



SUPPLEMENT

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India-Board, September 28, 1818.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of which dispatches, and of their inclosures, the following are copies and extracts :

GENERAL ORDER, by His Excellency the Governor-General.

*Camp Owreeah, on the left bank of the Jumna,
February 21, 1818.*

THE Governor-General and Commander in Chief cannot quit the field, without offering his best acknowledgements to the Officers commanding the several divisions of the combined army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, it might seem superfluous to offer praise; yet there

are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of victory. The temper and forbearance with which His Excellency (possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his troops), endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgment with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm in the battle of Mehudpore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individual; while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's forces, through the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-General Doveton, complete the dignified exploits of the army of the Deccan north of the Godavery.

Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, with the Bombay division from Guzerat, has exhibited the

most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the campaign.

The leaders of the Bengal divisions have similar claim on the Governor-General's approbation; the vigilance and judicious movements by which Major-General Marshall constrained the Pindarees, in their retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander in Chief had indicated his plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams with his division ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently by the skilful direction of his detachments, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarees, which had escaped by an incalculable chance when nearly surrounded by the two divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major-General Donkin. The strenuous exertion, and scientific marches of the latter Officer, cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarees towards the north; a derangement of their plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major-General and beneficial to the public.

Though the course of events did not give to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigour and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in this army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major-General have been in promoting the object of tranquillizing Central India.

Fortune was more favourable to Major-General Brown in presenting opportunities; and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangement affording honourable proof of his military talents.

Brigadier-General Hardyman, by a gallant and well-conducted action, reduced a considerable territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to be troublesome; and the judicious disposition which Brigadier-General Toone made of his force, prevented any enemy's attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the campaign, by an inroad into Behar.

If the conduct of Brigadier-Generals Smith, Munro, and Pritzer, in the Poona State, be not here particularized, it is only because their operations are still in process, so that the praise which could be awarded, large as it would be, might prove inadequate to achievements, the annunc-

ation of which has not yet reached the Governor-General.

Throughout the late enterprize, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of every department in the army have been such as to deserve the Governor-General and Commander in Chief's warm approbation.

The alteration produced, within three months, in the state of Central India, is beneficial to the inhabitants in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every Officer who has been engaged in this undertaking, the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the Honourable Company, by efforts of zeal and courage, for which the Governor-General offers his earnest thanks, howsoever unequal that acknowledgment may be to merit which calls it forth.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General,

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 25th March 1818.

THE following forts have been reduced subsequently to those adverted to in our letter of the 19th ultimo*, viz. Logur and Issapoor, Tekoona, Tonjee, Raj Muchee, and Koareef, by a force sent from this presidency, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, aided by a detachment from Poona, to assist in the operations.

Ramghur and Paulghur† by the detachment which recently proceeded into the Southern Concan; under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, of the 1st battalion 10th regiment of native infantry.

Russanlghur, a strong hill fort, situated about forty miles to the south east of fort Victoria, has likewise surrendered under an arrangement which we authorised Colonel Kennedy to negotiate with the Killadar, under which the sum of five thousand rupees has been assigned to him.

The fort of Nowapoora has surrendered to a detachment from the force stationed at Beera, under the command of Major Kennett, which we had ordered to attack it. The fort is situated about eighteen miles east of Soughur‡, and was

* See Gazette of 16th July, p. 1275.

† These forts are situated in the vicinity and to the eastward of the Ghauts between Bombay and Poona.

‡ In the Southern Concan, near Fort Victoria.

§ Soughur, about thirty miles east of Surat.

intended to be made use of as a depôt for supplies for the armies employed to the northward.

A copy of Mr. Elphinstone's dispatch, dated 7th March, to the Most Noble the Governor-General, has been just received, of which a transcript is forwarded.

(Inclosed in the preceding.)

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp Bailsur, 5th March 1818.

IT is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what General Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the dragoons; while in this situation he received a blow in the head from a sabre which had nearly proved fatal, but from the effects of which he has now almost recovered.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Pritzler to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp near Singhur, 2d March 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the fort of Singhur* was invested by the troops under my command on the 20th ultimo, that on the 22d a battery of four mortars and two howitzers was opened to the southward of the fort under the hills, and another of one mortar and one howitzer was established on a hill to the eastward, distant about six hundred yards from the fort; on the 24th two six pounders were added to this battery.

On the 25th a battery of two twelve and two six pounders was established on a hill to the westward of the fort, distant about one thousand one hundred yards, in order to enfilade and keep down the fire previous to the erection of the breaching batteries.

On the morning of the 28th two breaching batteries, of two eighteen-pounders each, were completed, and opened their fire.

Our fire, from the commencement of the siege until yesterday, was returned by the enemy with great spirit, and an effort was made by them to oppose our possession of the heights to the eastward and westward of the fort; I am, therefore, surprised that our loss of men (a return of which is inclosed) has been so inconsiderable.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy made proposals to surrender the fort, which were not acceded to; but this morning the articles of capitulation (of which the inclosed is a copy), were signed by me, in concurrence with the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the British Commissioner.

The garrison, it appears, consisted of about one hundred Arabs, six hundred Gosains, and five hun-

* Singhur, a strong hill fort near Poona, and no great distance from Pourunder. This is one of the fortresses which the Peishwah surrendered on the 8th May 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity, and which were afterwards restored by the British Government.

dred natives of the Concan, of whom about thirty were killed, and one hundred wounded.

The great natural strength of the fortress, and the only assailable point (the gateway) being at so great a height, very much increased the difficulties of the siege, as both ordnance and ammunition could only be got up to the batteries by manual labour.

I do myself the honour to inclose a copy of the Orders I have issued upon the occasion; and I have great pleasure in making known to the Commander in Chief that the conduct of every individual under my command gave me the utmost satisfaction.

From the experience and professional knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple I derived the greatest possible assistance, as well as from Captain Nutt, the commanding engineer, and Lieutenant Grant of that corps, who acted as commanding engineer, until the arrival of the former Officer from Poona.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance and stores which have been found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THEO. PRITZLER, Brig.-Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Division under the Command of Brigadier-General Pritzler, during the Siege of Singhur.

Bombay Artificers—1 killed.

Artillery—1 corporal, 2 matrosses, 5 gun lascars, 1 puckally, wounded.

E. Flank Battalion—5 rank and file wounded; 1 since dead.

Bombay European Regiment—4 rank and file wounded.

Rifle Detachment—4 rank and file, 2 puckallies, wounded; 1 puckally since dead.

2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—2 wounded.

Hired Bearers—3 wounded; 1 since dead.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Natives—1 Bombay artificer.

Wounded.

Europeans—1 corporal, 11 rank and file; 1 rank and file since dead.

Natives—2 matrosses, 5 gun lascars, 3 puckallies, 3 rank and file, 2 pioneers, 3 hired bearers, 1 puckally; 1 hired bearer since dead.

Terms of the surrender of the Fort of Singhur.

Camp, near Singhur, 2d March 1818.

RAMCHUNDER CHOWDRY consents to surrender the fort of Singhur to Brigadier-General Pritzler on the following conditions;

1st—As soon as an Officer on the part of the General shall reach the gateway it shall be made over to him.

2d—The garrison shall march out with their arms and their private property: the Arabs and

Gosains shall proceed to Elichpoor, and shall not take service nor enter into any intrigues on their road; hostages shall be given for the observance of this article, a Chiavus on the part of the Arabs, and two Mahunts on the part of the Gosains; passports in the name of the British Government shall be furnished; and hircarrahs sent to accompany the Arabs and Gosains to Elichpoor; on the return of the hircarrahs the hostages shall be released; but should the Arabs and Gosains not proceed to Elichpoor, or should they enter into any service or any intrigues on the way, the hostages shall suffer death. The Mahrattas of the garrison shall give two hostages, to be kept a month, for their not entering into any service but returning quietly to their homes. All persons shall be liable to search in removing their private property.

3d—The Chowdry and his carcoons and other servants shall not be obstructed in removing their private property.

4th—All property belonging to Bajee Row, or his Chief, or their dependants, or to bankers or ryots, shall be made over, untouched, to any person commissioned by the General to receive it: if it should appear that any part of it is removed by the garrison, or by the Chowdry, or his people, the Chowdry himself shall be bound to make it good, and to answer for the breach of the capitulation.

THEO. PRITZLER, Brig.-Gen.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp, near Singhur, 2d March 1818, by Brigadier-General Pritzler.

Parole—Singhur.

SINGHUR having surrendered, Brigadier-General Pritzler congratulates the division under his command upon having gained possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The Brigadier-General is much obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple for his exertions during the siege, and the early surrender of the place is in a very great degree to be attributed to his professional experience.

To Captain Nutt, the Brigadier-General feels much indebted, as well as to Lieutenant Grant, who, previous to the arrival of Captain Nutt, was the senior Officer of engineers, for the manner in which the several duties of that department were conducted, and he had occasion particularly to notice the very zealous manner in which all the Officers of that corps performed their duty.

The good practice of the artillery is visibly shewn upon the enemy's works, and by the loss which the enemy has sustained, and the steady conduct of the artillery in the batteries reflects the greatest possible credit upon both the Officers and men of that corps.

On the conduct of the troops generally, the Brigadier-General has only to observe, that the cheerfulness with which they performed all the laborious duties of the siege, which from the position of the fort were great, and the gallantry they displayed whenever they came in contact with the enemy, are sufficient proofs to convince him that they are equal to overcome any difficulty which can be surmounted by soldiers; and which opinion

he will not fail to convey to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The conduct of the pioneers has been such as to give the Brigadier-General the greatest satisfaction.

By order,

W. JOLLY, M. B. R. D.

Return of Ordnance found in the Fort of Singhur, 3d March 1818.

Brass Guns mounted—16 of different calibres, from one to sixteen-pounders.

Ditto dismounted—1 three-pounder.

Total—17.

Iron Guns mounted—19 of different calibres, from one to twenty-pounders.

Ditto dismounted—6 from one and half to seven-pounders.

Total—25.

Total of Brass and Iron Guns—42.

S. DALRYMPLE, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Artillery.

N. B. Twenty-five wall-pieces on the work; a considerable quantity of powder and shot of different calibres not yet taken account of.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Yeer, 7th March 1818.

ON the 13th February, Brigadier-General Smith proceeded in pursuit of the Peishwah. Bajee Row was then at Solapoor, more than one hundred miles to the east of the General; a large body of his horse was at Khuttow, in the hills between Sattara and the River Maun, and his infantry and guns were in the neighbourhood of Kerrar, on the Kistna. It appeared to be the Peishwah's intention to draw all these troops together, and probably to move to the northward, where, after being joined by Ram Deen and the Barra Bhye, he probably meant to stand an action. He had been diverted from this plan by the wish to seize on the treasures of the late Sadasheo Maunkaisur at Solapoor and Tamboornee, and he was returning from the former place when Brigadier-General Smith obtained intelligence of his approach. The manner in which General Smith availed himself of this opportunity has already been reported to your Excellency*. The result has been, the precipitate flight of the Peishwah, the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara, and the death of Gokla. The Peishwah passed Hurra on the 27th, where the Native Officer commanding the party very gallantly made a sally on one of the divisions, killing and taking several men and horses. Another division attempted, without success, to take Newassa from Captain Gibbon's sebandies: at length he reached Copergaum, where he was on the 1st instant; but as His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop was to be at Casserbury, within thirty miles, on the same day, it is

* Brigadier-General Smith's account of the battle with the Peishwah, on the 20th February, was published in the Gazette of 16th July 1818, page 1281.

probable that the Peishwah has before this been again attacked, or compelled to return to the southward as rapidly as he left it. In the event of such a movement, he will have great difficulty in escaping General Smith, and must soon lose a great part of his army by desertions.

During these operations of General Smith, General Pritzer moved towards Singhur, which, from the nature of the roads, he could not reach till the 20th. The fort is of great strength, and was obstinately defended, but surrendered, as your Excellency is already informed, on the 2d instant.

At the same time that Singhur was invested Colonel Deacon marched against Chakun*. Colonel Deacon, on crossing the Godavery, drove the enemy's garrison out of Newassa†, a place of considerable strength, and one from which the Nizam's country and our communications had suffered annoyance and interruption. He then marched against Kurra‡, a place which greatly annoyed the villages that had submitted to the Collector of Ahmednuggur: it was capable of a long defence, but being vigorously attacked by Colonel Deacon it was soon intimidated into a surrender. Colonel Deacon then proceeded to Chakun, where he was joined, on the 21st, by ordnance and artillerymen from Poona. On the 22d his breaching battery was completed, after some casualties, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners. The artillerymen, furnished from Poona to act against Chakun, have now proceeded to Loghur§, where the 2d battalion 6th native infantry and a detail of the 2d batt. of the 1st had already been detached, for the purpose of joining a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother. The detachment, consisting of about three hundred and eighty Europeans and eight hundred natives, with a battering train, had been ordered from the Concan by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the siege of Loghur. It was to reach Carlee by the 2d instant; and notwithstanding the strength of the place, I hope soon to hear of its reduction||. These detachments, with another, which co-operated in the siege of Singhur, and a battalion which marched with a convoy to General Smith, have left Poona very weak, but I ventured on them without hesitation, as there is no reason to distrust the inhabitants, and all attack from without is rendered difficult by the neighbourhood of the force under General Pritzer, and of Colonel Deacon's detachment.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the force under General Munro to any great operation, that Officer has advanced towards the Kistna, and has

* A hill fort (supposed to the northward) in the vicinity of Poona.

† Near to Toka, a little to the right of the road between that place and Ahmednuggur.

‡ Near Seroor, and about halfway between Ahmednuggur and Poona.

§ Upon the eastern side of the range of ghauts between Bombay and Poona, and nearly in a direct line between those places.

|| The surrender of this place was announced in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated 20th March 1818, published in the Gazette of the 28th August, page 1537.

taken Badamy* and Bangalcote†. The first of these places is one of the strongest hill-forts in India, and made a famous defence against the whole Marhatta army, under Nana Furnavese, although attacked with a spirit unusual to the people. The storm of this place, with such a force, must impress the natives with a surprize and admiration that must raise our character, and facilitate our conquests in all parts of the country.

Your Excellency will have heard from the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay the rapid progress of the detachments under the immediate orders of that Government, in reducing the strong forts of the Concan. The same activity and enterprize was also shewn in the reduction of the fort of Narrapoora, on the borders of Bangbana, by a detachment which had been ordered from Surat.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 22d April 1818.

WE have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the

Copy of a dispatch from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated the 31st of last month, giving cover to his dispatch to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a transcript of a General Order, which has been this day published to the troops under my command.

I have apprized the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, as also the Residents at the several native courts of the Deccan, that I have from this day relinquished the powers, political and military, which were conferred upon me by the resolution of your Lordship, dated the 10th May 1817.

GENERAL ORDER by the Commander in Chief.

*Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan,
Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March
1818.*

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop having, in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, made such arrangements as were necessary towards the breaking up of the army of the Deccan; His Excellency proceeds to issue his final orders as Commander in Chief of that Army

From and after the present date, therefore, the designation of the Army of the Deccan is discontinued, and the corps commanded by Brigadier-Generals Smith and Doveton, will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the

* About fifty miles north east of Darwar.

† About twenty miles north of Badamy, on the banks of the Gulpurba River.

Lieutenant-General's assumption of the chief command.

As the divisions, of which Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith are to retain the command, will still for some time exceed the ordinary amount of the subsidiary forces, which constituted their original commands, and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they received that rank, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop notifies to the army that it is not at present the intention of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to recall the commissions issued to the above Officers; that on similar grounds Brigadier-Generals Munro, Pritzler, Sir J. Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer will also retain for the present, the rank of Brigadier-General, and that Brigadier-Generals Munro, Smith, and Pritzler will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop authorises the general and personal staff at head-quarters to continue to maintain their field establishments until the arrival of His Excellency at Fort St. George.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous, after the high and flattering encomiums bestowed on the army of the Deccan by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, to express those which the gallant army he has had the honour to command throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so pre-eminent a degree entitled to personally from him. Impelled however by a sense of what is due to them from their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a lustre on their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords of bearing the most public testimony to their further just deserts.

Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to and received the Lieutenant-General's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions, which called forth these acknowledgements; nothing is therefore left to His Excellency to repeat, but that they have all most nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration. To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deccan must, to the latest period of his life, prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him, by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, of so distinguished a command must ever claim the acknowledgements of his utmost gratitude.

To Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, to Brigadier-Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzler, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who commanded the several divisions of the army in the field, Sir Thomas Hislop once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks for the eminent services they have performed, while serving under his command; and His Excellency requests they will each do him the favour of conveying the same to the corps which have composed their divisions during the campaign.

The Lieutenant-General avails himself with

pleasure of the present occasion, to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign, from his General and Personal Staff, in conducting their respective departments and duties, which justly entitles them to his unqualified thanks and approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark that if the Commissariat arrangements, during the short period when the army was in the field in 1815, was such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service, which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, give Lieutenant-Colonel Morison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackintosh, and the Officers of his department, the strongest claim to His Excellency's acknowledgements and high commendation.

All returns, reports, and communications from the Army of the Deccan, are to be forwarded through the prescribed channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head-quarters up to this date inclusive; and His Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further orders and instructions as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj-Gen. of the Army of the Deccan.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 25th April 1818.

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

Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with accompaniments, reporting the latest operations of the force in the Concan, under the command of Colonel Prother.

Dispatch from the Officer commanding at Malwan, announcing the occupation of the forts of Ramghur* and Caunta.

P. S. Accounts have been received of the reduction of the forts of Thula† and Ghosala‡, by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, and of Dewghur§, by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C. B., who has occupied the last of the enemy's forts in the province of Salsee.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, at Indapore, 17th April 1818.

This morning on arriving at the present ground, I heard that, about a mile and a half distant, there

* Ramghur, about twenty miles north east of Malwan.

† Thula, about twenty miles north east of Bancoote or Fort Victoria.

‡ Ghosala, a few miles north of Thula.

§ Dewghur, an island upon the coast of the Concan, between Goa and Bancoote.

were five hundred men, under one of the Tella Subahdars, posted in a stockade. I detached immediately the light company of the 89th regiment, also the flank companies of the 1st battalion 5th regiment, under Captain Rose, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, and the whole of the auxiliary horse, under Brigade-Major Moore, who handsomely offered his services on the occasion.

The result of the service was very distinguished; the plan of attack on the three different stockades admirable; and I have the honour to send, for the information of His Excellency the commander in Chief and perusal, a copy of my order, which particularises the affair.

The Poona auxiliary horse were happy in overtaking a party of the enemy under the Dewan, they dispersed so fast and so many different ways amongst the jungle, that it was impossible to prevent the slaughter or take prisoners; and had it not been for the Officer who commanded in directing his attention to the Dewan, who had the advantage of being mounted, it was not improbable he might have escaped; it is therefore with great satisfaction I bring Brigade-Major Moore's conduct to your Excellency's notice.

It is also with a considerable degree of satisfaction I bring forward Captain Rose, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, as having done every thing for the success of the enterprise that could possibly be effected.

Indeed the conduct of every Officer and man deserves I should bestow the only meed in my power, yet at the same time a most honourable reward, that of bringing them forward to His Excellency the Commander in Chief's consideration.

From the information I have extorted from the Dewan, I find Tella to be but slightly garrisoned, and considering it would be most inconvenient to take on the guns, I propose leaving them on the present ground, and try if it will be possible to escalate. I march to-morrow morning to Tella, and hope to give His Excellency further particulars by the next post.

Ryghur is only nine coss distant; I should be most happy to find that my letter of yesterday met with the Commander in Chief's approbation.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C. B. to Mr. Hale, Resident at Malwan, dated Camp at Cumta, 5th April 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have this moment received an official communication, dated the 4th, from Captain Pearson (whom I detached on the 1st instant, for the purpose of reducing the strong fort of Ramghur, in the province of Salsee), and I am happy to state that he has taken the fort, and has given orders to the different patells to proceed to Malwan.

I have taken possession of the small fort at this place, and have given directions for the principal people to proceed to you. I move to-morrow on Dewghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. IMLACK, Lieut.-Col.-Com.

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

THE following dispatches have been received, viz.

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, dated the 8th April.

From Colonel Adams to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated the 17th April, reporting the defeat of the Peishwah's troops on the 17th of last month in a valley near Sewny*, on which event we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations, and we have the further satisfaction of adding, that by a letter subsequently received from Mr. Elphinstone, we have been informed, that "all the villages in the Peishwah's country are filled with his fugitives, followers, &c. and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. No certain intelligence has been received where Bajee Row himself is, nor what troops are still with him."

A letter from the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, describes the distressed state of the enemy's troops who have made their appearance in that district; and Mr. Elphinstone has added, that similar accounts have been received from all parts of the country.

A letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 7th of this month, to Mr. Secretary Adam, reports the military operations in the northern quarter of the Deccan, which have led to our occupation of the fertile valley of Jooneer†, and the whole of the important district dependent on that place.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, at Bauglee, 8th April 1818.

YOUR Lordship has been informed by my reports in the political and military departments, of the proceedings I have recently taken against the Pindary Chiefs, Cheetoo and Ranjun, who, after their flight to Bhopaal, continued to lurk, with a few followers, in their old haunts amid the forests and mountains of this country. The consequence of my operations has been, the surrender of Ranjun, and though Cheetoo has fled for the moment with about twenty followers, I must hope that the arrangements I have made, and the correspondence I have established with the different Chiefs of this country, will ultimately succeed in securing the person of this freebooter; he is in great distress, and at present totally without means of giving us any annoyance.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B. to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated 17th April 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in

* Probably the Seony marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about twenty-five miles south west of Hoossingabad.

† Jooneer, about 50 miles north of Poona, and nearly the same distance west of Ahmednuggur.

consequence of intelligence I had received of Bajee Row being in full force at Peepulhote, I marched last night from Alumdeo at nine o'clock, in hopes of surprising him by day-light. On reaching Peepulhote, I found the enemy had moved on to Sewny, and resolved to follow him up without delay: a little after sun-rise, I encountered his advanced party, in full march, driven back to the northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of your movements on Pandurcourah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwah's united force in an extensive valley near Sewny.

I am happy to state, that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the rocks and jungles through which the cavalry and horse artillery were obliged to act.

The number of killed, on the part of the enemy, may be from three to four hundred. Four fine brass guns, about six-pounder calibre, and one considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores, have fallen into my hands; three elephants, nearly two hundred camels, and some treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain: The measured distance of the road from Alumdeo to this place is thirty-one miles, the distance in the course of operations, as marched by the troops, considerably greater, I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well to refresh the troops as afford time for the baggage and supplies to join; after this I shall have the sincerest pleasure in co-operating with you, and receiving your instructions as to the best method of further harassing the enemy, on whose troops the surprise of this morning may, I trust, have a happy effect, dissention and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Row's cause not unfrequent.

I have the honour, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding N. S. F.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 16th May 1818.

THE following dispatches have been received subsequently to our letter of the 11th of this month, viz.

From the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur to the Honourable M. Elphinstone, dated 30th April, reporting the dispersion of the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood.

Letter from Brigadier-General Smith, and its accompaniments, communicating the important intelligence of His Highness Chinnajee* Appa, and the Dessy† of Nepanee, having tendered their submission.

A report from Brigadier-General Munro, of his

* Chinnajee Appa, brother to the Peishwah.

† Dessye of Nepanee, or Appa Dessye Nepaunker, one of the Peishwah's southern Jagbiredars.

progress in occupying the southern part of the Peishwah's territory.

We have also the satisfaction of forwarding copy of a letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of one from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, announcing the reduction of the important fortress of Rygbur*, on the morning of the 10th of this month.

We beg to offer to your Honourable Committee our most cordial congratulations on the submission of Chinnajee Appa and of Appa Dessye, which, it is hoped, will be followed by that of Bajee Row, since he has thus been deserted by his principal adherents.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Pottinger, Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 30th April 1818.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing you, that almost the whole of the body of horse that entered the Newassa† Pergunnah, on the 27th instant, and by whom a considerable degree of alarm was excited in this part of the country, have dispersed and returned to their respective villages, under the terms of your second Proclamation.

Ram Deen‡ is still abroad, with about one thousand five hundred men, but the inhabitants of walled villages seem to speak of him with contempt; and I have no doubt, but that a very small body of auxilliary horse would cut him up, as his horses and men are stated to be exhausted to the last degree.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C. B. to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Chickpour, 9th May 1818.

IN my last report to you of the 2d instant, acquainting you with my having pursued a body of the enemy from the Godavery, through the Danoor Ghaut, after which they had totally dispersed, I informed you also that I had detached the reformed horse, under Captain Davies, to cut up plunderers bands, and straggling parties of the enemy in a line through the Bheer district upon Ahmednuggur; while Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, with the auxilliary horse, four gallopers, and a detachment of Infantry, was sent to the westward to pass for the same purpose through the country between the Neera and Kurra rivers, and then north upon the capital; I moved north west myself centrally between those detachments, to assist either or take up any pursuit they might be engaged in.

I have now very great satisfaction in transmitting to you a report from Captain Davies, announcing his pursuit of, and the subsequent submission of

* Ryghur, upon the Ghauts, which bound the eastern frontier of the Concan, and in a line between Poona and Bancoote. This is another of the fortresses, which the Peishwah surrendered on the 8th of May 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity.

† The Newassa Pergunnah is to the north eastward of Ahmednuggur.

‡ Ram Deen, one of the Chiefs in rebellion against Holkar's Government, who had joined the Peishwah.

Appa Dessye Nepaunker, with Chinnajee Appa Sahab, the brother of Bajee Row, together with their troops, amounting to between two and three thousand horse.

I am particularly well pleased with Captain Davies's conduct—it has been every thing requisite to the spirits of our army, to moderation and prudence.

P. S. I beg to draw your notice to the accompanying Order I have issued on this occasion.

Copy of a Report from Captain E. Davies to Captain Halifax, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Smith's Division, dated Camp Yellum, 7th May 1818.

SIR,

I DID myself the honour to forward last night, for the information of Brigadier-General Smith, a letter which I received yesterday from Appa Dessye Nepaunker, stating that he was encamped at Goondy, having quitted Bajee Row, with the intention of making his submission to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone.

I marched from Bheer, at one o'clock this morning, with a view of intercepting the enemy. On the march I was informed that he was moving on the Comerry Ghaut; I accordingly changed my direction considerably to the southward, in the hope of crossing his route. After moving about five miles in the new direction, and altogether about thirty, I came in sight of his line of march. He formed upon a rising ground as if to await our attack. A river lay between us, after crossing which I formed in line and advanced with the intention of charging; when we had approached within four hundred yards, a flag of truce was brought forward, and I advanced and met Nepaunker; he informed me that he would submit to any orders I had to give. I required of him to accompany me to Ahmednuggur.

Chinnajee Row Appa, the youngest brother of Bajee Row, is in Nepaunker's camp, and submits to the same terms. I shall accordingly march on Ahmednuggur, agreeably to your original instructions, unless I receive orders from you to a different effect.

Nepaunker is said to have about three thousand horse; I judge them however not to exceed two thousand; he has six elephants and sixty camels, some of them apparently laden with treasure.

Chinnajee Row has two palanquins, and his wife is with him.

Nepaunker informed me that Bajee Row is now at Berhampoor, where he will remain until an answer shall be received through his vackeel to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone. The vackeel left Nepaunker's camp yesterday on his way to Ahmednuggur.

Before I close this dispatch I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Smith the anxiety shewn by all ranks to engage the enemy, as well as their forbearance when terms were granted.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

E. DAVIES, Capt. Com.
N. R. Horse.

No. 17402.

B

Division Orders by Brigadier-General Smith, C. B.

Camp, Chickpour, 9th May 1818.

THE Commanding Officer has received a dispatch from Capt. Davies, commanding the reformed horse (acting upon the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army); announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of thirty miles, belonging to Appa Dessye Nepaunker, and having with him Chinnajee Appa Sahab, the brother of Bajee Row, the late Peishwah.

The enemy, to the number of between two and three thousand, drew up with a nulla in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse. Captain Davies having crossed the nulla, and formed, was preparing to charge, when within four hundred yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those Chiefs and their troops came ino unconditional submission to the authority of the British Government.

Brigadier-General Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division, and recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Davies, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence, and moderation expected from a British Officer.

Brigadier-General Smith requests Captain Davies will receive his best thanks and tender them to the European Officers, sirdars, and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of their steadiness and forbearance on an occasion so highly creditable to them, and important to the public interest.

S. HALIFAX.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Munro, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Komenuah, 6th May 1818.

AS I advance through the country, I continue occupying it by means of sebandies, for several miles on the right and on the left of my line of route, and shall continue to do so on my return.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 14th May 1818.

I DO myself the honour to lay before you copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated 10th instant, reporting that the fortress of Ryghur had been surrendered by the enemy, and taken possession of by the troops under his command.

I beg leave to offer my cordial congratulations to your Honourable Board on the brilliant termination to the very laborious duties that have fallen to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother and the troops under his command, since the commencement of the war, and which most justly entitle them to every praise for their great zeal and persevering exertions, which have been most conspicuous and unremitting, but particularly so on the present occasion.

The success of the detachment has been much aided by the science of the artillery Officers,

greater proof of which need not be adduced than has been displayed at Ryghur, for notwithstanding its stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it, and the Palace set on fire, which no doubt greatly tended to determine the enemy to surrender.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Fort of Ryghur, 10th May 1818.

I HAVE the gratifying task of sending you, by Lieutenant Powell, my Brigade-Quarter-Master, the important information, which I request may be laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the surrender of the fortress of Ryghur to the

force under my command; and that I am now in actual possession.

The garrison held out a flag for terms, and after three days of communication and treaty, I was induced to allow the garrison honourable terms, viz; marching out with their arms and private property, which was accordingly done early this morning before me; and I marched up and took possession, finding in the fort the wife of His Highness the late Peishwah, and public property, in specie, to the amount of five lacs.

It is my intention to permit Her Highness to depart from the fort to-morrow to any place she may fix upon, agreeably to the request sent me by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone.

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