

On the 30th ultimo a patrol of 250 men moved from King William's Town under Captain Robertson, Royal Engineers, for the purpose of completing the devastation of the country stretching from Murray's Krantz along the Isele Berg to Hangman's Bush. A few patches of ripe corn were found and destroyed, but everything indicated the total abandonment of that part of the country, as the crops were not gathered. Captain Robertson returned this morning to head-quarters.

The Chief Umhala has paid very nearly the whole of his fine of 1000 head of cattle, 80 head only remaining to be brought in.

All officers commanding patrols corroborate the reports of the rest, that the Kaffirs are trekking out of the Amatolas; but the colonists may rely that the Frontier Districts will long be infested by numerous banditti, and that they must not slacken in their vigilance for some months to come.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN GARVOCK, Lt.-Col.,
Private Secretary.

No. 5.

GENERAL ORDER.

*Head-Quarters, King William's Town,
April 6, 1852.*

No. 256.

1. THE exertions of the troops in following up the enemy after his expulsion from the Waterkloof and Blinkwater fastnesses, through the Amatolas across the Kei, have been marked with such success, and are of such a character, that the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army on the prospects of a speedy termination of the war, which must result from them, and give permanent peace to the country.

2. Amongst the most remarkable achievements of the forces employed in these operations since the General Order of the 16th March, are—

1st. Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval's affair near the Sab Indada on the 31st March.

2d. Lieutenant-Colonel Michel's operations on the Amatola, Wolf River, and Lenga Valleys, extending from the 26th of March to the 3d of April.

3d. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's clearing the Perie Bush on the 31st of March.

4th. Major-General Somerset's movement upon, and capture of 1500 head of Gaika cattle on the Thomas River.

5th. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's pursuit of the enemy with his herds across the Kei, capturing 1386 head of Gaika cattle, and 15 horses, on the 3d instant, by one of the most enterprising and successful forays of the campaign, in which Major Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, Captains Cureton and Oakes, 12th Lancers, greatly distinguished themselves.

3. During these several operations many of the enemy were killed; he is dispersed and flying in scattered parties, and offered such feeble resistance that no casualty has occurred amongst the troops.

4. The troops occupy every stronghold in the Amatolas, and it is impossible the enemy can retain even a footing, so is he pursued in every direction.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is very sensible of the services of the Burghers who have turned out and aided in these operations, especially those under Commandants Gilfillan, Bowker, Delpont, Bouwer, and Plessi.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE,
Quartermaster-General.

No. 6.

SIR,

Fort Murray, March 20, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Ujika, Umgagama, and Qobana, Counsellors of the rebel Chief Stock, arrived at this station on the 18th instant, with a request from Stock that Pato might intercede with his Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Amambalu tribe, as Stock was prepared to make peace on any terms dictated by his Excellency.

I annex a report of Stock's message, and Pato's reply, which I communicated to Pato, on the terms of his Excellency's memorandum of 17th November last; and Pato added, that if Stock desired to prove his submission he ought to cross the Kei.

I beg to state that Pato has requested me to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that any terms granted to the Gaikas on this side of the Kye will be treated by them as a drawn battle; and that they will boast that the English

made peace, as they could not drive them out of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN,
T'Slambie Commissioner.

To Colonel Mackinnon,
Chief Commandant of Kaffraria.

Uziba, Umgagama, and Qobana, Counsellors to Stock, arrived with the following message from that Chief to the Chief Pato :—

Fort Murray, March 20, 1852.

Stock wishes Pato to speak to the Governor to make peace with him and the Amambalu tribe only. Stock joined in the war because the Gaikas were fighting; but he was not one of the first that did so.

Should the Governor listen to Stock's word, he will make peace on any terms which may be demanded by the Governor.

The Chief Pato communicated Stock's message to the T'Slambie Commissioner, who declined seeing Stock's Counsellors; and Pato gave the following reply to Stock's Counsellors, as directed by the T'Slambie Commissioner.

The Gaikas coalesced and made war. They must coalesce in one general submission on the terms the Governor will dictate when their submission is tendered.

The Chief Pato added "Tell Stock to cross the Kei; it will be quite time to talk of peace when he proves his submission by leaving the war party and crossing the Kei."

(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN,
T'Slambie Commissioner.

Witness,
(Signed) GEORGE M. SHEPSTONE,
Clerk and Interpreter.

No. 7.

King William's Town,
27th March, 1852.

CHIEF UMHALA,

I RETURNED here yesterday from destroying Macomo, and driving Sandili through the Amatolas, thousands of his people out of them. My troops hold Mount Macdonald, and every other strong place. The horse march to-morrow to the Kabousie Neck. I find you have paid 170 more cattle; I desire the whole immediately, or I will send troops for them. I also hear that many Gaikas who have fled from the Amatolas have been received into your country, among others Umcozana, one of Sandili's great men, has moved by your permission to the Qemore River, at Fyatu's old Kraal; also Qconxa, Chief of several kraals of Gaikas, has moved to the Mchloemyska River. Also that Umpandis's people have returned, all of which is contrary to my orders: viz.—Take Neuku, Mayanda, and Ungita, all on the Twrnae. Now, Chief Umhala, clearly understand, my word is that you eat up all Umpandis's people, and that you drive every Gaika out of your country, their cattle being seized and sent to me. Mark well what I order, or you will re-

I have received the message you sent me through [unclear] I have never been your enemy when you [unclear] to enable me to be your friend.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

No. 8.

Fort Cox, 4th March 1852.

In reference to my private letter to you, wherein I mentioned that Sandili had called a meeting of the Gaika Chiefs in order to take into consideration

his proposal of the surrender of fire-arms as a means of obtaining peace, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of His Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner, that in consequence of His Excellency's recall the meeting did not take place, all the Gaika Chiefs deeming it wiser to continue without making any concession until the arrival of His Excellency's successor in this country, when the Kaffirs hope to obtain peace on their own terms.

From the time that the Kaffirs began to sue for peace, until they heard of the change which is about to take place, messengers were frequently sent to me from the chiefs, and during the time that the crops were being destroyed, my messengers travelled unmolested with letters to and from King William's Town; but when the Kaffirs heard of the recall they at once changed their course of action, my messengers were fired on and wounded, without any previous warning to them or to me; Bambe and the other councillors who were employed by the chiefs to endeavour to obtain terms from Government, were informed that they might go to their homes, their service for the present not being required, and the chiefs altogether have assumed as hostile an attitude as possible, though no longer able to induce their people to assemble in numbers to oppose the troops.

The reason for the course now adopted by the chiefs is, that they imagine they will obtain easier terms by a bold bearing and a professed indifference to peace, than by admitting themselves to be in a position in which terms may be dictated to them; and on the whole it is evident that a change of Government in the present position of our affairs will have the effect of prolonging the struggle in which we are now engaged.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES BROWNLEE,
Gaika Commissioner.

No. 9.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, King William's Town,
April 2, 1852.

No. 254.

THE Commander-in-Chief desires to record his marked approbation of the able manner in which all Commissariat arrangements have been conducted under the auspices of Commissary-General Miller, in the early stage of the war, and during the greater part of it; and again by his successor, Commissary-General Maclean.

By their able arrangements every post and patrol have been well supplied; not a soldier or a troop-horse has wanted his day's ration; while His Excellency is fully satisfied that every economy has been rigidly exercised throughout this long and arduous conflict, embracing services of a most extended and peculiar nature, attaching not only to the royal troops, but to the burghers and levies throughout the colony; thus reflecting that honour and credit towards one of the most important branches in the service, which demand the record of His Excellency's marked approbation and approval.

The zealous exertions and ability of Deputy Commissary-General Green, Assistant Commissaries-General Inglis and de Smidt, and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter, have been continually under the marked approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency also desires to record equal approbation of the conduct of the officers of the civil branch of the Ordnance Department, whose labours have been incessant and continuous, reflecting great credit upon the zeal and activity of



Mr Cooper and Mr Saunders, Ordnance Storekeepers, and of Mr Hudson, Ordnance Clerk, in charge of the very considerable stores of ammunition and clothing at head-quarters, whose rectitude in all issues has been remarkable.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE,
Quarter-Master-General.

No. 10.

GENERAL ORDER.

*Head-Quarters, King William's Town,
April 7th, 1852.*

His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. George Cathcart having been appointed by the Queen to relieve me, I this day relinquish the command.

Brother officers and soldiers, nothing is more painful than to bid farewell to old and faithful friends. I have served my Queen and Country many years; and attached as I have ever been to gallant soldiers, none were ever more endeared to me than those serving in the arduous campaign of 1851-52 in South Africa. The unceasing labours, the night marches, the burning sun, the torrents of rain, have been encountered with a cheerfulness as conspicuous as the intrepidity with which you have met the enemy in so many enterprising fights and skirmishes in his own mountain fastnesses and strongholds, and from which you have ever driven him victoriously.

I leave you, my comrades, in the fervent hope of laying before your Queen, your Country, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington, these services as they deserve, which reflect so much honour upon you.

Farewell, my comrades! Your honour and interests will be ever far more dear to me than my own.

H. G. SMITH.

No. 11.

Extract of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Percival, 12th Regiment, Commanding one of the columns in the Amatolas. Dated 8th April, 1852.

"In passing it (T'Slambie's Kop) to-day, Sandili sent down a messenger to Mr Conway (the interpreter), stating that he was ready to submit to any terms that you should dictate, and that he would send in the necessary messengers to my camp in the course of a couple of hours, if permitted. I therefore purpose remaining here until that period."

True Extract.

(Signed) JOHN GARVOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 12.

GENERAL ORDER.

*King William's Town,
April 9th, 1852.*

No. 258.

1. THE General Order of the 6th instant noticed the operations of the several columns disposed by the Commander-in-Chief's predecessor in the field, with their successful results.

In connection with them, Major-General Somerset's report of the 8th instant has just been received, of the capture on the previous day of 3,120 head of cattle, 70 horses, 1500 goats, and 100 of the enemy killed, by a patrol under Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, C.M.R., in which the exertions of Captain Tylden, R.E., and the Burghers, are reported to have been most conspicuous.

The date of these operations being antecedent to the relinquishment of the command by Sir Harry Smith, he thus directs their promulgation.

2. Serjeant Apollis Louw, C.M.R., and the latter party, consisting of 16 men of that corps, bringing Major-General Somerset's reports, above referred to, signalised himself and detachment by one of the most enterprising acts of the many of this war, by attacking, on his way, a kraal of the enemy, killing several of them, and carrying off 26 head of cattle and 1 horse. He subsequently fell in with an armed party of mounted Kaffirs driving a herd of cattle, which he attacked, and took from them 172 head of cattle and 4 horses, all of which he brought safe to King William's Town. This deserves, as it receives, every encomium.

A. J. CLOETE,
Quarter-Master-General.

*H. M. Ship "Gladiator," Table Bay,
17th April, 1852.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE this morning received, having embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Gladiator," a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, dated Kaboutie Neck, 8th instant, of which the inclosed is a copy.

The affair which it describes having occurred at a period when I was in command, I have the honour to draw your Lordship's marked attention to it, as having led to one of the most important of the many brilliant results which have recently attended Her Majesty's arms.

The Chief "Anta" is one of the most formidable, and certainly the most hostile of all the Gaika Kaffirs. I therefore confidently hope this summary infliction of punishment will tend to facilitate the operations of my successor, who has been kind enough to issue a General Order, paragraph 2 of which I enclose, to show the value he attaches to it.

This last success of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre and his officers and troops under my command, is as gratifying to me to record as it is honourable to his enterprising self.

These 800 head of cattle and 15 horses, a considerable number in the present reduced state of the Gaikas, must be added to the general total of their losses.

Your Lordship will observe that Colonel Eyre speaks in especial terms of praise of Major Pinckney of the 73d, and Major Armstrong of the Cape Mounted Rifles. I deeply regret the loss of Captain Gore of the 43d Light Infantry. He was one of the most distinguished captains under my command; as intrepid as judicious; beloved by both officers and men. I have, &c.

H. G. SMITH.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.

P.S.—I cannot close this report of the last of the many daring enterprises and signal successes which have been achieved by Her Majesty's troops under my command, without requesting to draw your Lordship's marked attention to its character. You will perceive that while the troops were moving on to storm one of the strongest positions in the Amatolas, one formed of mountain and wooded fastness, the enemy were sufficiently bold and daring to make a vigorous onslaught on our rear, for the purpose of course of anticipating the attack on their cattle. For this Colonel Eyre most judiciously provided, while he moved onward to the assault; the result of which he himself so ably describes. I mention this to your Lordship with reference to your Dispatch to me of the 15th December last, in which you remark, with reference to operations in the Water-Kloof, that "it was the rear and not the van of the British force which was engaged with the enemy, and that the latter must therefore have been the assailants." In my Dispatch of the

5th February last, I endeavoured to remove this impression, observing, that "those who have witnessed military operations, and are well acquainted with their varying character, success attending them in one part of the field, while in others partial bodies may be held in check, will not consider the affair of a rear-guard as the criterion by which to judge of their general result." In all warfare, but more especially in that of a desultory character, these contradistinctions of attack and defence occur; and no more striking instance has been offered during the war under my conduct than the one now in question, showing at once the daring of the enemy and that in the operations of a day the affair of a rear-guard does not constitute success or the reverse.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

*Camp, Kabousie Neck,
April 8th, 1852.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that having rested my men on the 6th instant, I proceeded at day-light, on the 7th instant, with the force as per margin,* to cross the Kabousie Neck, *en route* to resume my former position in the Keiskammer Hoek. On reaching the summit of the pass I observed cattle in the distance, and immediately hastened on the cavalry in pursuit of it, under Major Armstrong. As we descended into the Hoek the enemy, hitherto concealed, came forward with unwonted boldness, and attacked our rear-guard, following us into the open in skirmishing order. It was plain that the object of the enemy was to draw us towards him, and so divert our attention from his cattle in front. I therefore pushed on and surrounded the Kloof into which the cattle had been driven. With astonishing exertion the infantry climbed up to the highest summits of the mountains between Mount Doorn and Mount Thomas, and prevented the egress of the cattle, while the Cape Mounted Rifles and Armstrong's Horse dismounted, and the Levies under Lieut. Nicholls, the whole under Major Armstrong, entered the bush, and in spite of the resistance of the enemy, captured 210 head of cattle and 15 horses. Above 30 more, evidently choice cows, were found killed by the enemy with assagais. Two of Armstrong's Horse were wounded on this occasion. Hearing also cattle in "Anta's Hole," I ordered a company of the 73d to penetrate the bush and search for "spoor." This company failed in finding spoor, and returned from the bush, having one man wounded. To support this company, I had ordered one company of the 43d Light Infantry, under Captain Gore, to enter the bush in another direction. I afterwards reinforced it with another company of the 43d, under Captain Green, and a company of the 73d under Captain Burne. These three companies, under Major Pinckney, penetrated the bush, and with admirable perseverance, in spite of the presence of the enemy, who were in considerable numbers, captured between 500 and 600 head of beautiful cattle, supposed to belong to Anta, and succeeded in driving them up the precipitous side of Mount Thomas. A considerable number of these cattle, however, could not reach the summit, and were obliged to be destroyed; but we have 630 remaining, and 15 horses.

* 43d Light Infantry,	243
73d Regiment,	169
Cape Mounted Rifles,	36
Armstrong's Horse,	38
Levies,	79
Total,	555

I beg particularly to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the conduct of Major Pinckney, and that of the three companies under his command, on this occasion. The intrepidity and perseverance with which they pursued through that dense bush a large herd of cattle, driving them without the aid of Fingoe or Hottentot, and finally captured them, despite the opposition of the enemy, in one of the most formidable positions in the Amatolas, excited the admiration of every one in the field. We have not succeeded in this instance without incurring some casualties; and I have to lament, in common with every officer of the division, the loss that Her Majesty's service has sustained in the death of Captain Gore, 43d Light Infantry. This excellent officer, in advancing to the bush was shot dead, apparently by some one in the trees. He was as usual in front of his men, leading them on with the utmost gallantry. His place however was instantly supplied by Lieutenant Graham, who efficiently commanded the company, and brought it out of the bush. Our total casualties were:—1 officer killed, 2 rank and file, 43d Light Infantry, wounded; and 2 of the 73d wounded; and 2 of Armstrong's Horse wounded.

I beg particularly to express my thanks to the following officers, though the exertions of all were very conspicuous, viz.—Lieutenant-Colonel Skipwith, commanding 43d Light Infantry, Major Pinckney, commanding 73d, Major Armstrong, commanding the cavalry, Lieutenant Nicholls, commanding the levies, Lieutenant Gawler, 73d, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Reeve, 73d, Field Adjutant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. EYRE, Lieutenant-Colonel
73d Regiment, Commanding Patrol.

Extract of General Order by His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. George Cathcart.

*Head-Quarters, King William's Town,
11th April, 1852.*

2. The Commander-in-Chief desires to record, as part of the operations in progress under the disposition of His Excellency's predecessor, Sir Harry Smith, the energetic exertions of the column under Lieut.-Colonel Eyre, in the Keiskamma Hoek, on the 7th instant, when about 800 head of cattle and 15 horses belonging to Anta were captured in one of the most formidable positions of the Amatolas, in spite of every opposition of the enemy. In this affair our casualties were:—1 officer (Captain Gore, 43d Regiment) killed at the head of his company, leading them on with the utmost gallantry, and 6 men wounded.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE,
Quartermaster-General.

WESTMINSTER, May 28, 1852.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare*

and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to continue the duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention with France on the subject of copyright; to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts; and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings.

An Act to amend and continue certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

An Act to continue an Act of the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the common fund.

An Act to continue an Act to amend the laws relating to Loan Societies.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the repayment of advances made to districts in Ireland.

An Act for further continuing certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

An Act to continue the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor.

An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the application of highway rates to turnpike-roads.

An Act to repeal the Barnsley Gas Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorize the raising of a further sum of money.

An Act to extend the powers of the Act relating to the Yeovil Branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and to authorize a deviation in the line of such branch railway.

An Act for the improvement of the municipal borough of Macclesfield.

An Act for providing a convenient place or fair-green, with proper approaches thereto, for holding fairs for the sale of cattle and other animals, wool, and flax, in the province of Munster, at or near the city of Limerick, and for regulating such fairs.

An Act for improving, diverting, and maintaining as turnpike the road leading from Skipton to Craco, in the parish of Burnsall, all in the West Riding of the county of York.

An Act to authorize the Portsea Island Gas Light Company to raise a further sum of money.

An Act for better lighting with gas the borough of Derby and its neighbourhood, and for other purposes.

An Act for the extension of the boundaries of the municipal borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham, and for transferring to the corporation of the said borough the properties and effects now vested in certain Commissioners having jurisdiction in the township of Stockton, and to provide for the better draining, cleansing, paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the said borough.

An Act to enable the Vale of Neath Railway Company to construct certain extensions of their lines of railway, and for other purposes.

An Act for the establishment of a new market in Barnstaple, and for the improvement and regulation of the existing markets and fairs therein.

An Act to enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to raise monies for the improvement of the navigation of the River Medina, within the borough, and to alter and amend certain ancient tolls and duties payable to the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act for amending, improving, and

maintaining the road from Lockwood to Meltham, and the branch of road to Meltham Mills, all in the parish of Almondbury, in the West Riding of the county of York;" and for the widening and better maintaining and repairing the said road, and for other purposes.

An Act for increasing the capital of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act for reviving and continuing the powers granted by "The Great Southern and Western Railway (Ireland) Extension, Portarlington to Tullamore, Act, 1847," for the compulsory purchase of lands, and completion of works.

An Act to repeal "An Act for lighting with gas the town of Belfast and the suburbs thereof," and to make other provisions for that purpose.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with water, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the township of Rhyl, in the county of Flint; for making a cemetery, and for establishing and regulating a market and market-places therein.

An Act for making a canal from the Droitwich Canal at Droitwich, in the county of Worcester, to join the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at or near Hanbury Wharf, in the parish of Hanbury, in the same county, and to be called "The Droitwich Junction Canal."

An Act for better supplying with water the boroughs of Sunderland and South Shields, and other places in the county of Durham.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for inclosing lands in the hamlet of Thetford, in the Isle of Ely, and for draining certain lands in the said hamlet, and in other parishes in the said isle, so far as relates to such draining.

An Act to enable the Eastern Counties' Railway Company to construct a railway to the River Nene or Wisbech River, below Wisbech, in lieu of a portion of the railway authorized by "The Wisbech, Saint Ives, and Cambridge Junction Railway Act, 1846," and to erect warehouses in connection with such railway, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act to enable the magistrates of the county palatine of Chester to appoint special high constables for the several hundreds or divisions, and assistant petty constables for the several townships of that county.

An Act to enable the Eastern Counties' Railway Company to construct branch railways to the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway, and to enlarge and improve their goods' station, in the parish of Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green, and for other purposes.

An Act for the dissolution of the Union Arcade Company (Glasgow), and for the abandonment of the undertaking.

An Act for supplying the inhabitants of the township of Ilkley, in the West Riding of the county of York, with water.

An Act for defining and regulating the capital of the Norfolk Railway Company, and for authorizing arrangements with the Halesworth, Beccles, and Haddiscoe Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Cork and Bandon Railway Company to raise further capital, and to make arrangements with respect to their present capital and mortgage debt, and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company to make a deviation

in the line of their Thirsk and Malton Branch, and to enable the Malton and Driffield Junction Railway Company to subscribe towards and enter into agreements with respect to the said branch, and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Malton and Driffield Junction Railway Company to subscribe towards the construction of the Thirsk and Malton Branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and to make arrangements as to their capital, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act relating to "The London and Southampton Turnpike-road through Bishops Waltham," and to create a further term therein, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal the Act for more effectually repairing the road leading from the High Street, in the town of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, to the turnpike-road leading from Petworth to Stopham, on Tittleworth Common, in the said county, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act for managing and repairing the turnpike-road leading from the eastern side of a certain bridge, called Spittle Hill Bridge, over Moorgate Beck, in the parish of Claborough, in the county of Nottingham, to Littleborough Ferry, in the same county.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, and to extend the same from Ballibay to Enniskillen.

An Act for enabling the Dudley Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money, and for amending the provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

An Act for establishing a market, and for providing a market-house and slaughter-houses at Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan.

An Act for incorporating the Deptford Gas Light and Coke Company.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the London and Coleraine Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to contribute towards the construction of a new bridge over the river Foyle, and other works at Londonderry.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company, and to grant further powers to the said Company for the extension and completion of the Railway, and for other purposes.

An Act for the better regulation of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company; for enabling the said Company to take and hold property, and for other purposes relating to the said Company.

An Act for repairing and managing the roads leading from Porthdinllaen by way of Tan-y-Graig, Pwllheli, Llanystymdwy, and Cerrig-y-Rhwydwr to or near the Capel Cerrig, and from Pwllheli aforesaid, by way of Crugan, to the village of Llanbedrog, all in the county of Caernarvon.

An Act to confirm an agreement therein mentioned between the Eastern Counties' Railway Company and the Newmarket Railway Company.

An Act for further amending the local and personal Acts ninth and tenth Victoria, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven, and tenth and eleventh of Victoria, chapter two hundred and sixty-one, relating to the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks, and for authorizing deviations, and the construction of reservoirs, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Forth and Clyde Navigation, to alter the place of

meeting, and to make further provision for the management of the affairs of the Company of Proprietors of the said Navigation.

An Act to enable Cary Elwes, Esquire, to construct Waterworks for the supply of water to Glamford Briggs and the neighbourhood thereof, in Lincolnshire.

An Act to enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Sheffield, to make certain bridges over the river Dun, roads, streets, and other works, all within the borough of Sheffield.

An Act for better paving, draining, lighting, cleansing, supplying with water, regulating in regard to markets, interments, hackney carriages, and other purposes, and otherwise improving the borough of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester.

An Act for incorporating the Aberdeen Fire and Life Assurance Company, by the name of "The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company;" for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued, and to take and hold property, and for other purposes relating to the said Company.

An Act for the amalgamation of the Accidental Death Insurance Company and the Railway Assurance Company, and for enabling such Amalgamated Company to insure against death and other personal injury arising from accident or violence.

An Act for the establishment of a turnpike-road from Southam to Kineton, both in the county of Warwick.

An Act for more effectually repairing the roads leading from Romsey to Stockbridge and Wallop, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Southampton.

An Act for amalgamating the East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway Company with the York and North Midland Railway Company, and for vesting the undertaking of the former Company in that of the latter, and for other purposes.

An Act to explain and amend the Act for supplying the burghs of Dumfries and Maxwelltown, and suburbs, with water.

An Act for continuing the term, and amending and extending the provisions of the Acts relating to the Haw Passage Bridge, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the road from the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, to Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon, and to substitute other provisions.

An Act for enabling the Deeside Railway Company to alter the line and levels of part of their railway, and to abandon parts thereof; for altering the capital of the Company, and repealing and amending the Act relating thereto, and for other purposes.

And three private Acts.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 1, 1852.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, thinks it expedient to renew the Notification which appeared in the London Gazette of the 21st of February 1851, of the Regulations in force at the Foreign Office, relating to the granting of Passports.

His Lordship further thinks that it will be useful to Her Majesty's Subjects, travelling on the Continent of Europe, to be made acquainted with the annexed Instructions, issued to all Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, for the purpose of securing every reasonable facility to travellers, in procuring, without difficulty or delay, at the different British Embassies and Missions abroad, the

requisite attention in matters connected with Passports and other official formalities.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in writing: and addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "Passport," written upon the cover.

2. The fee on the issue of a Passport is 7s. 6d.

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description Foreigners who have been naturalized by Act of Parliament, or by Certificates of Naturalization granted before the 24th day of August 1850; in this latter case, the party is described in the Passport as a "Naturalized British Subject."

4. Passports are granted between the hours of twelve and four, on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received at the Foreign Office.

5. Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of any *Banking Firm* established in London, or in any other part of the United Kingdom.

6. Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign Office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

7. Foreign Office Passports must be countersigned at the Mission, or at some Consulate in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the Passport intends to visit.

8. A Foreign Office Passport granted for one journey, may be used for any subsequent journey, if countersigned afresh by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

*Foreign Office,
February 20, 1851.*

Circular Dispatch from the Earl of Malmesbury to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, dated Foreign Office, March 26, 1852.

I HAVE been informed that at some of Her Majesty's Missions abroad, the head of the Mission having, for his own convenience, fixed his temporary residence in the country, at a distance more or less great from the capital, does not keep in the capital an office to which those English or other persons who may have necessary business to transact with the Mission can resort; I therefore think it advisable to state generally to all Her Majesty's Diplomatic Servants, that in the event of their establishing their residence beyond the precincts of the capital, they are bound to maintain in the capital an office which shall be regularly open every day, except Sunday, for at least three fixed and known hours, between ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon. An Attaché or other proper person duly authorized must be constantly in attendance at that office during those hours, for the purpose of countersigning Passports and performing such other duties as British subjects abroad are entitled to expect at the hands of their Minister.

And as it is necessary that with regard to the legalization of documents of certain descriptions the parties should appear before the Chief of the Mission or the Secretary of Legation, the office in question must be visited at certain known and appointed times by one of the persons competent to sign such documents; and a public notification should be made to that effect.

With regard to documents which require the signature of the Minister himself, without the personal attendance of the party desiring such signature, the Minister, while living out of town, must make arrangements for such documents being forwarded to him at least once in twenty-four hours, and free of expense to the party sending, from the British office in the capital; and he must send the papers back to the office at the latest on the day succeeding his receiving them, in such manner as shall insure the punctual reception of them in sealed covers by the parties interested.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

WHITEHALL, May 29, 1852.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr James Paul to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr Duncan Mearns, deceased.

WHITEHALL, May 29, 1852.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Edmondstone Aytoun, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff and Steward of the Sheriffdoms or Stewartries of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Charles Neaves, Esquire, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain William Lewis Grant (late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers,) Exon of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Captain Edmund H. W. Bellairs, resigned.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 31, 1852.

Notice is hereby given, that the State Apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Wednesday next, the 2d of June, until further orders.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, May 29, 1852.

Viscount Castlereagh, Lieutenant of the County of Down, has been pleased to appoint Major William Read to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal North Down Regiment of Militia, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent, resigned. Commission dated the 28th instant.

CROWN-OFFICE, May 29, 1852.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Town and Port of Sandwich.

Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton, commonly called Lord Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton, in the room of Charles William Grenfell, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Hempholme.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. Francis Haviland, Captain Unattached, to be Captain and Adjutant, vice Leigh Lye, retired. Dated 18th May 1852.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY on the 1st JUNE 1852.

Where two Places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is Stationed.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards, Hyde Park.
2d, Windsor.
Royal Horse Guards, Regent's Park.
1st Dragoon Guards, Dublin.
2d, Manchester.
3d, Cabir.
4th, Dublin.
5th, Newbridge.
6th, Canterbury.
7th, Ballincollig.
1st Dragoons, Brighton.
2d, (Greys) Dorchester.
3d Light, Bengal—Maidstone.
4th, Ipswich.
6th, York.
7th Hussars, Piershill.
8th Hussars, Nottingham.
9th Lancers, Bengal—Maidstone.
10th Hussars, Bombay—Maidstone.
11th Hussars, Newbridge.
12th Lancers, Cape of Good Hope—Maidstone.
13th Light Dragoons, Hounslow.
14th Ditto, Bengal—Maidstone.
15th Hussars, Madras—Maidstone.
16th Lancers, Coventry.
17th Do. Canterbury.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, (1st Battalion) St John's Wood.
Do. (2d Battalion) The Tower.
Do. (3d Battalion) St. George's Barracks.
Coldstream Guards, (1st Battalion) Wellington Barracks.
Do. (2d Battalion) Windsor.
Scotch Fusilier Guards, (1st Battalion) Chichester.
Do. (2d Battalion) Portman Street Barracks.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, (1st Battalion) Portsmouth.
Do. (2d Battalion) Cork.
2d, Cape of Good Hope—Kinsale.
3d, Malta—Castlebar.
4th, Bury.
5th, Mauritius—Chatham.
6th, Cape of Good Hope—Cork.
7th, Portsmouth.
8th, Bombay—Chatham.
9th, Galway.
10th, Bengal—Chatham.
11th, New South Wales—Walmer.
12th, (1st Battalion) Chatham.
Do. (2d Battalion) Cape of Good Hope.
13th, Gibraltar—Jersey.
14th, Limerick.
15th, Ceylon—Mullingar.
16th, Jamaica—Cork.
17th, Dublin.
18th, Bengal—Chatham.
19th, Winchester.
20th, Canada—Chatham.
21st, Hull.
22d, Bengal—Chatham.
23d, (1st Battalion) Chester.
Do. (2d Battalion) Canada.
24th, Bengal—Chatham.
25th, Madras—Chatham.
26th, Gibraltar—Isle of Wight.
27th, Dublin.
28th, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
29th, Bengal—Chatham.
30th, Corfu—Dover.
32d, Bengal—Chatham.
31st, Limerick.
33d, Glasgow.
34th, Trinidad—Aberdeen.

35th, Devonport.
36th, Barbadoes—Pembroke.
37th, Ceylon—Chatham.
38th, Winchester.
39th, Dublin.
40th, Templemore.
41st, Corfu—Boyle.
42d, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Stirling.
43d, Cape of Good Hope—Buttevant.
44th, Gibraltar—Chatham.
45th, Cape of Good Hope—Chatham.
46th, Belfast.
47th, Corfu—Templemore.
48th, Newport, S. W.
49th, Corfu—Waterford.
50th, Preston.
51st, Madras—Chatham.
52d, Dublin.
53d, Bengal—Chatham.
54th, Quebec—Londonderry.
55th, Gibraltar—Tralee.
56th, Bermuda—Chatham.
57th, Kilkenny.
58th, New Zealand—Jersey.
59th, Hong Kong—Fermoy.
60th, (1st Battalion) Bengal—Chatham.
Do. (2d Battalion) Cape of Good Hope—Naas.
61st, Bengal—Chatham.
62d, Athlone.
63d, Dublin.
64th, Bombay—Chatham.
65th, New Zealand—Canterbury.
66th, Quebec—Guernsey.
67th, Barbadoes—Dover.
68th, Malta—Nenagh.
69th, Antigua—Chatham.
70th, Bengal—Chatham.
71st, (1st Battalion) Newry.
Do. (2d Battalion) Canada.
72d, Frederickton, N. Brunswick—Guernsey.
73d, Cape of Good Hope—Bristol.
74th, Cape of Good Hope—Charleston Fort.
75th, Bengal—Chatham.
76th, Malta—Chatham.
77th, Plymouth.
78th, Bombay—Chatham.
79th, Edinburgh.
80th, Bengal—Chatham.
81st, Dublin.
82d, Manchester.
83d, Bombay—Chatham.
84th, Madras—Chatham.
85th, Portsmouth.
86th, Bombay—Chatham.
87th, Bengal—Chatham.
88th, Isle of Wight.
89th, Clonmel.
90th, Cork.
91st, (1st Battalion) Enniskillen.
Do. (2d Battalion) Cape of Good Hope.
92d, Corfu—Carlow.
93d, Weedon.
94th, Madras—Chatham.
95th, Portsmouth.
96th, Bengal—Chatham.
97th, St. John's, Nova Scotia—Chatham.
98th, Bengal—Chatham.
99th, New South Wales—Chatham.
Rifle Brigade, (1st Battalion) C. of G. Hope—Walmer.
Ditto. (2d Battalion) Canada—Chatham.

COLONIAL REGIMENTS.

1st West India Regiment, Jamaica—Chatham.
2d, Ditto. Demerara—Chatham.
3d, Ditto. Jamaica—Chatham.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ceylon and Hong Kong.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Canada.
Cape Mounted Riflemen, Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta.
St. Helena Regiment, St. Helena.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

George Baker, and George Baker the younger, of No. 29, Threadneedle Street, London, stock and share brokers.

William Parsons, of the Mermaid Inn, Nelson's Place, Merton, Surrey, retailer of beer.

John Jutsum, of the Bricklayers' Arms Public House, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, Kent, licensed victualler.

Emil Kretzchmar, of No. 15, King Square, Middlesex, manufacturing jeweller.

William Rowland Hill, of Birmingham, Warwick, silversmith and jeweller.

George Dover, of Cheltenham, Gloucester, builder and coal agent.

Joseph Jones, of Macken, Monmouth, coal owner and banker, one of the shareholders and partners in the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company.

Order for Hearing.—Circuit No. 1.

Pursuant to the several Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

The County Court of Northumberland holden at Newcastle, the 25th day of May 1852.

Upon the due filing of the Schedule of

JAMES WALTON, formerly of No. 9, Cumberland Row, afterwards of No. 23, Westmoreland Terrace, and carrying on Business at No. 20, Bigg Market, all in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Saddler, since of No. 56, Westmoreland Terrace aforesaid, carrying on Business at No. 22, Union Street, as a Saddler, and at No. 20, Groat Market, as an Ale and Porter Merchant, and also a Licensed Brewer at the Waterloo Brewery, all in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and late of No. 56, Westmoreland Terrace, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of Business, a Prisoner in the Gaol of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the County of the same Town, whose estate and effects have been vested in the Provisional Assignee by order duly made in that behalf: And upon reference of the Petition and Schedule of the said Prisoner for Hearing, made to this Court by order of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, pursuant to the said Acts, it is ordered and appointed that the said Prisoner shall be brought up to be dealt with according to the provisions of the said Acts, before the Judge of the said County Court at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 24th day of June next, at the hour of Ten in the morning precisely: Of which all Creditors, and Persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Prisoner, for the sum of Five Pounds or more, shall have notice by service of a copy of this order, made within such time and in such manner as is prescribed by the rule of Court in that behalf.

By the Court,

JAS. ARNOTT, Asst.-Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE.

1. If any Creditor intends to oppose the said Prisoner's Discharge, Notice of such intention must be given to the said Prisoner in Writing, which may be left at the Gaol two clear days before the day of Hearing above-mentioned, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of giving such Notice and of the said day of Hearing.

2. The Petition and Schedule will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination at the Office of the Court in London, between the hours of Eleven and Three, on this Notice being exhibited; and copies of the Petition and Schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer according to the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110, sec. 105.

N. B. Entrance to the Office in Portugal Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

3. The Duplicate of the Petition and Schedule, and all Books, Papers, and Writings, filed therewith, will be produced by the Clerk or Assistant-Clerk of the said County Court, for inspection and examination, at the Office of the said County Court at Newcastle aforesaid; and Copies of the Petition and Schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided according to sec. 106 of the Act.

Pursuant to the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.—See Notice at the end.

The following Prisoner, whose Estate and Effects have been vested in the Provisional Assignee by Order of the Court, and whose Petition and Schedule, filed in the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has been duly referred and transmitted to the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at York, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, is ordered to be brought up before the Judge of the said County Court, at York Castle, in the County aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law, on Monday the 21st day of June 1852, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

ROBERT GEORGE MOORE, late of Stonegate, in the City of York, in Lodgings, out of Business, previously of No. 9, Ellison Street, Gateshead, in the County of Durham, Commission Agent; theretofore of Low Frier Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the County of Northumberland, Commission Agent; theretofore of Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, out of Business; theretofore of Aldwark, in the said City of York, Commission Agent; theretofore of Heslington Lane, in the suburbs of the said City of York, Commission Agent, his Wife carrying on Business as a Milliner and Dressmaker at the same place; theretofore of Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, out of Business; theretofore of No. 1, Warwick Place, Bedford Row, Holborn, London, out of Business; theretofore of the Island of Guernsey, out of Business; theretofore of No. 3, Hand Court, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Printer and Stationer; theretofore of No. 12, Brownlow Street, Holborn, in the said County of Middlesex, Printer; theretofore of No. 24, Devonshire Street, Queen's Square, Holborn, Middlesex aforesaid, Printer; theretofore of Chandos Street, Covent Garden, London, out of Business; theretofore of the Island of Guernsey aforesaid, out of business, his Wife carrying on Business of a Milliner and Dressmaker at the same place; theretofore of No. 3, College Street, Brompton, in the said County of Middlesex, Tobacconist; theretofore of No. 4, Cheltenham Place, Whitehead's Grove, in the said County of Middlesex, out of Business, his Wife carrying on Business of a Milliner and Dressmaker at the same place; theretofore of No. 5, Markham Street, Chelsea, out of Business; theretofore of Peter Lane, in the said City of York, Dram Shop Keeper and Manager of the Theatre at Barnsley, Yorkshire, along with William Cockerill; and formerly of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London aforesaid, out of Business.

N. B.—1. If any Creditor intends to oppose a Prisoner's Discharge, Notice of such intention must be given to the said Prisoner in Writing, which may be left at the Gaol two clear days before the day of hearing above mentioned, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of giving such Notice and of the said day of Hearing.

2. The Petition and Schedule will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination at the Office of the Court in London, between the hours of Ten and Four, on this Notice being exhibited; and copies of the Petition and Schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer according to the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110, sec. 105.

N. B.—Entrance to the Office in Portugal Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

3. The Duplicate of the Petition and Schedule, and all Books, Papers, and Writings, filed therewith, will be produced by the Clerk or Assistant-Clerk of the said County Court, for inspection and examination, at the Office of the said County Court at York aforesaid; and copies of the Petition and Schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided according to sec. 106 of the Act.

RICHARD PERKINS,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

FRANCIS EDMOND, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ROBERT JOHNSTON**, Shipowner, Merchant, Trader, and Banker in Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 20th instant, and states of the funds recovered, and of those outstanding at the same date, have been made up, and audited and approved of by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; that they have postponed the payment of a dividend until next statutory period, and that they have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

FRANCIS EDMOND, Trustee.

Aberdeen, May 27, 1852.

THE GLASGOW PROVIDENT BANK.

SECOND AND PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

(Free from Government Duty.)

NOTICE is Hereby Given, in terms of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, 14 and 15 Victoria, 1851, entitled "An Act to authorize the appropriation to charitable purposes of the "Unclaimed Funds and Property under the control of the 'Glasgow Provident Bank,' and the winding-up of its affairs," That the Trustees named in the Act are proceeding with the winding-up of the affairs of the Bank. The Trustees therefore hereby again require all parties Subscribers to, and all parties Depositors with the Bank, and their respective Heirs, Executors, or Assignees, and all parties whatsoever still having CLAIMS against the Bank, to lodge their Claims with John Wright, Esq. 105 Miller Street, Glasgow, Treasurer to the Trustees, *within six months* from this date. The Trustees hereby certify to all concerned, that after the expiry of six months from the date hereof, they will proceed to apply to the Court of Session, as provided under the Act, for power to pay over the Funds of the Bank remaining unclaimed to the Charitable or Benevolent Institutions following, viz :—"The Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution," "The Glasgow Asylum for the Blind," "The Glasgow Eye Infirmary," "The Glasgow Night Asylum for the Houseless," "The Glasgow Old Man's Friend's Society," "The Glasgow University Lying-in Hospital," "The Glasgow Lock Hospital," "The Glasgow Seaman's Friend's Society," and "The Glasgow Royal Infirmary." In terms of the Act, there is annexed to this Advertisement Schedules containing the names and also the addresses, as entered on the Books of the Bank, and in the Schedules annexed to the Act, of the Parties, Subscribers and Depositors, whose subscriptions so far as paid up, and deposits, remain unclaimed, and the amount of the same respectively; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

JOHN WRIGHT, Treasurer.
ROB. KNOX, Secretary.

Glasgow, 27th May 1852.

SCHEDULE (A.)			Names and Addresses of Subscribers.		Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up.
Containing the Names and Addresses of the Subscribers to the Glasgow Provident Bank, together with the Amounts due to them respectively; all as entered in the Books of the Bank as on the 27th day of May 1851.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up.				
Adam Crooks, George Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	John Lang, No. 10 Virginia Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
John Ryburn, do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	James Dunlop, Messrs Oswald, Stevenson, & Co.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
William Dunn, No. 75 John Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	Thos. Edgar, No. 11 Ingram Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Kirkman Finlay, Queen Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	Robert Dalglish, 8 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
James M'Nair, do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	Colin Campbell, 49 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
John Gordon, No. 18 Miller Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	Archd. Newbigging, 27 Montrose Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
William Milne, 54 do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	James Buchanan, 36 Candle- riggs,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Robert Grahame, No. 48 Miller Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	George Buchanan, do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	
James Crum, No. 20 St Andrew's Square,	100 0 0	5 0 0	Thomas Grahame, 15 do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	
John Bartholomew, 19 do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	Andrew Reid, St Andrew's Square,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
Andrew Buchanan, Junr., do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	Colin Campbell, 47 Virginia Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
William Penny, do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	David Connell, 35 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
John More, do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	John Douglas, 51 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Kerr, How, and Co., St Andrew's Square,	50 0 0	2 10 0	Henry Houldsworth, 55 Wil- son Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	
George H. King, do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	James Ritchie, Brunswick Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
Robert Thomson, Junr., do.	100 0 0	5 0 0	James Ewing, No. 13 Ingram Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Robert Walker, do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	John Wood, Ingram Court,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
Alex. Campbell, at Messrs J. Campbell, Senr. & Co.	50 0 0	2 10 0	James Dennistoun, Glasgow Bank,	100 0 0	5 0 0	
Colin Campbell, do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	William Andrew, 6 Montrose Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
Stewart Dargavell, 28 Virginia Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	Robert Hood, 63 Candleriggs,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
Robert Dargavell, 38 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	Robert Dennistoun, No. 5 Buchanan Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	
James M'Gill, 230 Glassford Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	Alex. M'Gregor, No. 29 Virginia Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Andrew Campbell, 21 do.	25 0 0	1 5 0	Isaac Baxter, 102 Candleriggs,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
John M'Gill, 18 Hutcheson Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	John Robertson Reid, 600 Argyll Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
John M'Gill, of Dargavell, 105 Miller Street,	100 0 0	5 0 0	John Swanston, No. 126 Tron- gate,	50 0 0	2 10 0	
William Roder, Buchanan Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	David Denny, No. 13 Trongate,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
			James Syme, 17 do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	
			William Stenhouse, 302 High Street,	25 0 0	1 5 0	
			William Dalgliesh, 44 Bell Street,	50 0 0	2 10 0	

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Amount Subscribed.		Amount Paid up.		SCHEDULE (B). Containing the Names and Addresses of the Depositors in the Glasgow Provident Bank, with the Amounts due to them respectively; all as entered in the Books of the Bank as on the 27th day of May 1851.																																																																																																																
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.																																																																																																																	
James Hill, No. 1 South Frederick Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Names and Addresses of Depositors.</th> <th>Amount of Deposits.</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>£ s. d.</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John Armstrong, Moodie's Court,</td> <td>2 8 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jean Arthur, St Vincent Street,</td> <td>84 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs Bogle, Oxford Street,</td> <td>0 10 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daniel Brown, Sauchiehall Street,</td> <td>30 8 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Borthwick, Tontine, Glasgow,</td> <td>2 14 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robert Buchanan, Stokenfield,</td> <td>2 16 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thos. Brown, Jun., Glasgow,</td> <td>1 9 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christina Brown, at Mr Niven,</td> <td>3 1 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth Bell, Millbank,</td> <td>15 9 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Brown, Rottenrow,</td> <td>4 1 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary Campbell, 30 Portland Street,</td> <td>11 8 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Cameron, George Street,</td> <td>2 0 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Chalmers, Inchinan,</td> <td>10 14 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>David Connell, for Margaret Paterson,</td> <td>3 17 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Douglas, New Wynd,</td> <td>4 0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary Duff, Glasgow,</td> <td>2 15 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs Fairlie, Rutherglen,</td> <td>3 6 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glasgow Licensed Porter's Friendly Society,</td> <td>2 0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>George Hamilton, 45 Castle Street,</td> <td>5 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hugh Houston, p. Mr M'Pherson,</td> <td>1 15 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wilhelmina Johnston,</td> <td>1 3 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joseph Jeffrey, for behoof of George Walker,</td> <td>14 4 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Knox, Maxwell Street,</td> <td>6 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William Lyle, Brownfield,</td> <td>15 6 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs Lamont, servant, Mrs Dunlop,</td> <td>4 14 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane Leck, 38 Maxwell Street,</td> <td>0 9 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Lyle, New Street, Calton,</td> <td>72 6 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret Lyle, George Street,</td> <td>1 18 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John M'Gregor, High Street,</td> <td>3 3 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth M'Cormick, 89 Brunswick Street,</td> <td>4 17 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William M'Culloch, Old Wynd,</td> <td>29 8 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs Janet M'Kenzie, 52 Buccleugh Street,</td> <td>5 17 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs M'Donald, 29 College Street,</td> <td>0 12 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rev. D. 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Brown, Jun., Glasgow,	1 9 8	Christina Brown, at Mr Niven,	3 1 4	Elizabeth Bell, Millbank,	15 9 9	John Brown, Rottenrow,	4 1 3	Mary Campbell, 30 Portland Street,	11 8 0	Margaret Cameron, George Street,	2 0 7	Margaret Chalmers, Inchinan,	10 14 4	David Connell, for Margaret Paterson,	3 17 6	John Douglas, New Wynd,	4 0 2	Mary Duff, Glasgow,	2 15 7	Mrs Fairlie, Rutherglen,	3 6 1	Glasgow Licensed Porter's Friendly Society,	2 0 1	George Hamilton, 45 Castle Street,	5 1 0	Hugh Houston, p. Mr M'Pherson,	1 15 1	Wilhelmina Johnston,	1 3 7	Joseph Jeffrey, for behoof of George Walker,	14 4 9	Margaret Knox, Maxwell Street,	6 2 0	William Lyle, Brownfield,	15 6 9	Mrs Lamont, servant, Mrs Dunlop,	4 14 0	Jane Leck, 38 Maxwell Street,	0 9 2	Margaret Lyle, New Street, Calton,	72 6 6	Margaret Lyle, George Street,	1 18 2	John M'Gregor, High Street,	3 3 9	Elizabeth M'Cormick, 89 Brunswick Street,	4 17 7	William M'Culloch, Old Wynd,	29 8 0	Mrs Janet M'Kenzie, 52 Buccleugh Street,	5 17 6	Mrs M'Donald, 29 College Street,	0 12 0	Rev. D. 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James Fyffe, 18 Miller Street,	100	0 0	5	0 0																																																																																																																	
Andrew Mitchell, 48 do.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Mathew Perston, 20 Montrose Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Frederick Adamson, 3 Montrose Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Gilbert Wardlaw, Smith's Court,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
George Brown, for Dalmarnock Coy.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
James Oswald, Ropework,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Richard A. Oswald, do.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Robert Struthers, Greenhead,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
James Burns, Belgrave Place,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Alex. Wighton, Stirling Square,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Andrew White, Wallace's Court,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
A. D. Campbell, Union Place,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
James Davidson, 79 Glassford Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Arthur White, 47 do.	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
John Robertson, of Robertson and Wigham,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
James Hunter, Montrose Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Hugh Muir, do.	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
James Martin, North Albion Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
James Carswell and Brothers, Candleriggs,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Malcolm M'Lean & Co., do.	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Walter Ferguson, Argyll Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
George Douglas, do.	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Robert Ferrie, 11 Buchanan Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Richard Dennistoun, Buchanan Court,	100	0 0	5	0 0																																																																																																																	
Colin M'Lachlan, do.	100	0 0	5	0 0																																																																																																																	
Colin Arnot, 127 Trongate,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
J. T. Alston, Clyde Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
William Young, Townhead,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Charles Tennant, do.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
William Hussey, Antigua Court,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Maurice Murray, No. 12 Miller Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Henry Monteith, Charlotte Lane,	100	0 0	5	0 0																																																																																																																	
William Monteith, do.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
John Berry, No. 7 Buchanan Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Charles S. Parker, Antigua Place,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
James M'Inray, do.	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Charles Todd, No. 77 Brunswick Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Henry Ewing MacLae, 13 Ingram Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
M'Indoe & Galbraith, Canon Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
John MacLea, Old Wynd,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
John Binnie, Nicholson Street, Laurieston,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
James Cook, Tradeston,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
William Stevenson, 6 Clyde Buildings,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
William Kelly, 43 Virginia Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Archibald Paterson, 21 Glassford Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Dunlop, Hamilton, and Co., 51 Bell Street,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
William Muir, Albion Court,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
John Muir, at the Exchange,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Andrew Syme, Stirling Square,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
John Hamilton, Leitch's Court,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	
Galloway & Jeffrey, George Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
John Geddes, No. 35 Argyll Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
James Johnston, Duke Street,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
James Robertson, George Square,	25	0 0	1	5 0																																																																																																																	
Robert Gray, Trongate,	50	0 0	2	10 0																																																																																																																	

DECLARATION and ORDER by the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND.

IT is Declared and Intimated by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Act of 2d and 3d Victoria, cap. 42, as amended and extended by the Acts of 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 34, and of 14th and 15th Victoria, cap. 27, That the Eastern Wing of the BUILDINGS which the said General Board authorised to be erected and fitted up as a PRISON, situated on the south side of Buccleuch Street, in the Burgh of Dumfries, in the County of Dumfries, and pertinents thereto belonging, all enclosed by the boundary wall of the existing Prison of Dumfries, shall, on and after the fifteenth day of June current, be a PRISON for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, and shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the said Prison of Dumfries, in the said Burgh and County; and the said General Board direct and authorise the Prison Board for the County of Dumfries to carry these presents into effect,—the same being first duly published by the said General Board in the Edinburgh Gazette and North British Advertiser, and by the said County Prison Board in not less than two Newspapers in general circulation in the said County.

Given under our hands at Edinburgh, this third day of June eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

ALEX. E. MONTEITH.
JOHN CAY.
ROBERT GRAHAM.
JOHN MARSHALL.
R. HANDYSIDE.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that JAMES GERARD, Esquire of Midstrath, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate of MEIGSTRATH, otherwise called MIDSTRATH, and Others, in the County of Aberdeen, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (Mr Lindsay, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 36, intituled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' for authority to Disentail the said Entailed Estate as therein mentioned, and to execute an Instrument of Disentail thereof, and to record the same,—all in terms of the said Act: On which Petition the Lords of the First Division pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'*Edinburgh, 21st May 1852.*—The Lords appoint this 'Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the 'Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in 'the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the Petition, in terms of the Statute; and further, grant warrant for serving the same 'on the persons mentioned in the prayer thereof, '(including the marginal addition thereto,) in 'terms of the Acts of Sederunt; and ordain them 'to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within 'fourteen days from the date of service if within 'Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'DUN. M'NEILL, J.P.D.

—Signed 22d May 1852.

WM. YOUNG, W.S.
Petitioner's Agent.

Edinburgh, 3, Moray Place,
28th May 1852.

THE Estates of WILLIAM BRYSON, Carver and Gilder in Perth, were sequestrated on 1st June 1852.

The first deliverance is dated 1st June 1852.

The meeting to elect Interim Factor is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 11th day of June 1852, within St John's Tavern, Perth; and the meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Monday the 5th day of July 1852, within the same place.

A composition may be offered at this latter meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 1st day of December 1852.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

J. & J. MACANDREW, Agents,
33, Dublin Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of JOHN STEWART & COMPANY, Dyers, Crosspark, Bluevale, near Glasgow, as a Company, and of John Stewart, Dyer, and residing at Crosspark, Bluevale aforesaid, Sole Partner of said Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 2d day of June 1852.

The first deliverance is dated 2d June 1852.

The meeting to elect Interim Factor or Interim Factors is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 11th day of June 1852, within the Globe Hotel, No. 45, George Square, Glasgow; and the meeting to elect the Trustee, or Trustees and Commissioners, is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 2d day of July 1852, within the same place.

A composition may be offered at this latter meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 3d day of December 1852.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

DA. CRAWFORD, S.S.C.
24, Duke Street, Agent.

Edinburgh, June 2, 1852.

THE Estates of CHARLES NEILSON, Builder, lately residing in Summer Street of Aberdeen, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 3d day of June 1852.

The first deliverance is dated the 13th day of April 1852.

The meeting to elect Interim Factor is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 12th day of June 1852, within the Advocates' Hall, Union Street, in Aberdeen; and the meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 3d day of July 1852, within the same place.

A composition may be offered at this latter meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 3d day of December 1852.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

GORDON, STUART, & CHEYNE, W.S.
5, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, Agents.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES MILLER, Junior, Ironfounder in Ayr.

ROBERT MILLER, residing in Ayr, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Primrose William Kennedy, Esquire, of Drumellan, Banker in Ayr, William Pollock, Writer in Ayr, and John Gray, Writer there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Ayr, on Thursday the 17th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Town-Clerk's Office, Ayr, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon.

ROB. MILLER, Trustee.

Ayr, May 31, 1852.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT DOUGLAS, formerly residing at Hosh, near Crieff, and Farina Manufacturer there, now residing at Hamilton Farm, near Falkirk, and Cattle and Grain Dealer there.

JOHN WILSON, Contractor and Mason in Crieff, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Malcolm M'Gregor, Writer in Crieff, James Bayne, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, and Archibald Cameron, Logicalmond Lodge, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-Room, Stirling, on Thursday the 10th day

of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of James Bayne, S.S.C., 99, George Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of June next, at three o'clock afternoon.

JOHN WILSON, Trustee.

Crieff, May 28, 1852.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN MAIN, Merchant, Saint Enoch Square, Glasgow.

WILLIAM M'NAUGHTAN, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Black, Merchant, Leith, William Anderson, a Partner of the Firm of Thallon and Anderson, Merchants, Glasgow, and George Wilson Clark, a Partner of the Firm of Gibson and Clark, Grain Merchants, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Glasgow Stock Exchange, National Bank Buildings, Queen Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 1st day of July thereafter, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. M'NAUGHTAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 3, 1852.

SEQUESTRATION of HOUGH & STUART, Card-makers in Glasgow, as a Company, and of Peter Hough, Card-maker in Glasgow, the only surviving Partner thereof, as a Partner, and as an Individual.

ANDREW PATON, Merchant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estates; and William Robertson, Agent of the City of Glasgow Bank, Glasgow, James Muirhead, Tanner and Carrier in Glasgow, and Peter M'Ara, Merchant in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt, Peter Hough, will take place in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Glasgow, on Friday the 18th day of June current, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of Robert Jameson, Writer, 19, South Hanover Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ANDREW PATON, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 2, 1852.

Notice to the Creditors of **JOHN ARCHIBALD & COMPANY, Machine Makers and Manufacturers, Hutton Park Works, Alloa, and John Archibald, Machine Maker and Manufacturer there, the sole Partner of that Company.**

JOHN WINGATE, Ironmonger in Alloa, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of the said John Archibald and Company, and John Archibald, the sole Partner thereof, hereby intimates, that having made a final division of the funds, a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Crown Hotel, Alloa, on Monday the 28th day of June current, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering as to an application which he, as Trustee, intends to make for his discharge.

Alloa, June 1, 1852.

JOHN WINGATE, Trustee.

JOHN WEBSTER, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of GEORGE MITCHELL, Painter and Glazier in Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 18th instant, and states of the funds received and of those outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 19th instant, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a dividend of 6s. 4d. per pound, which will exhaust the available estate of the Bankrupt, will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at the Office of Messrs Yeats and Whyte, Advocates, 48, King Street, Aberdeen, Agents for the Trustee, on and after the 19th day of July next.—Of all which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN WEBSTER, Trustee.

Aberdeen, May 29, 1852.

In the Sequestration of The **DUNDEE BLEACHFIELD COMPANY, carrying on Business as Bleachers at Midmill, on the Water of Dighty, near Dundee.**

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Banker in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Dundee Bleachfield Company, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate,

brought down to the 20th ultimo, has been audited and approved of by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; that the whole estate has been realized and converted into money, and that a first and final dividend out of the funds of the said estate will be paid by him at the Office of the Dundee Banking Company in Dundee, on and after the 21st day of July next, to those Creditors of the Bankrupts who have lodged their claims and grounds of debt on or before the 20th ultimo, and who have proved the same, in terms of the Statute.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute. Dundee, June 4, 1852.

Geo. Mackenzie, Trustee.

INTIMATION

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER GORDON, Dealer in Cattle and Agricultural Produce, Tenant of the Farm of Cocklarachy, in the Parish of Drumblade, and County of Aberdeen.

ROBERT KEITH, Senior, Flesher in Huntly, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander Gordon, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 19th current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up by him, and have been examined by the Commissioners on the estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 19th current, and has completed lists of those Creditors who are entitled to be ranked on the funds of the estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a dividend will be paid, at the Office in Huntly of the North of Scotland Banking Company, to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, on the 1st day of July next.

ROBT. KEITH, SENR. Trustee.

Huntly, May 31, 1852.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

The late **ARCHIBALD FARQUHARSON, of Finzean, and Insurance Broker in Aberdeen.**

WILLIAM ADAM, Advocate in Aberdeen, sometime Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Archibald Farquharson, and JOHN BLAIKIE, Advocate in Aberdeen, thereafter Trustee on said sequestrated estate, hereby intimate, that they have presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division), for exoneration of their respective whole actings and intromissions as Trustees foresaid, and for delivery of the Bonds of Caution lodged by them respectively in that character; and that the Court, by Interlocutor of this date, appointed the Petition to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette.

BURNETT & ANDERSON, W.S.
Agents for the Petrs.

Edinburgh, June 2, 1852.

WILLIAM ROSS, Inspector of Poor in the Parish of Stornoway, and residing in Stornoway, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN LOBAN, Builder and Contractor, lately residing in Stornoway, now deceased, hereby intimates, that his account to the 20th ultimo, and a state of the funds realized and outstanding, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that they have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors,—all in terms of the Statute.

Wm. Ross, Trustee.

Stornoway, June 1, 1852.

GEORGE WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of E. ANDERSON & COMPANY, Grain Merchants in Glasgow, as a Company, and of Ebenezer Anderson and William M'Comick, Grain Merchant there, the Individual Partners of that Company, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 20th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at said date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. Farther, the Commissioners have postponed the payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circular letters to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

Geo. Wink, Trustee.

Glasgow, May 29, 1852.

NOTICE.

JAMES TURNER, Senior, Lithographer, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN JOHNSTON**, Hotel and Tavern Keeper, and Wine and Spirit Dealer, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 20th day of May 1852, has been audited by the Commissioners; that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another stated period, and have directed that the Trustee do not now send circulars to the Creditors containing a copy or abstract of the funds belonging to the estate.

JAMES TURNER, Senr. Trustee.
Edinburgh, June 3, 1852.

JAMES SIMSON, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ROBERT LAIDLAW**, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts and Insurance Broker in Edinburgh, now deceased, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 22d ultimo, and also states of the funds recovered and those outstanding at said date, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners; that they have postponed declaring a dividend at present, and have dispensed with circulars or any abstract state of affairs being sent to the Creditors.

JAS. SIMSON, Trustee.
Edinburgh, June 3, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Trustee and Representatives of the Late **ALEXANDER RUSSELL**, Coachmaker in Edinburgh, ceased to have any interest in the Firm of **RUSSELL, MACNEE, & COMPANY**, Coachmakers, Princes Street, Edinburgh, from and after 31st December 1850.

GEO. H. WRAY, Sole surviving Trustee of the said late Alexander Russell.

J. BERWICK, Sheldon Cottage, Adelaide Road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, Middlesex,
A. J. RUSSELL, 7, Regent's Park Terrace, Middlesex,
May 18, 1852. } Witnesses.

THE Copartnery carried on under the Firm of **HOWAT & MACKAY**, Ironmongers and Iron Merchants, 116, High Street, Ayr, was **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent on the 26th day of May 1852.

The Subscriber, **William Howat**, is authorised to uplift and pay all the outstanding accounts due to and by the said Company.

WILLIAM HOWAT.
JAMES MILLER MACKAY.

WM. ALEXANDER, Witness.
JOHN M'ILWBATH, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers ceased, from and after the 15th day of May last, to have any interest in the Company carrying on Business in Church Street, Port-Glasgow, as General Grocers, at one time in name of **THE NEW ECONOMICAL SOCIETY**; and afterwards under the Firm of **A. RANKINE & COMPANY**.

ARCHD. RANKIN.
DUNCAN BOYD.

ARCH. MACCALLUM, Writer, Witness.

R. W. SWAN, Law Clerk, Witness.

Port-Glasgow, June 3, 1852.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnery carried on by the Subscribers, in Glasgow, as Sewed Muslin Manufacturers, under the Firm of **INNES & YOUNG**, was **DISSOLVED** of this date, by mutual consent. The Subscriber **John Innes**, is authorised to collect the debts due to, and will pay the debts due by the Company.

JOHN INNES.
JAMES YOUNG.

ALEXANDER KIRK, Witness.

ROBERT YOUNG, Witness.

May 28, 1852.

Bridgeton, June 2, 1852.

THE Subscribers ceased to be Members of **THE BRIDGETON VICTUALLING SOCIETY**, on the 28th day of April 1852.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
JAMES ALEXANDER.

JAMES MORRISON, Witness.

JOHN RENNIE, Witness.

N.B.—The Fees of all Notices must be paid in advance, and all Letters post-paid.

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by **WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE**,
Printer to **THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY**.

*** This Gazette is filed at the Offices of the London and Dublin Gazette.*

Friday, June 4, 1852.

Price Two Shillings.

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