

and 30th regiments of Madras native infantry, five field pieces, and a detachment of the body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front. On arriving before the enemy's position, it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not from experience known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had the honour to command. Of this column two divisions were formed, giving the command of one to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans, of the 28th regiment.

My dispositions being complete the preconcerted signal guns were fired, and I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Cotton's reply, which assured me that all was ready on his side; the artillery now opened and the three columns rushed on to the assault, with the most determined and enthusiastic bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous work, making the enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his camp standing, with all the baggage, and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition; on entering we were disappointed to find that Bundoola did not command in person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with a Chief in the immediate command of the post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault; whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's body guard made some gallant charges amongst retreating infantry and Cassay horse, dealing death and destruction to all around. When it is known that thirteen hundred British infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable entrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defended by upwards of twenty thousand men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy; future ages will scarcely believe it. The prisoners declare that our appearance before their works was treated by them all (from their Generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

Our gallant friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations. Captain Chadds directed that intrepid and enterprising Officer Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, to proceed in command of an expedition up the river, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer, of attacking the enemy's war-boats; he soon came up with a fleet of thirty-two, and after some little manœuvring to encourage the enemy to a confidence that they would by their own superiority in rowing, keep their own distance, suddenly put the full power on the *Diana* steam boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their Commanders and crews into the utmost consternation, some making for the shore and others leaping overboard in the middle of the river, all abandoning their boats, and leaving Lieutenant Kellett at leisure to take possession of and bring away thirty out of the thirty-two originally discovered, and to destroy on his return several fire rafts, as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction.

Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Captain Chadds (and every individual composing the naval part of the expedition) cooperate with me in carrying on the combined service, increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks.

Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council the enthusiastic bravery of the corps engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able and judicious aid I received from my second in command, Brigadier-General Cotton. The movement by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, was well executed, and the attack itself afterwards was conducted with the most beneficial effects to the general success of the day. To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due; the exertion of Captain Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of Captain Cheape and Lieutenant Underwood, of the engineers, were most conspicuous; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Jackson, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, afforded me on this day, as well as on former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

In the list of wounded will be seen with regret the name of Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, an Officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Rangoon. I am happy to say his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable.

I have the honour, &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier-General.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in the Attack on the Enemy on the 15th December 1824.

*Head Quarters, Rangoon,
16th December 1824.*

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 jemidar, 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.
Bengal Artillery—1 lieutenant fire worker, 1 lascar wounded.
Madras Artillery—1 lascar wounded.
His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded.
His Majesty's 38th Regiment—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.
His Majesty's 89th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.
1st Madras European Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.
9th Madras Native Infantry—3 rank and file wounded.
18th Ditto—1 captain wounded.
30th Ditto—1 rank and file wounded.
34th Madras Light Infantry—1 subadar, 1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file wounded.