



SUPPLEMENT
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India-Board, August 26, 1818.

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 11th April 1818, of which dispatch, and of its inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 11th April 1818.

WE have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the following documents recently received, viz.

Copies of dispatches to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General, transmitted to us by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop.

Copies of dispatches from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, from which, and the dispatch of Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 21st March 1818, your Honourable Committee will derive the whole of the official intelligence we have received through that channel, of the progress of the operations for the final suppression of the power of Bajee Row*.

Copies of letters from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st and 28th ultimo, and the 1st instant, inclosing transcripts of letters to him from Brigadier-General Pritzler, announcing the surrender of Chundun and Wundun, Nanghurry, and other forts.

Copies of letters from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Secretary Adam, containing information that the Pindarry Chieftains, Cheetoo and Ranjun, had delivered themselves up to the Nabob of Bhopaul, and of the arrangements he had proposed to His Excellency the Governor-Ge-

* The Peishwah.

neral, for providing for the future subsistence of the Chieftains who had before submitted.

We had hoped from this last communication to have had the satisfaction of congratulating your Honourable Committee on the complete subjugation of all the Pindarry Chieftains, but we are sorry to observe, that by a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Sir John Malcolm, of a date subsequent to his official dispatch, he has since heard that Cheetoo and Ranjun had made off, and had gone to wards their oldhaunts on the Nerbudda, and that his troops had proceeded to the southward in consequence.

We take this occasion of forwarding to your Honourable Committee, copies of two dispatches on the subject of a successful attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, with a detachment of His Majesty's 17th dragoons, on a body of Pindarries, under the Chieftain Cheetoo.

We have the honour to intimate, for the information of your Honourable Committee, that we have just received accounts of the surrender of the fort of Wassota*, to the force under Brigadier-General Pritzler, and we have the pleasure to add that the two British Officers, Lieutenants Hunter and Morrison, have been at length released from the hands of the enemy, having been detained in confinement in that fort.

The forts† of Seedghur and Bhugwanghur, in the province of Salsee, have also been reduced by the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C. B.

* A strong fort situated in the southern part of the Peishwah's dominions; its position is not precisely known, but it is supposed to be about twenty or thirty miles south of Sattarah.

† Situated in the Southern Coucan, near Malwan.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp near Maheidpoor, 23d January 1818.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, the copy of a dispatch, dated 24th ultimo, from Brigadier-General Munro, announcing the successful commencement of his military operations in the southern Marhatta country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieut.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Munro to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, at Morab, December 24, 1817.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to address you on the 22d instant from Koosgul. The force by which I was then accompanied consisted of two flank and three battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded next morning to meet the battering train from Bellary, and I marched at the same time with the flank companies, with one of the battalion guns, and a five and half-inch mortar, under the command of Major Newall, for Nawelgoond, in order to relieve that place, in which I had a garrison of Peons, hard pressed by Cassi Row Goklah. On approaching within two miles of Nawelgoond* some small parties of horse were seen; and advancing about a mile further the main body was discovered moving slowly along the side of a rising ground, at the distance of about a thousand yards; its strength appeared to be about seven hundred, and as it seemed to have an intention of coming round upon our baggage, two shells were thrown, by which two horsemen were killed. The whole body upon this moved off, attended by about two hundred foot, which Cassi Row had brought with him, and the garrison of Lallghurry†, amounting to about one hundred men, and was soon out of sight.

When the Peishwah commenced hostilities it became evident that the local situation of this province, and Gokla's extensive Jagheers in it, would give great facility to the enemy in making incursions into the Company's territory. The most likely way of preventing it was to find the enemy employment in the defence of his own possessions; but as there was no disposable regular force present, I determined at once to avail myself of the aid of the inhabitants in accomplishing this object; as much progress in this plan has already been made as was possible with the means within my reach.

I appointed military Aumildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possessions on this side of the Malperbah, with orders to raise Peons‡, and get possession of as much of their respective districts as was practicable. Among these men Ram Row, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond;

* Probably Noulgound, on Arrowsmith's large map, about 25 miles to the east of Darwar.

† Not marked upon the map.

‡ Peons, foot soldiers generally employed in revenue and police duties.

he got possession of above half the district in a very short time, and on the 19th instant he advanced from a village about two miles from Nawelgoond with five hundred Peons to attack Govind Row Goklah, who was at that place with a body of seven hundred horse, and about six hundred of this body were picquetted in the streets and the open space between the Pettah and fort. The rest were mounted, and watching Ram Row, who advanced at noon so rapidly that he entered the pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. The panic was so great that they galloped off in every direction without attempting to make any resistance. Nineteen horses were taken, above twenty were left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed. Govind Row, who commanded, escaped with difficulty; and of two Sardars, under him, one was killed, and the other wounded and taken.

Cassi Row Goklah, who was then at Badami, on hearing of the defeat of his son, marched to join him with two hundred and fifty horse and two hundred foot, and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived at Nawelgoond on the 22d, Ram Row having retired into the old fort: he occupied the pettah* before daylight on the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment saved the garrison, as its ammunition was nearly expended. The enemy left nine or ten dead in the streets, and they were so much dispirited by their loss in the two attacks that they abandoned Lallghurry, the ghurry that protects Nawelgoond, and carried off the garrison.

I have given these details, because without them I could not have done justice to Ram Row, whose conduct is entitled to the highest praise.

I have, &c.

THOS. MUNRO, Brig.-Gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Sammookee, 28th January 1818.

I HAVE the satisfaction to transmit herewith the copy of a letter received from Major-General Sir William Keir, reporting a successful attack† he has made on the depôt of the Pindarry Chiefs, nearly an hundred of whose adherents he has destroyed.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm marched on the 24th instant from Mundipoor‡ towards Boojkairah, near the confluence of the Sone and Chumbul.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams had arrived by my latest accounts at Shujawulpoor§.

I have already reported to your Lordship the reduction of the fort of Gudduck, by the detachment with Brigadier-General Munro, and I have now the further satisfaction to transmit the copy

* Pettah, the suburbs of a fortified town.

† An extract from a dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated 19th February, containing a notice of this affair, was published in the London Gazette of 16th July, page 1279, the dispatch from Sir W. Keir, now published, had not then been received.

‡ About ninety miles N. W. of Ougein.

§ About sixty miles from Ougein, in an easterly direction.

of a letter from Major Newall, communicating the surrender of the important fortress of Dummull*.

On the 6th instant Brigadier-General Doveton detached from Nagpore a corps, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, to attack Gunput Rao Subidar, late an Officer of that Government, who had collected a considerable body of predatory troops in the vicinity of Gishur, thirty-six miles S. E. from Nagpore; the Subidar however did not wait the approach of the Lieutenant-Colonel (who accordingly returned to Nagpore on the 13th instant), but went off, it is reported, with the intention of threatening the Ellichpoor district, in consequence of which Brigadier-General Doveton has directed Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon to send Nawaub Salabut Khaun† with his troops to protect his own country.

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. to Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, Quarter-Master-General, dated Camp Bennota, 20th January 1818.

SIR,

AFTER I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th instant, intelligence was brought to me by my own hircarrahs, which was corroborated from different quarters, that several hundred Pindarries had collected at Mundapeet‡, a village about twenty miles from camp, which although nominally subject to Jeswunt Rao Bhow§, had been given up by him to Fazel Khan, and had become a place of rendezvous for the various tribes of freebooters throughout the country, and a rallying point for the fugitives from the durrahs of Cheetoo, Kurreem Khan, and the other Pindarry Chieftains. Being anxious to avail myself of so favourable an opportunity of cutting off a considerable body of the enemy, and at the same time of chastising the persons who had dared to countenance and support them, I determined to move on Mundapee with a light party, and the next morning formed a detachment on the march, consisting of four squadrons of the 17th dragoons and eight hundred infantry, directing the remainder of the division to continue its route towards Warree, on the road to Purtaubghur. The success of the enterprise depending entirely on the celerity of our movements, I pushed with the dragoons to surround the villages till the infantry could come up, but the moment the advance got within sight of the place, the Pindarries rushed out in several directions and fled with precipitation, pursued by the cavalry, who came up with and killed about sixty of them. As soon as the infantry arrived, I took possession of the gates, and proceeded to the inner ghurry, the gate of which was opened after some hesitation on the part of the head man of the place, said to be an adopted son of Fazel Khan, who produced a protection, signed by Captain Caulfield||.

* Situated in the Peishwa's southern territories near the Nizam's frontier.

† An Officer of the Nizam's Government, commanding a contingent of two thousand horse and two thousand foot.

‡ The precise situation of this village is not known, but it is supposed to be somewhere in a line between Mundasoer and Oudypoor.

§ An Officer in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

|| He had been deputed to reside in the camp of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, during the operations against the Pindarries.

The troops were immediately ordered to quit the town, but before this order could be carried into effect, I regret to state that some irregularities occurred, which were not checked till after several severe examples had been made, and one Sepoy capitally punished. The inhabitants, however, sustained no loss, as immediate restitution was made of the articles taken from the houses by the troops, and nothing permitted to pass the gates of the village. A number of horses, camels, and a considerable quantity of property were found in the place, but given up to Fazel Khan's adherents, on Captain Caulfield's protection being produced. Some tatoos* and camels belonging to the Pindarries, who fled from the town on our approach, were sent out into camp by the Potail† in the course of the night. I shall rejoice the remainder of the division to-morrow, at Warree, and proceed the day after on my march to the southward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. GRANT KEIR, Major-General.

P. S. On further inquiry I find that near one hundred of the Pindarries were killed by the dragoons. I am happy to say that we have suffered no loss, which I can only account for by the completeness of the surprize, and by the gallantry of the dragoons in rushing forward, which prevented the enemy from rallying or making any resistance.

W. G. KEIR:

Copy of a Report from Major Newall, commanding a detachment from the Force under Brigadier-General Munro, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, near Dummul, January 8, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, that the detachment arrived at Dummul yesterday, at eleven o'clock. In the course of the evening a five and half-inch mortar was opened on the fort; and at sun-rise this morning an eighteen-pounder and three twelve-pounders opened on it also; and at twelve o'clock the garrison, consisting of four hundred and fifty men, surrendered.

One pioneer, who was killed by accident, is the only casualty which I have to report.

I will do myself the honour to forward a return of the guns and stores found in Dummul in the course of to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. NEWALL, Major, commanding detachment.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp at Samier, 31st January 1818.

MY LORD,

I HAVE great pleasure in submitting for your Lordship's information the accompanying copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, detailing the particulars of his successful attack on the

* Horses of a small size.

† The head man of the village.

encampment of Cheetoo, Pindarra, on the evening of the 26th instant at Kunnode*.

Although the darkness of the night prevented Lieutenant-Colonel Heath from making this operation so complete as it otherwise undoubtedly would have been, that circumstance does not in the least detract from the praise which is due to the Lieutenant-Colonel, for the promptitude and energy with which he conceived and executed the enterprize, which, as well from the loss of men as of his baggage, must have very materially crippled the future attempts of the freebooter.

I have, &c.

THOS. HISLOP, Lieut.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, commanding at Hindiah, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp at Hindiah, 27th January 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that in consequence of my having received intelligence at nine o'clock P.M. of the 25th instant, of a body of one thousand five hundred Pindarries being encamped at Kunnode, at three P.M. on the former day, under the personal command of Cheetoo; with Ranjun, his brother, Mahommed Punnah, Cheetoo's son, and Elie Bukst, Ranjun's son, Pindarree Chiefs, I immediately prepared a detachment, as per margin†, and moved against them.

I have great pleasure in informing you that I succeeded in surprising them at about eight o'clock P.M. the same evening, and taking possession of their encampment; but from the darkness of the night and a want of local information as to their direction of retreat, I regret to say that most of them escaped by dispersing in small bodies, leaving in our possession two elephants, one hundred and ten camels, about one hundred and thirty horse of all descriptions, and other property.

I beg leave to say that I directed the pursuit of them by the Silladar‡ horse under Lieutenant Caxton, which was kept up for a considerable distance but without effect.

It was my intention to have left a company with a party of Silladar horse at Kunnode, but having obtained intelligence that Cheetoo, with five hundred horse, had passed Onchode, I did not carry my intention into effect.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that only two Sepoys were slightly wounded of the 1st battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry. On the part of the enemy three were killed, and I was given to understand by the Potails of the vilages in the neighbourhood of Kunnode that a great number of them were carried off wounded.

C. HEATH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
commanding at Hindiah.

* Situated in the vicinity of Hindia upon the Nerbudda.
† Madras European Regiment 45; 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, N. I. 429; Depot Corps 202; Silladar Horse, 200.
‡ The Silladar horsemen furnish their own horses.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Pritzler, to Brigadier-General Munro, commanding the Reserve of the Army of the Deccan, dated Camp, at Malasunkij, 18th January 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you that soon after the division came to its ground yesterday, I was informed that some of the Peishwa's horse had approached the camp, and were driving away the cattle; I therefore ordered out the cavalry picquets to their protection, and being afterwards informed that the enemy was in very great numbers, and had formed within two miles of camp, I ordered Major Dawes to proceed with two squadrons and the galloper guns of the 7th light cavalry, and ordering the line under arms, I followed with the rest of the cavalry to ascertain if it was practicable to bring the enemy to action.

On arriving in sight of their troops I reinforced the cavalry, retaining only one squadron in a situation midway between them and the line; but finding that nothing would induce the enemy to approach us or stand their ground, I sent to recall the cavalry a little before sunset.

Major Doveton reports, that with one squadron of the 22d dragoons and two of the 7th light cavalry, he charged and dispersed three very large bodies of the enemy; and I feel satisfied that no troops could have done more, or been better managed than those under his command.

From numerous accounts I am convinced that the enemy had ten thousand men in the field, being the united bodies of horse of the Vinchoor Rajah, of part of Gokla's, and those of Gopaul Row; and although Major Doveton estimates their loss at only forty or fifty men, the natives of the different vilages represent that they admit to have lost one hundred, and the same number of horses.

The loss on our side was one man of the 7th light cavalry wounded, one horse of the 22d and one of the 7th cavalry, missing.

The brigade of gallopers was directed by Major Cleveland, of the artillery, who must have very much annoyed the enemy by their fire.

I have, &c.

T. PRITZLER, Brig. Gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp at the Bottom of the Sar-moal Ghaut, February 8, 1818.

IN my dispatch of the 28th ultimo I informed your Lordship that Major Lushington's detachment was destined to cover the Bombay battering train in its junction with this force; subsequent arrangements, as described in my letter of the 30th ultimo, having rendered this co-operation unnecessary, Major Lushington rejoined me at Indoor† on the 5th instant, the movement of his detachment having proved of the greatest service in counteracting a plan made by Ram Deent‡ and Cheetoo, with other

* Situated in the southern part of the Peishwa's dominions, supposed in the vicinity of Meritch.
† About thirty-five miles south of Ougein.
‡ A Chief in rebellion against Holkar's Government.

rebel leaders, for a combined attack on the valuable convoy of treasure and stores, which was moving under Major Sealy, to join Sir William Keir.

Captain Grant rejoined me on the morning of the 29th ultimo at Ougein, and was again detached from Indoor on the 3d instant with a party, noted in the margin*, to attack the remainder of Cheetoo's durrab, supposed to be near Bagley, about fifty miles south-east of Indoor. A letter he addressed on the 4th instant to the Quarter-Master-General shews to what extremity the once formidable Pindarries are now reduced. Captain Grant will rejoin me on the Nerbudda about the 10th instant.

Brigadier-General Doveton marched from Nagpore on the 22d ultimo for Ellichpore, where he had expected to meet Nawaub Sallabut Khan, who, your Lordship is advised, had been requested to return to his own provinces. Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, however, having received my orders to advance again upon Poona, was desirous of having an effective division of the Nawaub's contingent with him, on which the latter returned with the whole of his troops. My latest intelligence from Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon states him to have made a forced march of thirty-five miles to intercept Gouput Rao†, who had, however, moved upon Beir, and being fifty miles in advance of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the latter resumed his march to Ahmednuggur. On the route he received information of a party of Arabs, in the Peishwah's service, occupying the small fort of Newassa, a few miles off the road from Toka‡; in consequence of which he moved to attack them, but ascertaining that they were about to abandon the post, he detached a body of irregular horse, under Lieutenant Sutherland, who succeeded in intercepting their retreat, and in destroying about one hundred of them, on the 31st ultimo.

A letter dated on the 2d instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, at Dearajpore, informs me that he has received the submission of the Pindary Chief Naumdar Khaun, who, with his followers and dependents also, had delivered himself up and arrived in his camp.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp at Sindwah, 23d February 1818.

I HAVE much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship, a copy of a letter (10th February 1818) received from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir§, reporting the surrender of the Bheemahij Bhye with a party of her followers to the force under his command, and the intended dispersion of

* 1 troop native cavalry; 2 companies light infantry; 1000 Mysore horse.

† The Officer of the Rajah of Berar's Government, commanding a force against which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod marched from Nagpore.—See dispatch from Sir Thomas Hislop, dated 23th January.

‡ Toka is upon the road between Atrungabad and Ahmednuggur, about one-third the distance from the former place.

§ This letter was published in the London Gazette of 16th July 1818, page 1284.

¶ The sister of Mufbar Rao Holkar.

the remainder of her troops. The rapidity of the Major-General's movements, in pursuance of the instructions he had received previously to my giving up the command of the troops, north of the Nerbudda, have enabled him to obtain an advantage of high importance to the public interests in Malwah, and I gladly avail myself of the present occasion to express to your Lordship how greatly I have felt myself indebted to the zeal, active co-operation, and judgment of Sir William Keir, during the whole period of my recent operations in Malwah.

I have also the honour to forward herewith copies of two letters (dated 15th and 17th February) from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, the former detailing the surrender of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and the latter that of the Pindary Chief Kurrcem Khan; and I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the whole of these events, which must conduce so materially and so immediately to the final settlement of the province.

I arrived at this place yesterday and having had the necessary communication with the Killedar, the fort* was this morning taken possession of by our troops.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Nimbekarah, 15th February 1818.

THE expectation I entertained from the first, that Jeswunt Row Bhow would surrender, has not been disappointed. That Chief yesterday came into my camp, and gave himself up, avowing that he did so unconditionally, in the hope that his voluntary submission would recommend him to the forgiveness and liberal consideration of his Sovereign, Dowlut Row Scindiah, and the British Government.

I demanded from Jeswunt Row Bhow, the moment he arrived in camp, orders for the delivery to the British Government of the forts of Dealghur and Cumulnere. By a letter I have received from General Donkin, who is advancing into Mewar, the former had surrendered previous to the arrival of the orders, but that for the evacuation of Cumulnere will be in time, and may, I hope, prevent the necessity of an attack upon that fortress.

The whole of this part of Mewar has been for some time subject to the depredations of Duleel Khan, who, residing at this place, which is a jagheer of the family of Ameer Khan, has for eight years past laid the neighbouring country under contribution. To this Chief, who had on the representation of Captain Caulfield separated his interests from those of Jeswunt Row Bhow, a few days before the latter was attacked†, I sent a message, with an offer of service for him and his followers; and at the same time plainly informed him, that if he did not accept it, he must disband all his followers and leave the country, otherwise

* Sindwah, an important fortress, situated on the high road between Indoor and Chandoor, and nearly equi-distant those places.

† The particulars of this engagement have not been officially received.

he should be treated as a freebooter. He first sent a party of horse, and afterwards came himself into my camp, and accepted the offer I made him of service. Both men and horses are of an excellent description. They will be useful recruits to the Poonah auxiliary horse, and taking them into pay has already had the effect of giving confidence to the inhabitants of this quarter, who are returning to villages which, owing to these and other lawless freebooters (in the employ of Jeswunt Row Bhow), have been deserted for years.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, to Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Camp, near Jawud, 17th February 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing your Excellency, that Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, gave himself up to me on the 15th instant. I had heard he was in the vicinity, and employed the agency of Meer Zuffier Ally to bring him in, making a general promise of pardon, and the future means of subsistence; Kurreem Khan states, that he was compelled to leave Holkar's camp, on our declaring that we would not treat with that Prince while any Pindarries were associated with them. He came to Jawud, and remained there behind his Durrah on account of illness, having previously received the protection of Jeswunt Row Bhow. He was in this place when it was attacked on the 29th ultimo; he found on that occasion an asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant, where he remained till the night of the 30th, when he effected his escape to the hills, where he represents himself as having been wandering from village to village ever since in hourly alarm of being seized. This story is in part confirmed by one of his feet being much swelled by walking (to him an unusual exercise), and by his appearance when he came in.

He was at first much alarmed, but his confidence is restored, and he appears disposed to give every information in his power, both with respect to past events and to the actual condition and present places of concealment of the scattered remnants of his own tribe.

I trust your Excellency will consider the surrender of this Chief as important, as it is calculated, with other events, to mark the character of our complete triumph over the freebooters of Malwah.

I have, &c.

JOHN MALCOLM, Brigadier-General.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Talneir, 28th February 1818.*

IN my dispatch of the 23d instant, I apprised your Lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and of my intention to pursue my route to the southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah Ghaut without molestation from the Bheelst, I reached Kurrone

* A fort ceded by Holkar to the British Government, situated upon the Tapy, about 80 miles west of Burhanpoor.

† The Bheels are aboriginal inhabitants, who, being driven by their Mahomedan and Marhatta conquerors to the mountains, have continued to maintain some independence, and to subsist by plunder.

on the 26th instant, and moved towards the Tapy at this place yesterday; on the march I received an intimation that the Killedar of Talneir had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops, and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls, upon our advanced parties.

On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, and the Officers of Engineers, with a company of light infantry, the deep ravines round the place preventing its accessibility on the service by the cavalry picquets: I sent at the same time, a letter to the Killedar, warning him of the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him.

The reconnoissance being completed, I directed the ten six pounders (including the horse artillery guns), and two five and a half inch howitzers, with some twelve pound rockets to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great a degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about eleven o'clock from the heights on which the Pettah is situated, from about one hundred to three hundred yards distant from the walls, the enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns, and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred.

A second reconnoissance having been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, who advanced to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that at all events a lodgment might be made within; two six-pounders were accordingly brought, under cover, close to the gateway, and the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras European Regiment, under Major Gordon, of the former corps, supported by the rifle battalion, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp for this purpose.

Meantime the Killedar, alarmed at these preparations, and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally, which he promised to do; some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the Killedar came out by the wicket, with a number of banyans*, whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and found the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor Murray and Major Gordon en-

* Gentoo servants.

tered by it with two or three Officers and ten or twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, who were leading. I lament to state to your Lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from the wicket; in a moment they were fired upon and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was wounded in several places with daggers before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your Lordship that this brave Officer is doing well, as are also, I am happy to add, Captain O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Anderson, of Engineers, Lieutenant Macgregor, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Chauval, of the 2d Madras Native Regiment, who were wounded, the two former at the batteries, and the two latter at the wicket.

When the attack commenced at the inner gate, the outer one was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault: thirty or forty of the leading grenadiers having, in the mean time, succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about three hundred men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword, a severe example, indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province.

The Killedar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was necessary or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning.

Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor, your Lordship will perceive, by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged.

The conduct of the whole of the General, Personal, and Divisional Staff, on this occasion, merited as usual my highest approbation and best acknowledgements. I have the honour to refer your Lordship to the inclosed transcript of my General Order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

THOS. HISLOP, Lieut.-Gen.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in the First Division of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal Command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. in the Operations against the Fort Talneir, on the 27th February 1818.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp, near Talneir, Feb. 28, 1818.

Killed.

Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop—1 non-commissioned officer.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—1 major, 1 captain, 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file.

Wounded.

Staff—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain.

Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop—2 rank and file.

Engineers—1 lieutenant.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file.

Madras European Regiment—1 rank and file.

Rifle Corps—4 rank and file.

2d Native Infantry, 1st Batt.—1 ensign.

6th or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file.

Pioneers, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file.

Total Killed and Wounded—1 major, 1 captain, 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Major Gordon, Captain Macgregor.

Wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces, severely.

Captain H. O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieutenant Macgregor, severely.

Engineers—Lieutenant Anderson, severely.

2d Reg. Native Infantry, 1st Batt.—Ensign Chauval, severely.

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

GENERAL ORDERS by the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Talneir, 28th February 1818.

HIS Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of the Army of the Deccan, requests the Officers and troops engaged yesterday upon the attack of Talneir, will accept his thanks for their gallant and zealous exertions during the short but arduous contest.

The professional ability and experience of Major Noble, C. B. commanding the artillery, were highly conspicuous in the judicious application of the very limited means at his disposal for opening a road with the fort.

The artillery was most ably served, and its execution far surpassed what could have been expected to be accomplished with light field pieces.

The Commander in Chief requests that Major Noble, C. B., Captains Rudyard and McIntosh, and Brigade-Major Bonner of the artillery, as well as the whole of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of that excellent corps, will accept his best thanks and acknowledgements for the valuable services they yesterday performed.

The Commander in Chief had on this arduous occasion to deem himself most fortunate in experiencing the able, zealous, and valuable services of his Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Elliott, of the Royal Engineers, of which, in consequence of the wounds he received early in the battle of the 21st December last, His Excellency had to lament the privation during the remainder of the day.

The services also of Lieutenant Anderson and Ensign Turton, of engineers, were eminently conspicuous, and His Excellency regrets that the wound which Lieutenant Anderson received should deprive him, even for a moment, of that Officer's services.

The want of sufficient means to carry on the regular operations against the fort of Talneir, obliged His Excellency the Commander in Chief to rest much on the well known gallantry of his troops, on which he had the fullest reason, from previous experience, to rely, and his expectations were as usual most fully realized.

His Excellency regrets that this army and their country in general should have to lament the loss of such distinguished Officers and valuable men as Major Gordon and Captain M'Gregor, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, the former commanding the storming party (which consisted of the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots, under Captain Hulme, and the Madras European regiment, under Captain Maitland), and the latter commanding the grenadiers of His Majesty's Royal Scots. Major Gordon and Captain M'Gregor fell gloriously at the head of the gallant storming party, almost at the moment when their intrepidity and courage had achieved the object of the attack.

To Major Knowles, who, with the rifle corps, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, supported the attack, the Commander in Chief offers his cordial acknowledgements for the zeal, decision, and intelligence which distinguished that Officer upon all occasions; and His Excellency also requests that Major Snow, commanding the rifle corps, will receive his high approbation of his own exemplary conduct, and of the useful services of his corps.

The Commander in Chief also noticed, with high satisfaction, the good conduct and discipline of the 1st battalion 3d regiment light infantry, under Captain Agnew, and the picquets on duty under Captain Cuffly, of the 6th light infantry.

The conduct of the Pioneers during the whole of their arduous duties in the attack of yesterday was such as to call forth the highest approbation of the Commander in Chief, and His Excellency offers to Captain M'Craith, commanding the Pioneers, his warmest acknowledgements for his own distinguished and exemplary conduct, as well as to the whole of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his corps.

His Excellency anxiously trusts that he shall not be long deprived of the valuable services of the Officers and men who were wounded in the attack, and he assures that gallant and distinguished Officer Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Captain O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant-General, as well as Lieutenant Anderson, of Engineers, Lieutenant M'Gregor, His Majesty's Royal Scots, and Ensign Chauval, 1st battalion 2d regiment native

infantry, of his most earnest solicitude for their early recovery.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army, and the increasing and energetic display of that Officer's personal courage and able arrangements throughout the day, were such as His Excellency well knew, from former experience, that he should derive the greatest benefit from. Sir Thomas Hislop begs the Lieutenant-Colonel to accept of his warmest thanks for the great aid he has on the present occasion received from him.

The judicious and accurate reconnoissances made by Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, Quarter-Master-General of the Army, and the ability and gallantry of that Officer in conducting the important arrangements of his department during the operations of yesterday, were such also as to entitle him to His Excellency's warmest thanks and acknowledgements.

Sir Thomas Hislop desires also to offer his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, who, with Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, accompanied the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots in the storm, for his gallantry and conduct on this occasion; and to Major Hugh Scott, Military Secretary, and to every Officer of the General, Personal, and Divisional Staff, His Excellency tenders his warmest acknowledgements for the display of the energy and promptitude for which on this, as on former occasions, they have been distinguished.

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

Extracts of Dispatches from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief.

Camp, at Patakeira, March 7, 1818.

THE good effects which the example of Talneir was calculated to produce are now distinctly visible in this country. The Killedar of Chandore* has signified his intention to give up the place to the British troops. The Killedar and garrison of Galna† have evacuated that fort, which is at present occupied by the inhabitants of the Pettah.

Camp at Lassoer, 21st March 1818.

I DETACHED a company of native infantry to occupy Galna, which was immediately given up. Captain Briggs moved with two companies, and took possession of the fortress and district of Chandore.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, Belsur, 20th March 1818.

BAJEE ROW, after his defeat‡ on the 20th,

* A fort also ceded by Holkar, situated about eighty miles south-west of Talneir.

† Also ceded by Holkar, situated in the province of Candesh, about forty-five miles south, west of Talneir.

‡ Brigadier-General Smith's account of the battle with the Peishwah at Ashta, near Pundarpoor, on the 20th February, was published in the London Gazette of 16th July, page 1281.

marched by Nawassa to Copergaum* and Nassuck†; near the last place he was joined by Ram Deen and the fugitives from Holkar's army. He then proceeded towards Chandoor. The approach of His Excellency Sir T. Hislop drove him back to Copergaum, where he was on the day before His Excellency's arrival at Byzapoor‡. He then fled to the south east, and was last heard of at Bheer§ on the 16th, General Smith being on the same day at a place about thirty miles north west of that town.

General Munro, after the capture of Badamy|| and surrender of Bangalcote¶, moved on and took possession of Padshapoor**, he has now taken every place of the Peishwah's and Goklah's beyond the Kistna, except Belgaum. The Brigadier-General had sent a body of Peons to occupy the country about Beejapoor, or at least to deprive the enemy of its resources. I hear they have occupied Beejapoor. Colonel Prother has taken the strong fort of Loghur††, almost without opposition; he has likewise taken possession of Raiy, Machee, and Toong, and has compelled Cowance to surrender, after a bombardment. The Sucheem to whom Toong and Tekona belong, having submitted before the surrender of those places, I have restored them to him. The details of these operations will be laid before your Lordship, in the dispatches I have received from the Officers by whom they have been accomplished.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honourable M. Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp at Tamba, 31st March 1818.

SINCE the fall of Poorunder‡‡ the forts of Chundun, Wundun, Nanghurry, Wyratghur, Kunnulghur, Pandooghur, and Kelinga§§, have surrendered to General Pritzler, and to a detachment which he sent through the valley of Waec; most of those forts are strong, and Kelinga could scarcely be taken if resolutely defended; but none of them offered resistance except Pandooghur and Kelinga, which were evacuated by the garrisons after firing a few guns at our troops. This division is now on its march to Wassoota, which is about fifteen miles from this place. The road lies over a difficult ghaut, beyond which is a wild mountainous and woody country. The Killedar has returned a letter I addressed to him unopened, and a strong detachment without guns has marched this morning to invest his fort.

I last heard from General Smith, at Diggurs on the Doodna, on the 24th. The Peishwah had past the same place seven days before, and was supposed

* Copergaum is upon the Godavery, about 45 miles S.E. of Chandoor.

† Nassuck is about 35 miles S.W. of Chandoor.

‡ Byzapoor, about 18 miles N.E. of Copergaum.

§ Bheer, about 70 miles east of Ahmednuggur.

|| Badamy, about 50 miles N.E. of Darwar.

¶ Bangalcote, about 20 miles north of Badamy, on the banks of the Gulpurba River.

** Padshapoor, about 60 miles west of Bangalcote, on the banks of the same river.

†† Loghur, upon the eastern side of the range of ghauts between Bombay and Poona.

‡‡ Poorunder, about thirty miles S. E. from Poona.

§§ These places are situated in the vicinity of Sattarah.

to be at Bassum* moving towards Nagpoor. He appears to have quitted Copergaum on the 10th, while General Smith was between Seroor and Ahmednuggur, and to have made a feint of moving to the south by Bheer, before he struck off in an opposite direction.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp Walla†, 21st March 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosures belonging to Brigadier-General Pritzler's dispatch‡ reporting the capture of Poorunder.

I have, &c.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Form of the Surrender of the Fort of Poorunder.

- 1st.—That private property may be taken away.
- 2d.—That public property must be delivered up, with lists of the same.
- 3d.—That all deserters from the British service must be given up, as well as all persons concerned in the murder of the Potail of Lorie, and the sick horsemen.
- 4th.— That the Arabs must be sent to Arabia.

THOS. PRITZLER, Brig.-Gen.

Extract from Division Morning Orders, dated Camp, near Poorunder, of the 16th March 1818, by Brigadier-General Pritzler.

IN announcing to the reserve division the surrender of the forts of Sassoer, Vizier Ghur, and Poorunder, Brigadier-General Pritzler has to express his entire approbation of the conduct of every Officer and soldier who was employed, and feels particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the artillery, and Captain Nutt, the commanding Engineer, for their professional assistance.

Although the resistance of the enemy was not so obstinate as at Singhur, the fort of Poorunder is equally strong, and its early surrender is to be attributed to the spirit with which the several positions attacked were carried, and the early and well-directed fire which was opened against the different points of the works.

The British flag will be hoisted on the fort of Poorunder, at twelve o'clock, under a royal salute from the park, and an extra dram will be issued to the Europeans.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Pritzler, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Chundun and Wundun, 25th March 1818.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the troops under my command encamped yesterday under the hill forts of Chundun and Wundun, which were summoned to surrender; but the Killedar requiring four days to evacuate them, every preparation was made for opening heavy guns against them this morning, which so much alarmed

* Bassum or Wansim, about 140 miles S. W. of Nagpoor.

† Walla, about 30 miles S. E. of Poona.

‡ Not yet received.

the garrisons, that they evacuated them before day light.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Pritzer to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Wyratghur, March 27, 1818.

IN addition to my report of the 25th instant; I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the forts of Nanghury and Wyratghur surrendered on being summoned, and the forts of Pandoooghur, Kummulghur, and Kendelgurh, surrendered with little resistance to a detachment under the command of Major Thatcher, of the 9th Bombay native infantry, which was sent to invest them.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, at Ougein, March 22, 1818.

I WROTE to you some time ago that Kader Buksh had surrendered himself: since that period a number of Chiefs and Pindarries have voluntarily come in.

The surrender of Kurreen Khaun, Namdar Khaun, Mirza Buksh, Kader Buksh, and all the principal persons of those durrahs, the wretched state to which Wasil is reduced, and the completely hopeless condition of Cheetoo (who has declared his wish to surrender to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams), have banished, in a great degree, the dread the country had of these freebooters.

Extract from a Dispatch from Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Adam, dated Camp, Ougein, March 23, 1818.

AS I deemed it of some consequence to come to an early settlement with Kurreen Khan, the Pindarry Chief, respecting his future place of residence, I entered into a full discussion with him upon the subject, the result of which has been his cheerful acquiescence in the plan I proposed of his receiving lands in the province of Goruckpore, for the support of himself and family, and immediate dependents.

Kader Buksh, the principal Chief of the Holkar Shahee Pindarries, accompanies the party with Kurreen Khan; this Chief commanded two thousand horse, eight hundred infantry, and four guns.

The Pindarry Chiefs and their families leave Ougein to-day; a guard of one subidar and thirty men of the Russell brigade (who have leave to go to Hindoostan), accompany them: their route is by Kota, Kerowly, Agra and Allahabad. I have furnished them with letters and passports to facilitate their journey, and have promised they shall have permission to remain at the village of Meer Zuffer Ally, in the district of Allahabad, till lands are allotted for them in Goruckpore.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 11th March 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the infor-

mation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a copy of a dispatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, who has been detached for some days in pursuit of Cheetoo, detailing an affair which occurred between a part of his detachment and a body of Pindarries, commanded by that Chieftain, who I regret to find effected his escape on the conclusion of the action.

I feel considerable pleasure in bringing to His Excellency's notice on this occasion the unremitting and laborious exertions of the whole detachment, and beg particularly to express the high sense entertained by me of the zeal, spirit, and intelligence displayed by Colonel Stanhope, on this as well as on other occasions during the service.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

W. G. KEIR, Major-General.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope to Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T., dated Hurala, 9th March 1818. (Inclosed in the preceding.)

SIR,

IN the middle of last night I received information that a body of between three and four hundred Pindarries had been the evening before at a place called Tee, to the south west of Indore, distant about thirty miles from Seymlee, the place I was then at.

Having marched from thence at four o'clock this morning I proceeded to Tee, but on my arrival finding that our enemy had fled without halting, I followed him to this place (which is five miles distant) at a brisk pace, where I came up with him with a detachment of the 17th dragoons, consisting of a hundred and seventy men, by which he has been nearly annihilated.

Tee and this place lie in a valley, the approach to which from the high ground is not to be concealed, in consequence of which our enemy had time for preparation, added to which our route lay across a Nulla and through a town, through which the troops had to file; at first the Pindarries seemed inclined to stand, but before the dragoons came in contact with them, fled: a pursuit of fourteen or fifteen miles ensued, in which for the first three, the dragoons charged in line.

The pursuit did not cease until I found myself some miles a head of the rest, with Lieutenant Marriott and half-a-dozen men, whose horses would scarcely move, with the remains of our enemy's force, consisting of twenty or thirty men, three or four hundred yards a head in a strong jungle country.

I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of every one: Captain Adams, who commanded the dragoons, led on the men with great spirit, and Cornet Marriott, whose gallant zeal I have before had occasion to bring to your notice, behaved admirably.

Captain Bynce and Cornet Clarke, of my own staff, and Lieutenant Jervis, of the Bombay engineers, whose services I have lately been much indebted to you for, afforded me the greatest assistance in enabling me to trace out and come up with the enemy, and I really find it difficult to describe to you how indefatigable those officers have been.

night and day in collecting information respecting the Pindarries and their families.

I have, &c. &c.

L. STANHOPE, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding 1st battalion of the
Bombay Division.

P. S. I find I have omitted mentioning that it was Cheetoo commanded the Pindarries in the affair of this day.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T., to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Debalpoor, 13th March 1818.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th inst., transmitting a report from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope of an action with a party of Pindarries, I have further the honour to acquaint you that on my arrival at this place, where the detachments under Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope have formed a junction with the head-quarters of the divisions, I found, after particular inquiries, that the loss of the enemy amounted to upwards of two hundred men.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Division Order which I directed to be issued on the occasion, and I beg you will do me the honour to acquaint His Excellency, that I have nominated Cornet Marriott, of the 17th dragoons, to act as my extra Aid-de-Camp till His Excellency's pleasure shall be known.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. G. KEIR, Major-General.

Extract from Division Orders by Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T.

Camp, at Debalpoor, 13th March 1818.

THE Major-General is happy to publish to the

division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from His Majesty's 17th dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, and a body of 300 Pindarries, commanded by Cheetoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion: "Information having been communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarries having appeared within a forced march of his Camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion and arrived within sight of the enemy after a march of thirty miles; the dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, and after a shew of resistance they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of two hundred horsemen. Cheetoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Major-General begs to express his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted, and he returns his acknowledgements to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Captain Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major-General in the most favourable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers. Lieutenant Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

