



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of SATURDAY the 6th of JUNE.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1818.

India-Board, June 8, 1818.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India House, from the several Governments in India, of which dispatches and of their inclosures the following are copies and extracts:

GENERAL ORDER by His Excellency the Governor-General, dated Camp Sonarie, December 17, 1817, inclosed in a Letter from Mr Lushington, Secretary to the Vice President in Council, at Fort William, dated 7th January 1818, to Mr. Cobb, Secretary to the East India Company.

THE Governor General experiences the most lively satisfaction in announcing the repulse and entire defeat, by the British troops at Nagpore*, of the forces of the Rajah of Berar, by which they were attacked without any previous declaration of hostilities, or the slightest act of aggression on the part of our Government or troops.

The conduct of the Rajah having afforded decided indications of an hostile design, the brigade of British troops, consisting of two weak battalions† of Madras native infantry, and three troops of the 6th regiment of native cavalry, the whole amounting to not more than one thousand two hundred fighting men, took post at the Residency on the 25th of November, and during that and the following day occupied themselves in strengthening their position. On the evening of the 26th they were attacked by the enemy, with a force computed at upwards of twenty thousand men, who assailed

them at all points with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The action lasted eighteen hours, and the repeated charges of the enemy were sustained with the greatest gallantry and perseverance by our troops, who succeeded, after a most desperate contest, in completely repulsing and defeating the enemy with great loss, capturing eight of their guns. Captain Fitzgerald, of the 6th Bengal native cavalry, is reported as having particularly distinguished himself in a most spirited charge against the enemy's cavalry, in which he captured four of their guns, and immediately turned them against the enemy with great and decisive effect. At this period the enemy appeared to be thrown into confusion by the blowing up of a tumbril. The advantageous moment was nobly seized—our troops charged and broke through the enemy and pursued their success, until the fortune of the day was completely decided in their favour.

Our loss was considerable, but the amount has not been exactly ascertained.

After the action the Rajah sent in Vackeels to sue for a suspension of hostilities, but the Resident, Mr. Jenkins, refused to communicate with him until all the troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Residency, which was accordingly done.

Reinforcements are on their march to Nagpore from several quarters, and a considerable British force will shortly be assembled there.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct a royal salute to be fired from the Artillery Park.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General,

J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's detailed account of this action, dated 29th November 1817, was published in the Gazette of the 6th May last.

† The 1st of the 20th, and the 1st of the 24th.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Doveton, in the Action of the 16th December, 1817, with the Troops of His Highness the Rajah of Berar, at Nagpore.

N. B. A copy of the dispatch from Brigadier-General Doveton, dated at Nagpore the 19th Dec. 1817, containing the details of the action above alluded to, was published in the Gazette of the 6th May 1818, but the following return of the killed and wounded, which should have accompanied it, had not then been received.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gahun's Division.

Horse Artillery—1 horse wounded. Bengal Gallopers—1 horse missing. Coast Gallopers—1 horse missing. 6th Regt. Bengal Cavalry—1 havildar, 4 sepoy, wounded; 10 horses killed, 6 wounded, 11 missing. 6th Regt. Coast Cavalry—1 subidar, 1 naigue, 2 sepoy, wounded; 14 horses killed, 3 wounded, 6 missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod's Division.

His Majesty's Royal Scots, 6 Companies—6 privates killed; 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 21 privates wounded; 1 private since dead. 1st Batt. 12th Regt. or B. L. I.—2 naigues, 12 sepoy, killed; 1 havildar, 2 naigues, 17 sepoy, wounded. 2nd Batt. 13th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy killed; 1 naigue, 4 sepoy, wounded. 1st Batt. 22nd B. N. I.—2 jemidars, 6 sepoy, killed; 1 subidar, 2 naigues, 14 sepoy, wounded. Flank Company, 1st Batt. 2nd Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackellen's Division.

1st Company His Majesty's Royal Scots—2 privates killed, 5 wounded. 2nd Batt. 24th Regt. N. I.—1 serjeant-major wounded; 1 havildar, 1 naigue, 1 sepoy, killed; 1 jemidar, 12 sepoy, wounded; 2 sepoy, missing; 1 sepoy since dead. Brigade Horse Artillery—1 horse killed; 4 horses missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's Division.

1st Batt. 11th Regt. N. I.—1 havildar, wounded. 1st Company, 2nd Batt. 14th Regt. N. I.—1 havildar, 2 sepoy, wounded; 1 sepoy missing.

Reformed Horse under Captain Pedler—7 sepoy, wounded; 8 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Europeans.

Total, 8 privates killed; 1 serjeant-major, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 27 privates, wounded.

Natives.

2 Jemidars, 1 havildar, 3 naigues, 20 sepoy, killed; 2 subidars, 1 jemidar, 4 havildars, 6 naigues, 63 sepoy, wounded; 3 sepoy, missing; 33 horses killed; 11 horses, wounded; 23 horses, missing.

For the Deputy-Adjutant-General,

J. MORGAN, Captain, Major of Brigade.

N. B. The horse of Lieutenant Homes, Adjutant 1st Batt. 22nd Regt. Bengal N. I. killed, not included in the above.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, to Mr. Lushington, Acting Secretary to the Government at Fort William, dated Camp Oochar, 31st December 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE received the commands of the Gover-

nor-General to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice President in Council, the inclosed copy of a dispatch from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, reporting the details of the victory achieved by the army under His Excellency's personal command over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, on the 21st of this month, at Maheidpoor, near Ougein.

The Governor-General has already had the honour of conveying to the Honourable the Vice President in Council, the first notification received of this brilliant and important event, and his Lordship is assured that the perusal of the details now transmitted, will create in the breast of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, sentiments of admiration and applause for the heroism of the officers and troops engaged in this memorable action, not less unqualified and cordial than those which have been excited in his own.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the Governor General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp on the Soopra (opposite Maheidpoor), 23d December 1817.

MY LORD,

IN my dispatch to your Lordship of the 13th instant, from Ougein, I had the honour to report the junction on the preceding day of the third division with that under my personal command, and the then uncertain state of our negotiations with the Government of Mulhar Row Holkar.

In my subsequent address to your Lordship, of the 18th instant, from Paun Behar, I described the further progress of these arrangements; and, I now beg to refer you for all the details connected with the origin, progress, and ultimate failure of the overtures in question, to the correspondence of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, your Lordship's political agent at my head-quarters, which he has regularly maintained since their commencement with Mr. Secretary Adam, as also to his final report thereon, stating the termination of every prospect of amicable adjustment.

Thus situated, there appeared no alternative left to me, for the vindication of the honour of the British Government, and of your Lordship, than that which I determined upon, and which was instantly followed up by the attack of Holkar's army in the position it occupied, and of which event I had the satisfaction of apprising your Lordship, on the evening of the 21st instant, by a few lines from the field of battle.

On the 20th instant, I moved to within seven miles of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, in the hope that this advance might alarm the counsellors of that Prince into more pacific measures; but in this expectation I was disappointed, as my piquets were attacked in the course of the day, by a considerable body of horse; I moved in consequence on the following morning towards the enemy, and had advanced but a short distance, when my line of march was attacked by their horse.

On approaching the main body of their army, I found it advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite to Maheidpoor, their

left flank protected by the bed of the river, and the right by a very difficult ravine, while their line, which could be approached only by one ford practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages.

After reconnoitering their position, and finding, that to turn either flank would require a long detour, and perceiving at the same time, that the bed of the river afforded considerable cover for the troops during their formation, I determined to attack them in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford: some light troops immediately passed, and were followed by the Horse Artillery, which opened on their guns;—another battery of the Foot Artillery, played from the right bank of the river in a situation which enfiladed some cannon the enemy had placed upon his left, and which had opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon the Ford.

The troops, as they crossed, were successively formed in the bed of the river, and took up the positions assigned to them, the Cavalry and Mysore Horse on the left, where the enemy's principal body of horse were stationed, and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, and the Light Brigade, in front of the Ford. The 1st Brigade of Infantry, after being formed, ascended the bank, and in co-operation with the Light Troops, moved rapidly to the storm of the enemy's batteries on the left of his position; the advance of these corps being the preconcerted signal for the general attack of the whole line.

This operation was performed with an ardour of gallantry, that could not be surpassed. The fire of the enemy was most destructive, but the troops pressed forward in the most undaunted manner, and although the enemy served their guns till they were bayoneted, their whole line was forced at every point, while a charge of the cavalry at the same moment completed the rout.

My attention was at this period drawn to their camp, at some distance on our right, and the opening of some guns near it led me to suppose that we had still a second position to attack; the troops which had separated in the several assaults upon the enemy's line were accordingly re-formed.

The camp, however, was found deserted; and the guns, which appeared to have been posted to cover the retreat across the river, were soon taken. The field being now abandoned, the cavalry, supported by two corps of light infantry, were ordered in pursuit on the right bank of the river, and the Mysore horse on the left.

The baggage, during the action, was once or twice attacked by the enemy's horse, but the steadiness of the rear-guard, and the activity of a party of Mysoreans, who covered it, completely succeeded in saving the whole.

The results of this action, which lasted from noon till about three o'clock P. M. have been the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to seventy pieces of ordnance (several besides those already reported, having been thrown into the river), and the complete defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of not less than three thousand men. No distinct accounts have since been received of the fugitives, but the general direction of their flight was towards Ram-poorah.

From the account I have now given your Lord-

ship of the events of the day, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the conduct of the troops; the European part of the force supported the reputation of British valour; and the native troops vied in their efforts to maintain the superiority of the Indian army.

I cannot particularize corps, nor make distinctions, where merit and gallantry were so general; every man did his duty; and the whole are entitled to my warmest thanks and highest applause. The conduct of the Mysore horse during the action, and in the pursuit also, merited my thanks, and was in every way such as to raise the character of this useful body of auxiliaries.

I have deeply to lament my inability to place your Lordship in possession of the above details, without having, at the same time, the painful task to perform of reporting the heavy loss with which our success has been attended.

The return of killed and wounded, which accompanies this dispatch, will prove to your Lordship a source of the sincerest regret, at the same time that the achievements of the brave men who have fallen must ever furnish a theme of exultation to the grateful Country and Government in whose service their lives have been so gloriously terminated.

I trust, in the course of to-morrow, that the whole of our wounded will be well accommodated in the town of Maheidpoor, where they will continue to receive all the attention which is to be expected from the professional abilities and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley and his assistants.

Although the conduct of every Officer of the army merits the highest commendation, I gladly seize this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice those who were prominent from their rank and situations, and from the superior duties they had to perform.

Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them; I shall, therefore, merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brigadier-General, and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to, as during the action of the 21st instant.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Scott, who commanded the 1st, and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew M'Dowell, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, to Major Bowen, commanding the light brigade, as also to Major Knowles, who commanded it after the former Officer was wounded, I beg to express my sincerest thanks and acknowledgements for the gallantry and conduct they severally displayed in leading their men to the assault, under the tremendous fire to which they were exposed; nor can I sufficiently mark the sense I entertain of the zeal and intrepidity of Lieutenant-Colonel James Russell and Major Lushington, in the brilliant charge which was made by the two brigades of cavalry under their respective orders.

The dispositions and arrangements of the several brigades of horse and foot artillery, and the des-

tructive effect which was thereby produced on the enemy's line, afford sufficient proof that the command of that corps could not have been placed in better hands than in those of Major Noble, C. B.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the army, throughout the day, were in the highest degree conspicuous, and amply fulfilled every expectation which I had formed of the great advantages I should derive from his professional knowledge, experience, and exertions on the day of action.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, Quarter-Master-General of the army, I feel it also particularly incumbent upon me to express my best thanks for the great aid I have received from him, not only through his personal exertions on the field of battle, but for the judicious reconnoissances made by him during our march, and before we engaged, by which I obtained the clearest information respecting the ford at which I subsequently crossed the Soopra, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy, by which I was enabled to make my dispositions for attacking them.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Morison, Commissary-General, I am also in a similar manner to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of his merits, in conducting the important department of which he is, with so much advantage to the public service, placed at the head, as also of his assistance to me during the action. I feel myself likewise called upon to offer my sincerest thanks to Major Van Agnew, who, by your Lordship's permission, continues; for the present, under Sir John Malcolm, to act in the political department, and who remained with me throughout the day, rendering me the greatest assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, Deputy-Adjutant, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General to His Majesty's troops, I had previously requested to become attached to my person, in the event, at any time, of our coming to action, as the very limited number of the King's troops immediately with me, required no performance on such an occasion of their official functions; I have therefore in a particular manner to thank them for their cheerful acquiescence to my request, as well as for the services they rendered me in the course of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Murray accompanied, with my permission, the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots, when the guns of the enemy were stormed.

I beg leave also to return my best thanks to Captain James Grant, who commanded the Mysore horse, and to Captain Hare, commanding the regular infantry of His Highness the Nizam, for their gallant exertions on this occasion.

I desire also to offer my sincere acknowledgements to the whole of the Officers of the General and Divisional Staff, who were engaged on this day, for their meritorious conduct in their several situations.

Justice also calls upon me to express my highest approbation and acknowledgements for the energy and promptitude of every Officer composing my personal Staff, in conveying my orders throughout the day, at the same time I beg to mention to your Lordship the sense I am impressed with of the

abilities and zeal of my Military Secretary, Captain Hugh Scott, the notification of whose appointment to the rank and situation of Major and Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Madras army, I have reason to believe is now on its way to my camp from Fort St. George, and from whom, ever since my arrival in India, I have continued invariably to experience the most essential services. I beg also to recommend to your Lordship's favourable notice Captain Wood, of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, my First Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, as an Officer whose services, on every occasion, are entitled to my fullest acknowledgements.

The papers transmitted with this dispatch are returns of killed and wounded, and of captured ordnance, a copy of the General Order which I yesterday published to the army; a memorandum shewing the formation of the army in brigades during the action, and a sketch of the field. But few prisoners were taken, and those badly wounded; but a great number of standards, together with Holkar's state palanquin, eight elephants, between two and three hundred camels, &c. (the latter taken in the pursuit, principally by the irregular horse), remain in our possession.

I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the important issue of the battle, and to be allowed to remain with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieutenant-General.

General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Deccan, &c. &c. in the action of the 21st instant, with the Army of Mulhar-Raw Holkar, near the Village of Maheidpoor, on the Soopra River.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan Camp, at Maheidpoor, Dec. 23, 1817.

Light Artillery Brigade.

Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 1 troop-quarter-master, 1 staff-serjeant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers horses, 35 regimental horses, 1 camel, killed; 9 regimental horses wounded; 8 regimental horses missing.

Galloper's 3d Reg. Light Cavalry—1 horse missing. Galloper's 8th Reg. Light Cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

1st Cavalry Brigade.

Squadron His Majesty's 22d Dragoons—1 trumpeter, 2 rank and file, wounded; 3 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 15 regimental horses, wounded; 2 regimental horses missing.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry—4 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded; 14 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 26 regimental horses, wounded; 16 regimental horses missing.

2d Cavalry Brigade.

4th Reg. Light Cavalry—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 7 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 8 regimental horses, wounded; 4 regimental horses missing.

8th Reg. Light Cavalry—3 rank and file killed; 1 saliedar, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 5 regimental horses, killed; 1 officer's horse, 13 regimental horses, wounded; 12 regimental horses missing.

Detail, 6th Reg. Light Cavalry, attached to Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm—2 rank and file wounded; 1 regimental horse killed; 1 regimental horse wounded.

Light Infantry Brigade.

Rifle Corps—1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff-serjeants, 3 jemidars, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 75 rank and file, 1 puckally, wounded; 2 officers' horses wounded.

1st Batt. 3d Reg. or Palamcottah Light Infantry—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 jemidars, 5 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer's horse killed; 1 officer's horse, wounded.

1st Batt. 16th Reg. or Trichinopoly Light Infantry—1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 1 puckally, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 1 saliedar, 4 jemidars, 3 serjeants, 5 drummers, 36 rank and file, 1 puckally, wounded; 1 officer's horse wounded.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Flank Companies 2d Batt. Royal Scots—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Madras European Regiment—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 drummers, 45 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 14th Reg. N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 14th Reg. N. I.—2 drummers, 11 rank and file, 1 sepoy recruit, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 saliedar, 3 jemidars, 5 havildars, 3 drummers, 40 rank and file, wounded.

2d Infantry Brigade.

2d Batt. 6th Reg. N. I.—1 jemidar, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

Russell Brigade Regular Infantry, in His Highness the Nizam's service—1 subidar, 2 havildars, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 saliedars, 4 jemidars, 1 havildar, 57 rank and file, 1 puckally, wounded; 2 rank and file, 23 regimental horses, missing.

Detail, 22d Reg. Bengal Native infantry, attached to the Russell Brigade—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Party Nizam's Reformed Horse—1 officer's horse wounded.

Bhopaul Contingent—2 rank and file, 5 silladars, wounded.

Mysore Silladars—19 silladars killed; 47 silladars wounded; 23 regimental horses killed; 16 regimental horses wounded.

Adjutant-General's Department—1 lieutenant wounded; 1 officer's horse killed.

Quarter-Master-General's Department—1 lieutenant wounded; 1 regimental horse killed; 1

officer's horse wounded; 1 officer's horse missing.

Commander in Chief's Personal Staff—1 lieutenant wounded.

Brigade Majors—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 horse; wounded.

Total killed and wounded—3 lieutenants, 1 subidar, 3 jemidars, 10 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 133 rank and file, 19 silladars, 1 sepoy recruit, 1 puckally; 5 officers' horses, 89 regimental horses, 1 camel, killed; 1 major, 6 captains, 23 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 troop quarter-master, 4 staff-sergeons, 4 saliedars, 19 jemidars, 30 serjeants and havildars, 20 trumpeters and drummers, 436 rank and file, 52 silladars, 1 sepoy recruit, 3 puckallies, 11 officer's horses, 89 regimental horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 1 officer's horse, 66 regimental horses, missing.

F. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieutenant Donald M'Leod.

Madras European Reg.—Lieutenant Charles Colman.

1st Batt. 3d Reg. or P. L. I.—Lieutenant Glen.

Wounded.

Horse Artillery—Lieutenants Gamage and Fireworker Noble, slightly; Troop-Quarter-Master Griffen, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieutenant John M'Gregor, slightly; Lieutenant C. Campbell, severely.

Madras European Reg.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Hancorne, severely (since dead).

Rifle Corps—Captain Norton, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, Lieutenants Shanahan and Drake, dangerously; Lieutenants Calder and Eastment, severely; Ensign Gem, dangerously; Ensign Agnew, slightly.

1st Batt. 3d Reg. or P. L. I.—Lieutenant Jones, dangerously; Captain-Lieutenant Agnew and Lieutenant Clemons, slightly.

2d Batt. 6th Reg. N. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Maister and Lieutenant Matheas, slightly.

1st Batt. 14th Reg. N. I.—Captain W. Brown, slightly.

2d Batt. 14th Reg. N. I.—Lieutenant M'Kintosh, slightly.

1st Batt. 16th Reg. or T. L. I.—Major Bowen, dangerously; Captain Cuffley, Lieutenant and Adjutant Macglashen, Lieutenant M'Intosh, slightly; Lieutenant Palmer, severely; Surgeon Stephenson, slightly.

Attached to the Russell Brigade—Lieutenant Kennedy, His Majesty's 86th Reg., slightly.

Adjutant-General's Department—Lieut. O'Brien, slightly.

Quarter-Master-General's Department—Lieutenant Gibbins, severely.

Commander in Chief's Personal Staff—Lieutenant Elliot, Aide-de-Camp, slightly.

Brigade Majors—Captain Evans, Acting Major

Brigade Light Brigade, slightly; Captain Hunter, 2d Infantry Brigade, slightly; Lieutenant Tocker, Acting Major Brigade Russell Brigade, slightly; Lieutenant Lyon, 2d Cavalry Brigade, severely.

List of Standards and Colours taken from the Enemy.

4th and 8th Regts. Cavalry—Many stands of colours taken by these corps, but destroyed, being deemed of no consequence.

Russell Brigade—2 standards.

Mysore Silladar Horse—20 standards.

1st Batt. 3d Reg.—3 standards.

Captured by the Mysore Silladar Horse..

7 elephants, 218 camels.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Return of Ordnance captured.

Brass Guns mounted on Carriages, with Limbers. 2 eighteen-pounders, 2 seventeen-pounders, 4 sixteen-pounders, 2 fourteen-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder, 6 nine-pounders, 15 eight-pounders, 4 seven-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 2 five-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-and-half-pounder, 4 three-pounders.

Iron Guns mounted on Carriages, with Limbers. 1 eight-pounder, 1 five-pounder, 2 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 4 two-pounders, 1 one-and-half-pounder.

Total—63.

JOHN NOBLE, Major, commanding Artillery

N. B. A considerable number of tumbrils, and a very large proportion of ammunition, of all descriptions, captured with the above ordnance.

GENERAL ORDERS of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheidpoor, December 22d 1817.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan, congratulates the troops under his personal command upon the glorious and important result of the action fought yesterday, with the army of Mulhar Row Holkar.

The expectations which His Excellency had formed of the gallantry, zeal, and discipline of this army, were, if possible, more than realized, and while His Excellency witnessed, with the highest feelings of admiration, the zeal and ardor of the officers and troops, he had no less reason to be proudly gratified with their persevering steadiness and exemplary discipline, under a most destructive and well-directed fire, from not less than seventy pieces of cannon.

The intrepidity and courage of the troops cannot be better described than in the simple fact, that in less than two hours after the arrival of the head of the column at the Ford of the Soopra, where the enemy had taken post, the passage of the river was effected, the enemy completely driven from their numerous artillery, and every gun left in our possession.

The conduct of the Light Artillery Brigade,

under the command of Captain Rudyerd, covered by the Rocket troop, was such only as the Commander-in-Chief expected; but His Excellency could not fail to be particularly struck by the admirable coolness and steadiness with which the battery passed the river, and took up its position within point blank shot of the enemy's guns; and to its well directed fire and promptness in opening, too much praise cannot be given. His Excellency laments that this valuable corps should unavoidably have sustained so severe a cannonade, by which, at one time, the whole of its guns were disabled.

The charge of the 1st and 2d Brigades of Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and Major Lushington, consisting of the detachment of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, under Captain Vernon, the 3d Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Clubley, the 4th Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Maquay, and the 8th Light Cavalry, under Captain Martin, flanked by the Mysore Silladar Horse, under Captain James Grant, was most judiciously timed and admirably executed.

The steadiness of the Foot Artillery Battery, under Lieutenant Bennett, was highly conspicuous, and the well-chosen position which it occupied to cover the troops crossing the river, and to enfilade the enemy's Artillery, was highly creditable.

The advance of the Light Brigade, under Major Bowen, gave every possible effect in driving off the enemy's horse and skirmishers from the bank of the river, where the army was to form, and left in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief the most lasting impression of the undaunted courage and unquestionable utility of those valuable corps.

The order and regularity with which the first brigade of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, passed the river and formed for the attack of the enemy's guns, was a strong example of coolness and discipline, and the promptitude with which this brigade moved forward to attack the left of the enemy's batteries, has impressed the Commander-in-Chief with the highest sentiments of admiration, and His Excellency must here notice the undaunted gallantry with which the charge was made upon the guns, under the conduct and direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., in which decisive blow, the intrepid courage and animated zeal of the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Hulme, the Madras European Regiment, under Major Andrews, the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Ives, the Rifle Corps, under Major Snow, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, or Palamcottah Light Infantry, under Major Knowles, and the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, under Captain Cuffley, were so nobly and eminently displayed.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot omit to notice, in the most favourable terms, the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Smith, which supported the attack with the most ardent zeal and steadiness.

The advance of the 2d Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall, to turn the right of the enemy's position, was conducted with the utmost order and promptitude, and the Commander-in-Chief notices in the highest terms of praise the steadiness, courage, and discipline, of the 2d

Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Moodie, and the Russell Brigade in the service of His Highness the Nizam, under Capt. Hare.

The conduct of the Corps of Pioneers, under Captain M'Craith, was highly meritorious and essentially useful.

The general conduct of the whole of the Artillery, under the able direction of Major Noble, C. B. reflects the highest credit upon that officer, to whom the thanks and praise of the Commander-in-Chief are particularly due upon this occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief would be desirous, were it possible within the limits of a general order, to enumerate the names of every individual to whom some peculiarly favourable opportunity may have been afforded of performing some distinct instance of eminent service; but where such essentially important services have been rendered by the combined valour and discipline of the whole, he feels it his duty to offer to all, his grateful sense of their display of those qualities in a form in which every individual will equally participate.

The Commander-in-Chief would not however feel himself justified, were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., for the important assistance he derived throughout the day from that officer's experience, judgment, and personal exertions in conducting the assault upon the left of the enemy's line; in like manner to Lieutenant-Colonels R. Scott and A. M'Dowall, commanding the 1st and 2d Brigades of Infantry of the line; to Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade; to Major Bowen, commanding Light Infantry Brigade; and to Major Knowles, who succeeded to that Brigade on Major Bowen being wounded; to Major Lushington, commanding 2d Cavalry Brigade; and to Major Noble, C. B., commanding the Artillery; the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments and thanks are due, as likewise to Major Smith, commanding the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

To Major Andrews, commanding the Madras European Regiment; to Major Moodie, commanding 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry; to Major Ives, commanding 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry; to Major Snow, commanding Rifle Corps; to Captain Grant, commanding Contingent of the Allies; to Captain Cuffley commanding 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry; to Captain Walker, commanding 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry; to Captain Rudyerd, commanding Horse Artillery; to Captain Vernon, commanding a squadron of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons; to Captain Hulme, commanding flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots; to Captain M'Craith, commanding 1st Battalion of Pioneers; to Captain Martin, commanding 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry; to Lieutenant Bennett, commanding Foot Artillery; to Lieutenant Maquay, commanding 4th Regiment Light Cavalry; to Lieutenant Clubley, commanding 3d Regiment Light Cavalry; to Captain Hare, commanding Russell Brigade; to Captain Leride, commanding 1st Battalion Russell Brigade; to Lieutenant Currie, commanding 2d Battalion Russell Brigade; to Lieutenant Sotheby, commanding Artillery Russell Brigade, to the Officers of the

General Staff, Lieutenant-Colonels Conway and Blacker, Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals of the army respectively; and Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, Commissary General to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray, and the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter-Master Generals of His Majesty's troops, and the other Officers of the General Staff, also to the Officers of his personal Staff, the Commander-in-Chief's obligations for their important services during the action fought yesterday, can never be effaced from his memory.

The Commander-in-Chief also requests that Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General of the army, who was immediately attached to his person throughout the action, will accept his earnest thanks for the services he rendered to him on the occasion.

His Excellency desires also to express his best thanks to Lieutenant John Scott, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army, for the able manner in which he has conducted the Intelligence Department at head-quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot conclude this Order, without expressing to the army the deep regret he feels that the glorious and decisive victory they have to boast, has cost their country and the service the lives of so many gallant officers and soldiers.

The names of Lieutenant Coleman, Madras European Regiment, Lieutenant Macleod, His Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Glen, 1st Battalion 3d or Palamcottah Light Infantry and the brave soldiers who so gallantly fell in action, will long be remembered by His Excellency and the army, with mingled feelings of pride and regret; and His Excellency anxiously trusts that the wounded officers and men will soon be restored to the exercise of their professional duties and the enjoyment of their health, to which event the Commander-in-Chief looks with the more confidence, from the zeal, ability, and humane attention of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley, and the officers of the Medical Staff, to whom, and to the superintending care of their commanding officers, His Excellency confides them.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley will accept the Commander-in-Chief's best acknowledgments for the able arrangements he has made, and the prompt assistance he afforded to the wounded.

Extra Batta to be issued immediately to all the European troops in camp; on the occasion of the victory gained over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, by the divisions of the army of the Deccan, under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's personal command, and a zeeafut of one Rupee per man, to be immediately drawn, on abstract, from the Paymaster, by the officers commanding corps and detachments, for each fighting man, European and Native.

Returns, from officers commanding brigades and detachments, of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of yesterday, as also of colours, trophies, and prisoners taken from the enemy, must be sent to the Adjutant-General immediately; the Commandant of Artillery will also send in a return of ordnance and military stores captured.

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, dated Camp Oochar, near Sonarie, 29th December 1817.

UNTOWARD circumstances, chiefly imputable to intentionally delusive intelligence, defeated the hope of making an impressive example of the Pindarries, when they were nearly surrounded by the divisions of Major-General Marshall, Major-General Donkin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, on the Kotah boundary. I think, however, your Honourable Committee will be of opinion, that the direction given to the several columns was properly adapted to effect its object. As it is, we have nearly destroyed the association. Kurreem Khaun, and Wasil Mahomed, by deserting their families, and the great proportion of their troops, have escaped for the present with at the utmost three thousand of their best mounted followers. Numbers of these, whom they abandoned, have been cut off in detail, and many more will perish in that manner, while the baggage and women have fallen into our hands. The latter have experienced every humane treatment. Cheetoo, who had from the outset of their flight taken a different course to the westward with his Durrah, is at a short distance beyond the Chumbul, and, disappointed of reception by Meer Khaun, appears perplexed how to act. I have reason to believe that his men have been daily quitting him to a large amount, from the hopelessness of their prospects.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Strachey, Secretary to the Governor in Council at Madras, to Mr. Cobb, Secretary to the East India Company, dated 20th January 1818.

A LETTER from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, a copy of which is inclosed, reports His Excellency's immediate intention to pursue the fugitive court and remainder of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, in the northerly direction which they have taken.

It will be satisfactory to the Honourable Committee to learn by this opportunity, that intelligence has been received of the surrender of the town of Nagpore to the British troops, before the arrival of the battering train. The accounts of this event, and of the previous operations, will be found in the inclosed letters.*

The Governor in Council regrets to state, for the information of the Honourable Committee, that several bodies of Pindarries and also of Marhatta Horse, whose numbers are variously represented, have directed their course either towards the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions or of the Company's territories. One party, estimated at 500 men, have made an irruption into the ceded districts and the Mysore, where, according to their usual mode of warfare, they have committed extensive depredations, accompanied with acts of cruelty.

At Harponelly they succeeded in sacking the town and carrying off some public treasure, but to what amount is not yet ascertained; though there

* Letters from Brigadier-General Doveton, dated 24th, 25th, and 30th December 1817, and from Mr. Jenkins, dated 30th December 1817.

is reason to hope that the sum was not considerable.

The commanding officers in the Mysore and ceded districts, are zealously employing all the means at their disposal to expel the plunderers, and the Government are using every exertion to re-inforce the countries which are either menaced or invaded.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, on the Soopra, opposite Maheidpoor, 25th December 1817.

MY LORD,

HAVING received authentic information that Mulhar Row Holkar and his court, with a considerable number of horse, who had fled to the northward, after their defeat on the 21st instant, had halted and collected at Seeta Mhow, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, who was, on the 24th instant, at Rutlaum, has been instructed to detach two squadrons of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, and a Native Flank Battalion to form a junction at Koondlah, if possible, on the 27th instant, with the advanced guard of this army, consisting of two brigades of Horse Artillery, four squadrons of Madras Cavalry, two Light Battalions, and two thousand Mysore Horse, which will march, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, and reach the above place on that day; from this position the detachment will proceed as expeditiously as possible in pursuit, and I trust will succeed in striking another blow against the power of Holkar, whose infantry is stated, by the best accounts we have, to be utterly dispersed and annihilated as a body.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having succeeded in obtaining excellent accommodation in Mabeit'poor for the reception of our numerous wounded, I have to-day garrisoned the place with a battalion of Native Infantry, two brigades of guns, and two hundred Mysore Horsemen, under Major Moodie; and we are now hastening the establishment of the Field Hospital, the completion of which, and of the other arrangements necessary after the action, will enable me to move forward with the army on the 28th instant, in the direction of Taul; and a corresponding movement which Sir William Keir has been ordered to make with his force will place my camp on the right, and the Major General's on the left bank of the Chumbul, at the above place, on the morning of the 29th instant, when I shall adopt further measures which may be found to consist with your Lordship's general objects.

I have, &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieutenant-General.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier General Doveton, Commanding the 2d Division of the Army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Nagpore, 24th December 1817, with an Inclosure.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the

information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that agreeably to instructions given to Major Munt, on the afternoon of the 21st, that officer proceeded with the detachment as per margin,* to intercept a body of the enemy's horse, which had been seen from the top of the Seetabulder hill, and likewise to escort to camp a convoy of Brinjarries, which were in the vicinity of Ramteak.

I am happy to add, that this service was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and reflecting much credit on both the officers and men of the detachment.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of Major Munt's report of the affair, for the information of His Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brigadier General.

SIR, *Camp, at Nagpore, Dec. 23, 1817.*

I REQUEST you will do me the favour to state to Brigadier General Doveton, that in compliance with the instructions he did me the honour personally to convey to me, in the afternoon of the 21st instant, I marched the detachment placed under my command upon Carumna and Warygaum, and I had the good fortune to find that the enemy had assembled, as he conjectured they would do, in the neighbourhood of those places.

We arrived about midnight at Carumna, and found that a body of horse and foot had quitted it at 7 o'clock only, directing their march upon Warygaum, a town defended by a fort in good repair, and which had afforded shelter to a considerable body of infantry, who had been beaten in the action of the 16th.

Having satisfied myself of the correctness of this information, the detachment immediately proceeded on its march, and at 2 o'clock in the morning passed close under the walls of the fort, and reached the enemy's camp undiscovered.

The position of the camp was strong, it being alone capable of approach through the ravines that surrounded it. The 6th regiment Light Cavalry were, however, immediately directed to make a tour to the left and surround it, while the brigade of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant Paggenpohl, opened their fire within thirty yards of the front of the encampment, ceasing, however, in sufficient time not to injure the cavalry, as it turned the flank and rear of the position. While these movements were in operation, the 12th Infantry, under Major Pollock, opened their fire on the right, and subsequently cleared a large inclosure of the thickly-planted trees, of every person who sought refuge in it. The surprise having been complete, the enemy could not offer much resistance, and the slaughter amongst them was in consequence very heavy; but as the fire from the Fort appeared likely to do us the most injury, I directed a few shells to be thrown into it, while the detachment collected to proceed to the accomplishment of its second object.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we quitted the Warygaum, and at 8 arrived at a Nullah, within 2 coss of the position taken up by the Brinjarries who had lately been attacked, and within three coss of

* 2d brigade Horse Artillery, 6th regiment of Coast Cavalry, 1st battalion 12th Regiment, or W. L. I.

Ramteak, where the enemy had previously collected in some force.

Maddee Row Kollachee, who commanded the party at Warygaum, having escaped almost naked from that place, had fled at considerable speed, with a very few followers, to Ramteak, and I can only lament that the alarm he carried with him induced the whole body to decamp with such precipitation, that long before our arrival at the Nullah, the enemy fled with such celerity, that I had no hope of overtaking him, and I was consequently induced to attend to your principal instructions, and march the convoy of Brinjarries to Nagpore with the least practicable delay. I cannot conclude this statement without requesting Brigadier General Doveton will do me the favour to express, at my particular request, his approbation to ——— Cameron, of the Quarter-Master General's department, for the activity and intelligence he manifested during the whole of these transactions; nor can I better convey my opinion to the Brigadier General of the conduct of the officers and troops, than to solicit his favourable notice of them to the Commander-in-Chief, for their exertions on this occasion.

H. MUNT, Major,

Commanding 6th regiment Light Cavalry.

To the Deputy Adjutant General,
2d Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Doveton, Commanding the 2d division of the Army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant-General, dated camp at Nagpore, 26th December 1817.

SIR,

IN further prosecution of operations against the Arabs and other troops in possession of the Rajah's Palace, and other strong stone buildings, in the city of Nagpore, I have the honour to report, for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, that having succeeded in obtaining possession of a commanding situation on the bank of the Goomah Tullore, nearest the town, and within 250 yards of the gate of that name, a battery was soon erected in it, by the indefatigable exertions of Captain Davis, Senior Engineer in the field, and such of the enemy's captured guns as were deemed by Lieutenant-Colonel Crossdill, commanding the artillery, of sufficient calibre to be useful, having been mounted in it, the battery opened in the morning of the 21st, with a view, if possible, to effect a breach in the old Palace wall; the firing of that day, however, having convinced me that this object was not attainable with such ordnance, the firing was directed on the Joomah Durwazah, with a view of laying it open, so as to enable me to establish the troops in that advanced position.

On the evening of the 23d instant, the Commandant of Artillery and Chief Engineer having made known to me their opinions, that the firing had produced such an effect as to render it probable that the object in view would be accomplished with little or no loss, and which was confirmed by every information I could obtain, I immediately issued the necessary orders for a combined attack on the gate, as well as on the Toolsee Bang, and another advanced position (with a view of closing on the enemy), to be carried into execution the following

morning, when the additional corps had moved down for the relief of the several posts.

The attack on the Joomah Duvwazah, was made under my own eye; that of the Toolsee Bang by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott; and the other advanced position by the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman. The troops rushed from the battery about half-past eight o'clock on a preconcerted signal, as did the other two attacks; but I am concerned to state, for His Excellency's information, that on the arrival of the leading division at the gateway, the breach was not found sufficiently wide to admit of a section entering it at once, and the enemy having taken the precaution of lining several stone houses on both sides of it, as well as of the street leading to it (which could not be perceived from the battery), with numerous parties of Arabs, entirely secure from our fire, the troops after being exposed to a heavy one for some time, were obliged to take shelter in the adjoining compounds, from whence the attempt was kept up; finding, however, little or no probability of their being likely to obtain possession of the gateway, I directed the recal of the troops to the battery, which was executed slowly and in good order.

The attacks under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Major Pitman were more successful, but the former having obtained possession of the garden, found it, contrary to information, too extensive and exposed to the fire from the wall of the town to be retained but at too great a price, and as that on the principal gate had not succeeded, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to resume his original position, which was effected also with great steadiness.—Major Pitman's situation being now of little or no consequence, he was likewise ordered to make a similar movement, which he did in the same creditable manner.

Although unforeseen and invincible obstacles opposed the success of the troops on this occasion, I have much pleasure in reporting, for His Excellency's information, that the Officers and men displayed their accustomed gallantry; and I beg leave to accompany this with a copy of the Order which it appeared to me proper to issue on the occasion.

His Excellency will perceive, from the accompanying return, that several valuable Officers have been wounded (and a very promising one lost to his country in Lieutenant Bell, of His Majesty's Royal Scots); but, with the exception of Lieutenant Cameron, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and Lieutenant Coull, of the Artillery, none, I am happy to say, severely.

Our loss on the occasion has not been so heavy as might have been expected from the unknown obstacles opposed to the success of the troops, and is not of a nature to produce any other effect than obliging me to await the arrival of my battering train, which has been ordered in from Akolah.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

N. B. The number of Arabs in possession of the strong buildings in the town are supposed to amount to near three thousand, exclusive of Hindoostannees and other troops.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Doveton, from the 19th to the 24th December 1817, inclusive.

Europeans.

General Staff—1 field-officer, 1 lieutenant, wounded.
 Brigade Staff—1 lieutenant wounded.
 Engineers—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, wounded.
 Artillery—4 privates killed; 1 field-officer, 1 lieutenant-fireworker, 2 corporals, 13 privates, wounded.
 Sappers and Miners—5 privates killed; 2 serjeants, 7 privates, wounded.
 His Majesty's Royal Scots—1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 8 privates, killed; 2 serjeants, 3 corporals, 46 privates, wounded.
 2d Batt. 24th Reg. N. I.—1 captain wounded.
 Major Pitman's Brigade, His Highness the Nizam's Infantry—1 field-officer wounded.

Natives.

Artillery—1 havildar, 13 privates, wounded.
 Sappers and Miners—1 private killed; 2 privates wounded.
 1st Batt. 22d Reg. Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 6 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 2 naigues, 33 privates, wounded.
 1st Batt. 11th Reg. N. I.—2 privates killed; 6 privates wounded; 3 rank and file missing.
 2d Batt. 13th Reg. N. I.—5 privates wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
 1st Batt. 20th Reg. N. I.—3 privates wounded.
 1st Batt. 24th Reg. N. I.—1 naigue, 1 private, killed; 1 puckally, 1 naigue, 16 privates, wounded.
 2d Batt. 24th Reg. N. I.—2 havildars, 11 privates, killed; 1 subidar, 2 jemidars, 2 havildars, 17 privates, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
 Detachment 1st Batt. Pioneers—1 jemidar, 7 privates, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
 Major Pitman's Brigade, His Highness the Nizam's Infantry—1 subidar, 2 naigues, 10 privates, killed; 1 jemidar, 4 havildars, 2 naigues, 38 privates, wounded.

Total of Killed and Wounded.

Europeans.

1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 17 privates, killed; 3 field-officers, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant-fireworker, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, 66 privates, wounded.

Natives.

1 subidar, 3 havildars, 3 naigues, 31 privates, killed; 1 subidar, 4 jemidars, 8 havildars, 1 puckally, 5 naigues, 140 privates, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded

Killed.

Lieutenant Bell, His Majesty's Royal Scots.

Wounded.

Major Macleod, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.
 Major Goreham, Artillery, slightly.
 Major Elliot, of His Highness the Nizam's service, severely.
 Captain Folfrey, 2d Batt. 22d Reg. N. I. slightly.
 Lieutenant Cameron, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely.
 Lieutenant Davis, Engineers, severely.

Lieutenant Taylor, M. B. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's Brigade, slightly.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Coull, Artillery, severely.
Ensign Netts, Engineers, slightly.

J. MORGAN, Captain,
Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Doveton to the Adjutant-General, dated Nagpore, December 30, 1817.

SIR,

IN further continuation of my proceedings at this place, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that on the day subsequent to the attack of the 24th, the Arab Chiefs, in the city of Nagpore, made a communication of their willingness to evacuate it on certain conditions being allowed them; and having the next morning sent out their principal Chief, or Peerzaddah, to conduct the negotiation, I have the pleasure to make known to His Excellency, that all points being satisfactorily arranged between the Resident, the Arab Chiefs, and myself, they and the other troops evacuated the town this day at noon: our troops marched in and took possession of it, and the British flag is now flying on the old Palace.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations to His Excellency the Commander in Chief on this favourable termination, not only as highly honourable, but I trust also highly advantageous to the public interests at the present crisis of affairs, and as leaving my division available for the further execution of His Excellency's instructions. I shall not, however, be able to commence my march from this place for several days, as, from the late convulsed state of affairs, some time and the presence of a commanding force, are, in the opinion of the British Resident, as well as myself, imperiously requisite.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

P. S. the Hindoostannees and other troops of the Rajah in the town, amounted to upwards of five thousand, the Arabs to three thousand. The city has been made over to the British Resident, and placed at his disposal.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Nagpore, December 30, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, that the city of Nagpore was this day evacuated by the Arabs and other troops occupying it, on terms requested by them; and that the British troops obtained possession at about half-past two P. M. when the British standard, hoisted on the Palace, was saluted with twenty-one guns from the battery.

This event may be considered to complete our military operations in this quarter, with the exception perhaps of having to disperse some small parties of horse. Many of the principal people had already come in, and the rest are now flocking to

the Residency. Proclamations have also been issued throughout the country in the Rajah's name and my own, which will, I have no doubt, render every thing tranquil.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. JENKINS, Resident.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council to Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated the 14th January 1818.

BY letters from Capt. Sydenham, dated at Arungabad on the 3d instant, we have the pleasure to state that Brigadier-General Hardyman had completely defeated a body of the Rajah of Berar's troops near Jabulpore, taking all their guns, with little loss on our side, only three Officers wounded; and that General Hardyman's force, consisting of the 17th King's foot, two battalions and a regiment of cavalry, would reach Nagpore on the 4th of this month, when General Doveton, being junior to him, with as many troops as could be spared, would move probably towards Asseerghur.

The Peishwah, according to the last accounts received from the Deccan, was at Sapor, about thirty miles S. E. of Poona, on the 5th instant, moving, it was supposed, towards Sattarah. The whole of his Highness's troops, amounting to about twenty-five thousand horse and five thousand infantry, seem on their recent return towards Poona, to have been directed to the complete destruction of the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which we apprised your Honourable Committee in our last dispatch, had taken post at Coregaum. The approach of Brigadier-General Smith, however, seems to have led the Peishwah to prosecute his flight to the southward, and fortunately enabled Captain Staunton to return to Seroor with the principal part of his corps, which he reached on the morning of the 3d.

The force under Captain Staunton consisted of 2d, bat. 1st, 580 rank and file, with four officers and an Assistant-Surgeon; twenty-five of the Madras Artillery, with one officer and an assistant surgeon, accompanied by two hundred and fifty of the Auxiliary horse, under Lieutenant Swanston. The attack commenced at eleven A. M. on the 1st, and continued without intermission until seven of the evening of that day. The battalion lost fifty-three killed and one hundred and thirty-four wounded, among the former is assistant surgeon Wingate, and the latter, Lieutenant Pattinson and Cumelton, both of them severely; of the 25 artillery, thirteen, (including Lieutenant Chislorne) were killed and nine wounded; Captain Swanston, of the Madras Establishment, is also among the wounded, though we hope not seriously. Your Honourable Committee will contemplate with admiration the gallant defence which this small force has made against the main body of the Peishwah's Army, of whom seven hundred are reported to have been killed and wounded, of which his Highness and his principal Officers were spectators, at a short distance from the town. Brigadier-General Smith had proceeded to Seroor, where he expected to meet General Pritzler's force on the 6th or 7th of this month, and after forming their united forces into three divisions (which

we understand to be his intention) will renew his pursuit of the Peishwah.

The most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail at Poona.

No official accounts from the army in Malwa have reached us since our last dispatch. A private letter, however, from the Resident at Baroda, states, that the last advices from that quarter were dated Camp at Joura, the 29th of December; that Holkar's troops had on the approach of Sir W. Keir to Joura evacuated the place, leaving four guns and one hundred and twenty pair of bullocks in our hands: that Sir John Malcolm had advanced about the 25th in pursuit of the enemy, but from the information obtained, it was thought he would find them too strong for him without assistance. From the best accounts it appears that Holkar's army was at Muñdoosu, twenty-five thousand strong, with thirty guns.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 23d January, 1818.

IN addition to the intelligence conveyed to your Honourable Committee in our dispatch of the 14th instant, we have now the satisfaction of transmitting an extract of a letter from the 1st Assistant to the Political Agent of the Governor-General, dated the 7th instant, announcing the conclusion of a Treaty with the Government of Mulhar Row Holkar. The extract your Honourable Committee will perceive, contains information that the whole of the Pindarries had been driven towards the vicinity of Johud.

The two communications now transmitted regarding the movements of Brigadier-Generals Smith, and Pritzler in pursuit of the Peishwah, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of the latest intelligence we have received from the Head Quarters of those Officers.

We have also the honour of forwarding for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of the General Orders published by his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to the army, in consequence of the actions at Poona on the 5th and 16th of November.

We further take the liberty of inclosing a copy of a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Mr. Elphinstone, inclosing copy of a dispatch to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the subject of the late movements of the army under Brigadier-General Smith in pursuit of the Peishwah, and the attack made by the enemy on the 2d bat. 1st Regiment of Native Infantry at Coregaum, with a copy of the Brigadier's Division Order, published on occasion of the gallant defence made by that Regiment against the Mahratta army.

We have the honour of communicating to your Honourable Committee, the copy of a report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, of the surrender on the 21st of the Fort of Kurnella, belonging to the Poona State, within a few miles of Chouke, on the road leading from Panwell to the Ghaut, which we had ordered to be invested, and we have the gratification of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that possession of that important position has been obtained without the loss of a single

man. The operation appears to have been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the Officer commanding the troops employed on the occasion.

Extract of a Letter from the First Assistant to the Political Agent, to the Governor-General, dated Mundissoor, 7th January 1818.

THE victory obtained over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, at Maheidpoor on the 21st ult. produced the conclusion yesterday evening of a Treaty, calculated to prevent further inconvenience to the British Government, from the anarchy which has lately prevailed in that state.

All the Pindarries have been driven into one quarter, and are now in the vicinity of Johud. The force under the command of Sir W. G. Keir, in cooperation with a detachment from this army, marched in pursuit from hence on the 3d instant: our divisions under the command of Major-Generals Donkin and Brown, are advancing in the same direction from the side of Bengal. The Durrahs of Kurream Khan and Wasi Mahomed, are already much reduced by the pursuit they have suffered from the divisions of Major-General Donkin and Lieut.-Colonel Adams, and the whole must shortly be drawn further to the westward, or dispersed.

Bulletin from General Smith's Camp, Six Miles North of Fultun, on the Neera River, 12th January, 1818, at Two P. M.

WE arrived here to-day. Colonel Boles is at the foot of the Little Bore Ghaut, bringing on the battering train. On the 8th instant General Pritzler came upon a body of the enemy close to Sattarah (who had been left to cover the Peishwa's retreat), attacked them with the cavalry, killed and wounded about sixty, took thirty horses, and made six prisoners. General Pritzler continues the pursuit of the Peishwah, who is said to be flying to the southward.

We march to-morrow to the south-east, towards Mahatleo, and will probably turn the hills, or pass them at Mardwa, opposite Muswar.

J. GRANT.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Robertson, Superintendent of Police at Poona, to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Poona, 14th January 1818.

SIR,

THE Peishwah, with the greatest part of his army, arrived at Kurrâh Nullah, six coss from Meritch, and five from Tulgaum, on the 9th instant. He marched on the 10th instant in the direction of Meritch.

General Pritzler took up his ground on the 10th, three coss beyond Hiagingama, marching for Kurrâh Nullah; his encampment on the 10th was about fourteen coss from that place; so that, if we suppose the Peishwah marched six coss on the same day, General Pritzler was forty miles behind him.

The chief part of Gokla's and the Vinchorker's troops were at Poosa Sowly on the 11th. Gokla himself is with the Peishwah. The number of men in the detachment at Poosa Sowly is about seven

thousand; they are without baggage, and have no infantry with them:

General Smith was at the bottom of the Ghauts yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. D. ROBERTSON.

GENERAL ORDERS of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated *Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, camp at Gunny, 14th December 1817.*

THE Commander in Chief has received from Brigadier-General Smith, C. B. commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, the detailed accounts of an attack made on the 5th ultimo, by the troops of His Highness the Peishwah, upon the Bombay brigade, stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, and of the subsequent defeat, on the 18th ultimo, of the Peishwah's army, with the capture of the city of Poona, by the 4th division, under the personal command of the Brigadier-General.

His Excellency would neither do justice to his own feelings, nor to the merits of the troops employed on this occasion, were he not to express to the army at large, his sense of admiration at the wisdom of the plans and the gallantry and valour displayed in their execution, which have led to results so important and decisive, and His Excellency embraces this opportunity of offering to Brigadier-General Smith his warmest thanks for the manner in which his march was conducted from Seroor to Poona, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, increased as it was by the total absence of regular cavalry, and for the decision and promptitude with which his attack of the enemy's lines was planned and executed, and their dispersion and overthrow effected by a perseverance and determined courage which have never been surpassed.

The Commander in Chief notices in this place, with equal satisfaction and commendation, the exemplary behaviour of the auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain Spiller, to whom His Excellency desires to offer his best thanks for his gallant, spirited, and successful charges against such superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry.

The passage of the river by the two divisions under the Brigadier-General and Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, is worthy of particular notice, and His Excellency has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the gallant and able manner in which that measure was effected, particularly by the division under Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, to which the most determined opposition was given by the greater part of the enemy's artillery and infantry.

The conduct of the Brigadier-General in providing for the safety and protection of the city and inhabitants after the victory, is entitled to, and has the highest praise and approbation of the Commander in Chief, and the signal forbearance and excellent discipline shewn by the troops on an occasion so trying and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty, reflect a lustre upon their character which must ever be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude; and His Excellency most heartily participates in the feelings which the Brigadier-General and his gallant army must have enjoyed at the moment they

planted the British colours on the Peishwah's Palace, in the heart of his capital, which owed to their discipline, subordination, and forbearance, its preservation from plunder and destruction.

His Excellency requests that Lieutenant-Colonel Burr will accept of his warmest acknowledgements for the exemplary gallantry and determined devotion with which the sudden and perfidious attack of his small force by the whole of the Peishwah's army on the 5th ultimo, was so resolutely opposed and successfully repulsed.

The dispositions made by the Lieutenant-Colonel on that occasion reflect the highest credit upon his military character, and the success of his operations against a force so very superior in numbers, is a convincing proof (if such were required), that coolness and discipline will always be found irresistible, opposed to any numerical superiority, if deficient in those essential qualifications.

The conduct of the 1st battalion, 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, upon this memorable occasion, demands the particular notice of the Commander in Chief, and, although His Excellency feels it difficult to distinguish when all employed have acted so admirably well, yet the peculiar situation in which this gallant corps was placed, pressed by severe and repeated attacks by the enemy, both horse and foot, all of which were successfully resisted, entitles this battalion to His Excellency's especial notice; and the Commander in Chief desires that the expression of his highest approbation may accordingly be communicated to the 1st battalion, 7th regiment Native Infantry.

The conduct of Captain Ford, and the brigade under his command, is also entitled to the Commander in Chief's cordial approbation.

The Commander in Chief desires that Brigadier-General Smith will express to the Staff, the artillery, His Majesty's 65th regiment, the Bombay European regiment, and the whole of the native troops, his highest approbation of their conduct, which His Excellency will not fail to report in the flattering terms of praise it so justly merits, to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General; and the Commander in Chief directs that it be particularly explained to the native troops, that their courage and discipline will be no less the theme of his favourable notice to that high authority, than their unshaken loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, amidst the most artful and active attempts to seduce them from their allegiance.

J. H. C. CONWAY,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

Extract from a dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, to the Governor-General, dated camp at Coregaum, 4th January 1818.

ABOUT the time of General Smith's arrival at Seroor, on the 17th December, the Peishwah reached Wuttoor, near Joonere; from this place he moved up the Lag Ghaut to Baumanwarra, about ten miles, and from thence to Lingdeo, about nine miles; between these three places he spent the time from the 17th to the 27th. The more eastern ghauts being difficult for guns, General Smith moved up the Nimba Dewra Ghaut. He left Seroor on the 22d, and on the 25th reached Hanwuntgong,

nearly on the direct road from Ahmednuggur to Copergaum. From Hunwuntgong he made a long march to Sungunnere, and on the 27th he marched further west to Toogong.

The Peishwah appears to have calculated on the General's proceeding towards Copergaum, for he sent his tents to Wasseer, a pass, on the 27th, as if he intended to cross the valley of the Paira, near Akolah, and proceed by the great road to Nassick, but on hearing of General Smith's approach to Sungunnere, he changed his route and moved to Cotool, on the more western side through Rajoora. On General Smith's reaching Toogong he seems to have thought he could not pass to the northward without the risk of being entangled in the hills, and overtaken by our troops, in consequence of which he retraced his steps on the 28th, and arrived on the same day at Wuttoor, a distance of near twenty miles, through ghauts, from whence he proceeded to Chaukun, about forty miles, in two marches. At Chaukun is a strong little fort, from which he drove out a party of Peons belonging to Captain Robertson, Superintendent of Police at Poona, and leaving one hundred Arabs for a garrison, proceeded to Phoolshahr, two miles from this place. Next day he was surprised by the appearance of the small detachment under Captain Staunton, and spent the 1st in repeated attacks on it with his whole force, His Highness himself looking on from a distant hill. The detachment, though distressed both in provisions and water, maintained its post against such unequal numbers till the 2d, when the Peishwah heard of General Smith's approach, and continued his flight to the southward; he ascended the Little Bore Ghaut on the same day, and was followed by his whole army in the course of the night.

The details of the gallant defence of Captain Staunton's detachment shall be forwarded as soon as received.

On the Peishwa's return to the South, General Smith set out in pursuit of him, and ascended the Wasseera Ghaut, after which he left three battalions with his heavy guns and stores, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, and proceeded over the Muncera and Lag Ghauts to this place, where he arrived yesterday, and halted to-day the first time for a fortnight, during which he had marched upwards of two hundred miles.

DIVISION ORDERS by *Brigadier-General Smith*,
C. B. dated Seroor, 7th January 1818.

THE Commanding Officer having received the official accounts of an attack made by the Peishwah's army on a small detachment, commanded by Captain Staunton, of the 2d battalion 1st regiment Bombay native infantry, at the village of Coregaumi, has great satisfaction in publishing the particulars for general information, and in holding it up to the forces as one of the most brilliant examples of gallantry and perseverance recorded in our Indian annals.

This detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras artillery and two six-pounders, 2d battalion 1st Bengal native infantry, about six hundred strong, and about three hundred auxiliary horse, the whole under Captain Staunton, marched from Seroor for Poona, at eight P. M. on the 31st December, and

reaching the heights overlooking Coregaum about ten o'clock in the forenoon 1st January, from whence the whole of the Peishwah's army, estimated at twenty thousand horse and several thousand infantry, were discovered in the plain, south of the Bama River, Captain Staunton immediately moved upon the village of Coregaum, with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Peishwah's choicest infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and with two pieces of artillery. The enemy's troops were stimulated to their utmost exertions by the presence of the Peishwah from a distant height, attended by the principal Mahratta Chiefs, who flattered His Highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of this gallant handful of British troops.

The enemy obtained immediate possession of the strongest posts of the village, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and possession of the remaining part was most obstinately contested from noon till nine P. M. during which time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken, and one of the guns at one time was in possession of the enemy. Towards the close of the evening the detachment was placed in the most trying situation; at this period nearly the whole of the artillerymen were killed or wounded, and about one third of infantry and auxiliary horse. The exertions which the European Officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet had diminished their numbers. Lieutenant Chisholm, of the artillery, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, 2d bat. 1st, were killed, and Lieutenants Swanston, Pattinson, and Connellan, were wounded, leaving only Captain Staunton, and Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wyldie, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the detachment, nearly frantic from the want of water, and the almost unparalleled exertions they had made throughout the day, without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of twenty-eight miles.

Under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at nine P. M. the enemy were forced to abandon the village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

The British character was nobly supported throughout the whole of this arduous contest, by the European Officers and small detail of Madras artillery.

The Medical Officers also led on the sepoys to charges with the bayonet, the nature of the contest not admitting of their attending to their professional duties; and in such a struggle the presence of a single European was of the utmost consequence, and seemed to inspire the Native soldiers with the usual confidence of success.

At day-light on the 2d the enemy were still in sight, but did not renew the attack, although it prevented the troops, whose ammunition was nearly expended, from procuring any supply of provisions.

Captain Staunton, however, made preparations for moving according to circumstances, and the manner in which that Officer availed himself of the few resources which remained to him, after such a

conflict, to prosecute his march, and bring away the numerous wounded of his detachment, is highly praiseworthy.

The detachment moved, during the night of the 2d, upon Seroor, which they reached at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 3d, having had no refreshment from the 31st December.

Captain Staunton brought in nearly the whole of the wounded, and both the guns and colours of the regiment, which the enemy had vainly hoped to present as trophies to the Peishwah.

In concluding these details, the Commanding Officer begs to offer to Captain Staunton and the whole of the European and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates engaged at Coregaum, his best thanks for their noble exertions and exemplary patience under every species of privation, which he will not fail to bring to the notice of Government and His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commanding Officer deems it proper to record the names of the Officers engaged in this brilliant affair.

Madras Artillery—Lieutenant Chisholm, killed.

Assistant-Surgeon Wyldie.

2d Batt. 1st Reg.—Captain Staunton, commanding detachment; Lieutenant and Adjutant Pat-
 tinson, wounded (since dead); Lieutenant Con-

nellan, wounded; Lieutenant Jones, 10th Reg. doing duty with the 2d batt. 1st reg.; Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, killed.

Auxiliary Horse—Lieutenant Swanston, Madras Establishment, wounded.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Kurnella, 20th January 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the fort of Kurnella surrendered to the field force, and was taken possession of by me, at two P. M.

In congratulating His Excellency on the capture of so strong and important a fortress, it is most gratifying to me to state, that it has been performed without a casualty.

The fatigue I have undergone these three last days, renders me inadequate to send His Excellency the full particulars, which are most creditable to the force under my command, but I shall, however, do so early to-morrow.

I have, &c.

D. PROTHER,

Lieut. Col. commanding Field Force.

