



## SUPPLEMENT

TO

## The London Gazette

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*India-Board, December 5, 1818.*

**A** DISPATCH, dated the 2d June 1818, has been received at the East India-House, from the Vice-President in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with several inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies :

*General Orders, by His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Gorruckpore, 4th May 1818.*

THE Commander in Chief has had before him the details of a very brilliant\* affair between a detachment of British troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B., and a Mahratta army under Bajee Row, which terminated in the retreat of the latter with considerable loss in men, guns, treasure, and cattle.

The total disregard of privations and fatigue, inseparable from a march of thirty-four miles at such an advanced season, shewn by the troops in their anxiety to meet the enemy, their prompt attack of a force prodigiously superior in number, and their subsequent pursuit of them over ground very unfavourable for the operations of cavalry, which constituted the main strength of the detachment, evince a degree of zeal and persevering gallantry highly creditable to their professional character, and well meriting the successful result that attended their exertions.

His Excellency derives infinite satisfaction in the opportunity given him of thus publicly acknow-

\* Lieutenant-Colonel Adams's report of this affair was published in the Gazette of the 28th September 1818, page 2735.

ledging the judicious and gallant decision of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, as well as the meritorious exertions of the officers and men under him; and requests Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and his troops to accept the expression of his sincere thanks.

J. NICOL,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B., to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Gurgroot, 14th January 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying report from Major Clarke, detailing the particulars of his attack upon the Pindarries, to be laid before the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, regarding which it does not appear necessary for me to offer any further observations than to notice the excellent judgment displayed by Major Clarke in so arranging his troops as to avoid any information being received by the enemy, although for three hours close to him, till the moment which he decided on as being most advantageous for making the attack, and the great importance of destroying and dispersing this formidable body of Pindarries, at the time when they were on the point of escaping from our armies in a direction in which, from the absence of our troops, they might have penetrated to the Bengal provinces, and committed most serious depredations.

I have, &amp;c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-Col.  
Commanding N. S. Force,

*Copy of a Report from Major Richard Clarke to the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Gungrain, 14th January 1818.*

SIR,

IN addition to my report of yesterday of a successful attack on the Durrahs of Kurream Khan and Wasil Mahomed, I am now enabled to give you a more correct statement of that affair.

I marched at eleven o'clock P. M. on the night of the 12th instant for the village of Amlee, distant seven coss, where this body was at two P. M.; the same day about four miles from Camp I observed two villages on fire about two coss to my left; which led me to conjecture that the enemy had left Amlee (ignorant of their approach to our Camp) and were then committing their depredations. Keeping the road to Amlee, two miles further, I was met by an Hircarrab, who informed me that the Durrahs of the aforementioned chiefs were on my left about three quarters of a coss, and that they would remain till near day break. At first I determined to storm their camp, from the apprehension they might hear we were near at hand, and thereby make off; but on further inquiring I found that Colonel Adams had eight Hircarrabs watching them, and so disposed as to afford me intelligence in a quarter of an hour, should they prepare to move. I therefore made the necessary arrangements (from the information I received) for attacking their camp at day break: at five o'clock A. M. we moved down in two columns of half squadrons, with skirmishers of each at a short distance on the flank of each column. The success of the left column is fully detailed in Captain Kennedy's letter, who charged the whole body of the enemy in the most gallant style. I want words to express the obligations I am under to this officer for the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

A gale of about eight hundred men not observing the approach of the right column, fled in its direction, and were immediately charged by the skirmishers under Cornet Nind, followed by the right column. The right division under Lieutenant Buckley were detached in pursuit, having the left division as a reserve, and which followed the pursuing parties five coss; in this distance not less than two hundred and fifty were slain, and on the return of the officers engaged in the pursuit (on which duty my Staff Lieutenants Hawkes and Manly volunteered their services,) I had the satisfaction to learn that at least an equal number had been destroyed, making the total of killed, at the most moderate computation, one thousand.

The body attacked, from the observation of myself and officers, could not be less than fifteen hundred; the spirited exertions of every officer and soldier has merited my most unqualified approbation. After a pursuit of upwards of twenty miles, the detachment returned to Head-Quarters, without a halt—a distance little short of sixty miles in thirteen hours. Two standards were taken, and the chiefs, Namohar Khan and Shaik Wasil (or Wasil Mahomed himself) are reported to be among the slain. I have, &c.

R. CLARKE,  
Br. Commanding Reserve.

*Copy of a Report from Captain J. Kennedy to Major Clarke, dated Camp Gungrain, 14th January 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting the successful operations of the left wing of the 5th cavalry under my command against a large body of Pindarries, on the morning of the 13th instant. Agreeably to your directions I advanced on the left of the enemy, and was fortunate enough to come upon them just as they were mounting their horses. The result of this first onset was about two hundred and fifty of the enemy killed on the spot. The pursuit was continued with equal success for sixteen or eighteen miles, and I am convinced from my own observation when returning from the pursuit that more than that number were slain during the enemy's attempt to escape. The conduct of both officers and men of the left wing merit my warmest thanks and approbation.

I have, &c.

J. KENNEDY, Captain,  
Commanding Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.

*General Order by the Governor-General and Commander in Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Oochar, 20th January 1818.*

THE Commander in Chief feels it incumbent to publish to the army the details of an attack made by Major R. Clarke, with the 5th regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, on the remains of the united Pindarry Hordes of Kurream Khan and Wasil Mahomed, early on the morning of the 13th January.

The ability with which the affair was conducted is no less conspicuous from the details before His Excellency, than from the brilliant results which crowned it.

It appears that Major Clarke, after several hours march, came within a short distance of the position in which he ascertained that the enemy were resting. But as this was still during the night, the Major, with excellent judgment, resolved to defer the attack until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage, and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy without being discovered.

At five o'clock the 5th cavalry moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarries completely by surprise, and routed them with the loss of nearly one thousand killed. The pursuit was kept up for many miles with great effect, and the regiment then returned to Lieutenant Colonel Adams's camp, after going a distance of sixty miles in thirteen hours.

Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry; qualities for which the 5th native cavalry has always stood eminently conspicuous.

The Commander in Chief desires that Major Clarke, Captain Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgements, and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on this fortunate occasion.

J. NICOL,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Copy of a Letter from Major Alfred Richards, Commanding a Detachment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to Captain J. Aubert, Major of Brigade, dated Camp, Sitroper, 24th February, inclosed in a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to the Adjutant-General, dated the 2d March 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, to transmit a detailed account of the little affair between the enemy and my detachment yesterday.

Agreeably to the instructions received from you, I marched with two hundred fire-locks of the corps I command; and sixty of the 2d corps of irregular horse, at one o'clock yesterday morning, to attack a party of matchlock men from the Fort of Chouraghur, who it was said had joined a party of Ghoonds in the village of Gopaulgunge, situated in the hills. I reached the enemy's picquet at the entrance of the Ghaut, at five o'clock,—of it I took one prisoner and killed two, the remainder fled. I prosecuted my march as quickly as possible, but from the nature of the country I did not reach the village at which the enemy were until seven A. M.

They appear to have heard of my approach, and took post on the hills, and opened at about fifty yards distance. The troops formed, and stormed the hill in the most determined and spirited manner. The enemy retreated across the Sunkir-muddy, in effecting which several were drowned, and took post on the opposite side to oppose our crossing; but the galling fire from the party which I posted to cover our passage, soon dislodged them with considerable loss, after which they continued their retreat towards Chouraghur closely pursued. We took eighteen prisoners, some of whom are wounded: they informed me their force consisted of five hundred men united there for the purpose of plundering the villages in the valley. I calculate their loss at fifty killed, and their wounded at a proportionate number. It may be thought surprising that I did not lose a single man in this affair, but the hills are covered with a thick jungle, which protected the troops from the discharges of the enemy. I have much pleasure in stating that the conduct of the detachment merited my highest approbation, considering the difficulties they had to surmount, and every man did his duty. I pay a just tribute to the exertions and zeal of the irregular cavalry, when I state that their exertions in order to enter into the action, (which the nature of the country prevented,) was in the highest extreme praiseworthy. We returned to Camp at seven P. M. having traversed a distance of full thirty miles.

I have, &c.  
A. RICHARDS, Major,  
Commanding Detachment.

*Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to the officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Jytone, 19th February, inclosed in a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B. to the Adjutant-General, dated 24th February 1818.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the informa-

tion of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B. that a party of armed men from Chouraghur approached my camp yesterday to within two and three hundred yards, and commenced a fire of matchlocks. In consequence I ordered out the picquets under Lieutenant Campbell, and a company of the first battalion, 10th regiment native infantry, under Lieutenant Bowie, to ascertain their force, and the object of their fire. Lieutenant Bowie, on arriving at the spot from whence the firing was kept up, found about one hundred and fifty matchlock-men from Bhowaghur, who had posted themselves in a strong position. On the approach of our party, they immediately opened a fire, which induced Lieutenant Bowie to resolve on dislodging them from their position, and he immediately ordered his men to ascend the hill, which was done in the most prompt and spirited manner. The party fled with precipitation, leaving fourteen men killed: a number must have been wounded. I regret to state that in this affair we had one sepoy killed.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant H. A. Montgomerie to the Commissioner in the Ceded Districts, dated Camp, Kullinapoor, 13th May 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the town of Chouraghur having been evacuated by the enemy, was occupied yesterday evening by the British troops, and this morning the party proceeded to the occupation of the fort of Chouraghur, it being in like manner abandoned during the night.

I have, &c.

H. A. MONTGOMERIE,  
In charge of the District.

*Extract from a Report from Major O'Brien, commanding at Jubulpore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Dhond, 3d March 1818.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that having proceeded with an escort to Mundlak\*, to settle the arrears of pay, and receive the surrender of that fort, agreeably to instructions from Mr. Jenkins, I arrived within three miles of the place on the 28th ultimo.

Several letters and messages passed during the day between Saheb Roy Huzzary, the Killadar, and Nuthoo Ram Huzzary, sent up from Nagpore, by Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the Rajah and myself. Every thing appeared in a prosperous train of immediate settlement at eight o'clock in the evening, and in the middle of the night assurances were brought me that all were peaceably inclined, and that Nuthoo Ram would wait on me in the morning for final adjustment.

Under the impression of peace and amity, I rode out in the morning of the 1st instant, when to my surprise I saw the night had not been passed idly by the garrison, who had crossed the river with four guns, four hundred cavalry, and three thou-

\* A town on the Nerhudda, about one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Nagpore.

sand infantry. The horse advanced on me, and the guns opened: I reached my camp, however, in safety. As the greatest activity on the part of the enemy was going on in my front, without the possibility of successful resistance on my part, my escort consisting but of a Subadar and sixty infantry sepoy, and a troop of my own regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Kemp-land, of the 8th native cavalry, I had nothing left but to make the best arrangement in my power to effect a retreat, without giving a victory to the enemy. I was in danger; they pressed me hard; but I successfully repelled their horse, which checked the progress of the whole. The enemy lost a few horse in-killed and wounded, while I am happy in being able to report my arrival at Dhooma, without the loss of a man, or horse, or the least particle of baggage. Lieutenant Kemp-land, whose conduct was not to be surpassed, received a slight spear wound in the chest.

Nothing could have been more cool or determined than my little party, who were just as ready to attack, had they been allowed, as if they were opposed to equal numbers.

*Extracts from Reports from Major-General Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B. commanding the Left Division of the Army, to the Adjutant-General.*

*Camp near Saugor, 11th March 1818.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting you that I this morning occupied the fort of Saugor, with two companies of the 2d battalion 1st native infantry, under Captain Stewart.

The town, which surrounds the fort, is of the first magnitude. In extent and population it is hardly surpassed by any city in Hindoostan. It is crowded with fine buildings, and has every indication of being an opulent and flourishing city.

The place was surrendered without the slightest demur: the inhabitants appear satisfied with the change, and are seen pursuing their usual avocations; and the utmost tranquillity appears to exist.

*Camp on the Korea Nulla,  
March 18, 1818.*

I AM happy in reporting that the forts of Sonadho and Rihlee have been occupied by Major Rose, and those of Jeysingnuggur and Koorjee by Major Lamb. The reports of these Officers are extremely favourable, as to the ready obedience of the people in surrendering those places.

*Camp before Dhamonee, March 20, 1818.*

I BEG you will do me the favour of reporting to the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that in consequence of the receipt this day at noon of a letter from the Political Agent, stating that the time for negotiating with the garrison of Dhamonee had expired, and that I might proceed without further delay to reduce the place by force of arms, I moved forward the 2d battalion 28th native infantry, with a pair of six-pounders, and some pioneers with short ladders, at two P. M. to occupy the town of Dhamonee, situated to the westward of the fort, and close to it.

The occupation was effected without resistance, and although a good deal of firing has been going

on ever since, our people are securely lodged, and have not suffered a single casualty.

The detachments under Majors Rose and Lamb continue to occupy the several forts in the Saugor district. Major Rose has taken possession of Petoreeah and Danohee, and Major Lamb of Eitun and Khimlassa.

*Camp near Dhamonee, March 24, 1818.*

I have much pleasure in reporting that the garrison of Dhamonee surrendered unconditionally at half past eleven o'clock this day.

The exertions of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer corps, were extraordinary: during the course of the night a battery was erected, capable of containing our six battering guns, besides the howitzers, and one brass twelve-pounder. At sun-rise a powerful fire commenced on the fort from the above, and occasionally from six mortars placed near the battery, and it continued with spirit and effect until the moment of surrender.

*Camp, Right Bank of the Kossra  
River, 31st March 1818.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the remaining forts and ghurries in the Saugor district, including those of Benaika and Patam, have been occupied by detachments from the first battalion, 26th regiment. That battalion is now on its route to Saugor, accompanied by Mr. Maddock and Benaick\* Row.

*Camp, 30th April, 1818.*

ON the 26th instant, I did myself the honour of reporting to you, by express, the success of our operations against the town of Mundlab, and in a duplicate of that communication, dispatched next morning, I had the further satisfaction of announcing the unconditional surrender of the fort, and of the troops that garrisoned it.

I now proceed to lay, through you, before his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, a detail of the particulars of those operations.

The materials for the batteries were completed by the 25th, notwithstanding the immense numbers of gabions, fascines, &c. that were required on account of the many batteries to be erected, and of the heavy calibre of some of the enemy's guns, that bore on our intended points of attack.

On the night of the 25th, the whole of the Pioneers and Miners, aided by almost every Sepoy that remained in the lines, were employed on the important work of erecting the batteries, which, highly to their credit, were all finished, and the guns on their platforms before day-break. The enemy fired much, but fortunately the material part of the work was finished during the darkness of the night, and only one casualty happened.

I feel myself called upon in this part of my report, to notice in the strongest terms of applause, the meritorious conduct of the officers of the Engineer department, viz. Captain Tickell, Lieutenants Pickett and Cheape, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow: their high spirit of devotion to the service, their indefatigable exertions, which

\*The Killedar of Saugor.

only ceased with the fall of the garrison, their daring reconnoissances in all quarters to obtain local knowledge of a place of extremely difficult approach, watched too with unceasing jealousy by the defenders, the scientific positions they selected, and the able manner in which they erected their batteries thereon, conspicuously marked the meritorious conduct of the officers whose names I have here considered it my duty to bring to the knowledge of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

As soon as day-light sufficiently broke, our batteries opened, and were instantaneously answered by a spirited fire from the whole of the enemy's works. Our guns were served with a vivacity, and laid with a precision worthy of the scientific character which the Bengal artillery has always maintained, and the progress was very encouraging. At two o'clock P. M. it was intimated to me by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, that he had personally examined the breach, and he gave such a favourable description thereof, from his own observations made on the spot, that in the hope a couple of hours more battering would render it practicable, I got the division under arms, and proceeded with it directly across the river, at the same time announcing the arrangements I wished to adopt for storming the enemy's works.

It is but justice to Lieutenant Pickersgill, to mention the above circumstance, which led to the resolution I adopted of crossing the river at once; while the breach could not be called practicable, that uncommonly zealous officer, conceiving the powerful effect which the enfilading battery had most likely produced, went with his hircanahs, and by their assistance, with the utmost intrepidity, mounting to the top of the breach, made his observations, and then came over to my camp with the intelligence he had thus obtained.

The troops arrived in the rear of the investing post, at a quarter past three, P. M. but were halted by my orders, about 1,200 yards in the rear of it. They consisted of a storming, and a supporting column, the former composed of four companies, 2d battalion 1st native infantry, under Major Midwinter, eight companies 2d battalion, 13th native infantry, under Major Thomas, and three companies 1st battalion, 14th native infantry, under Lieutenant Lewis; the whole under the command of Brigadier Dewar. The latter was formed of five companies of the 2d battalion, 8th native infantry, under Major Manley, and eight companies of the 2d battalion, 28th native infantry, under Captain Wrottesley, the whole under Brigadier Price.

Both columns were placed under the direction and orders of Brigadier-General Watson, C. B.

The rest of the infantry continued in their posts of investment, and two companies were sent to protect the park and stores remaining on the other side.

In this disposition I halted; until about half past five, when, to the satisfaction of the eager troops, Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, who with some of his officers had examined the breach personally, gave the preconcerted signal, that the troops might advance. Brigadier-General Watson, most judiciously concluding that no time was to be lost, moved forward at once to the assault, with

some Pioneers, and a party of 50 or 60 men of the 1st battalion, 14th native infantry, under Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchison, followed closely by Captain D'Aguilar of the 13th, with three companies of that corps, and what remained of the detachment of the 1st battalion, 14th native infantry; the main body coming up in double quick time, joined the assailants without loss of time. The breach, from being unoccupied by the enemy, was instantly mounted and carried, our troops rushing along the ramparts, and up the principal streets of the town; driving before them the enemy, who now endeavoured, when too late, to maintain themselves, and suffered very severely in their retreat towards the fort: the town was soon in our possession with scarcely any loss; such of the fugitives as attempted to escape to the fort, found the gate shut against them, and fell in heaps under the destructive fire which now poured upon them from Captain Black's battery. Annund Sing, Commandant, an old officer of the Rajah of Berar, and the most violent instigator of the resistance we experienced, was said to be among the slain at this spot. About two hundred and fifty of the fugitives had collected in the corner farthest from the breach; these on the approach of our troops along the ramparts, made some resistance, but at length adopted the fatal resolution, of rushing outside through a small gateway; they were observed by the investing parties, under Major Cumming and Captain Sterling, of the 7th cavalry—these officers instantly moved forward, and after chasing them from one quarter to another, drove them at length into the Nerbuldah, where they all perished, but about fifty taken prisoners, many of them badly wounded. The enemy must have lost five hundred men in the assault and occupation of the town.

As soon as the town became ours, the troops were pushed forward as near as possible to the fort, and established themselves.

At midnight Captain Black's advanced posts observed a small boat crossing the river with four persons, and by good management contrived to seize them as they landed. They were conducted to Captain Black, and one of them proved to be Saheb Roy Hoozaree, Killedar of Mundlah, who on being discovered, declared he had come over to treat for the unconditional surrender of the garrison. He was of course detained, and sent over next morning.

At day-break of the 27th, the garrison, who had so completely lost courage that they had not dared to fire a single shot during the night, came out unarmed, headed by Nuthoo Ram Hoozaree, and quietly surrendered themselves prisoners, to the amount of one thousand, or one thousand and two hundred persons, besides four or five hundred, who were not of a military character.

Thus closed a series of operations in which not a single mischance occurred to disappoint the expectations we had formed. The Enemy has been severely punished for his temerity in opposing the British Arms, while on our side not an Officer has been touched, and our loss is confined to three killed and fourteen wounded.

Having established a proper garrison for the place, one of my first proceedings was to bring Saheb Roy and Muthoo Ram to a speedy trial before a

Native General Drum-Head Court-Martial, on charges of rebellion and breachery, deducible from their resistance to the orders of the Nagpore Government, and their attack on Major O'Brien: the result has been their acquittal\* ; and they have been made over to Mr. Malony, Commissioner of the District, with the others, against whom nothing transpired to induce me to bring them before the above tribunal.

To the foregoing details I have only to submit the following documents, hoping that the meritorious conduct of the division will be viewed with approbation by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

Return of the killed and wounded during the operations before Mundlah.

Ditto of the guns and ordnance stores captured in ditto.

Copy of my Division Orders of the 29th instant, on the occasion of the fall of Mundlah.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Left Division of the Grand Army, during the Operations before Mundlah.*

*Camp, April 30, 1818.*

Artillery Detachment—1 private-golundaze, 3 ordnance drivers, wounded.

Pioneers—1 private wounded, dangerously.

*Fifth Brigade.*

1st Native Infantry, 2d Batt.—2 sepoy, 1 lascar, wounded.

13th Native Infantry, 2d Batt.—1 sepoy, killed ; 1 beast, wounded.

*Sixth Brigade.*

5th Native Infantry 2d Batt.—1 havildar, 2 sepoy, wounded.

14th Native Infantry 1st Batt.—1 naick, 1 sepoy, killed ; 2 sepoy, wounded.

Total—3 killed and 14 wounded.

W. L. WATSON, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

*Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. captured in the Town and Fort of Mundlah, by the Division of the Army commanded by Major-General Marshall.*

*Camp, Mundlah, April 27, 1818.*

Iron Ordnance—14 of different calibres, from sixty-eight to one-pounders ; 14 swivels.—Total 28.

Brass Ordnance—13 of different calibres, from forty-two to two-and-half-pounders.

Total Iron and Brass Ordnance—40.

1057 cannon-balls of different weights, from thirty-eight to one-pounders.

The whole of the above guns are mounted on carriages, save a sixty-eight pounder. Owing to the great irregularity in the form of the different shot, their actual weight was not ascertained with any great degree of precision.

R. HETZLER, Major commanding the Artillery.

\* There being no doubt on the minds of the Court, that the prisoners were acting under orders of the Nagpore Government, and under the restraint and coercion of Chiefs (particularly Annand Sing) sent by the Nagpore Government, to control the prisoners and ensure obedience to those orders.

*Division Orders, by Major-General Marshall, Camp, near Mundlah, April 29, 1818.*

The fall of Mundlah affords to Major-General Marshall another opportunity of congratulating the division under his command.

Such has been the rapid and successful order of events that have led to this important conquest, that it is impossible to imagine any thing more complete, or where one could desire to have seen the most trivial difference in the order and mode in which the whole affair has been brought to a brilliant and (for those engaged) highly honourable conclusion.

While the artillery, pioneers, and infantry, pursued their toilsome journey to the place, dragging the ordnance and stores with labour and perseverance never surpassed, over a country otherwise impracticable to an army encumbered with a large train of artillery, the cavalry, including the Mahratta contingent, under Captains Blacker and Johnson, and our light troops, by a forced march, succeeded in completely blockading the town and fort ; and such were the admirable arrangements of Brigadier-General Watson, C. B. who commanded, seconded by the zealous exertions of Major O'Brien, and such the commendable vigilance of the blockading parties, that from the 14th to the 26th instant, when the assault took place, it does not appear that a single individual of the garrison contrived to make his escape.

The labours of Captain Tickell and the Officers of the Engineer Department, commenced with the blockade ; the reconnoissances were conducted in the face of a then spirited garrison, profuse in their endeavours to molest them in the execution of this duty. The situation of Mundlah, moreover, rendered it peculiarly difficult to ascertain the localities and nature of the enemy's works ; nevertheless this important duty was fulfilled in a manner highly creditable to the Department.

From the 20th, or morning after the arrival of the division before Mundlah, to the 25th, the time was passed in the preparation of materials for the batteries ; and from the nature of circumstances, and the abundant means in artillery (some of very heavy calibre), which the enemy possessed, these required to be laid in and prepared to an extent far exceeding former occasions ; the whole was, however, got ready, and batteries completed during the night of the 25th, with singular dispatch, so as to allow the artillery to commence their fire at five o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

The positions of the batteries were commanding, especially that on the south bank, whose enfilade across the river completely drove the enemy from his works, and when the breach was assaulted, the opposition was feeble until the troops descended into the town ; after which the animated gallantry of the assailants was soon rewarded by the entire possession thereof, after a considerable slaughter of the enemy's troops, who vainly endeavoured to arrest their progress.

To the above detail must be added the spirited conduct of the party under Major Cumming and Captain Sterling, of the 7th Native cavalry, in advancing from their blockading positions, and attacking a party of the enemy who endeavoured to

escape from the town when stormed; and in which affair they succeeded in destroying all but fifty or sixty, who were taken prisoners.

Captain Black's position enabled that Officer to sustain an important part in the affair, as the fire of the field pieces from thence destroyed numbers of the fugitives, who were endeavouring to cross from the town into the fort, along a causeway which lay under the line of his fire.

Captain Black had also the singular good fortune of taking prisoner the Killadar of the fort, Saheb Roy Hazaree, who passing the Nerbudda during the darkness of the night in a small boat, was observed and seized by that Officer's advanced party.

The last act of these important events was the unconditional surrender, on the morning of the 27th, of the fort and garrison, amounting to about one thousand men, exclusive of four or five hundred, not of a military description. About thirty pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of small arms and military stores, have fallen into our hands.

To Brigadier-General Watson, C. B., the Major-General's most grateful acknowledgements are due, for his eminent skill and judgement in maintaining the blockade, and for his service and animating gallantry in the command of the storming and supporting columns; the value of his services are conspicuous from the distinguished part he bore in the operations above detailed.

As connected with the mention of the above distinguished Officer, Major-General Marshall has much pleasure in recording the following names of Officers, who had the good fortune to act under the Brigadier-General's immediate observation, and whose zealous services have been noticed by him in terms of the highest commendation and applause:

Brigadiers Price and Dewar, the former commanding the supporting, and the latter the storming column.

Major O'Brien, 8th native cavalry.

Captain Tickell, field engineer, who reconnoitred the breach, and afterwards conducted the column to it.

Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, who advanced with the leading party up the breach; also Lieutenant Strettell, and Cornet Palmer, of that Department.

Brigade-Majors Dyson and Dunsterville.

Captain Knolles, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson, C. B.

Ensign Shipp, His Majesty's 87th, acting ditto on this occasion.

Lieutenant Earle, commanding advanced party of pioneers.

Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchison, 14th native infantry, commanding the detachment of that corps that first entered the town; and Captain D'Aguilar, 13th native infantry, who supported the above party, and secured the west face of the works.

Cornet Skipton, 8th native cavalry, Acting-Staff to Major O'Brien.

The following Officers of the division are also entitled to the Major-General's best applause and thanks, for their important and useful services during the attack, although not personally engaged in the brilliant affair of the assault.

Major Hetzler, Captain Lindsey, and the whole of the officers and men of the artillery.

Lieutenant Manson of the pioneers, and the whole of the native detail of that invaluable body, as well as the company of miners.

The vigilance and unwearied patience of the cavalry and infantry, in the earlier part of the operations, have been already noticed, and the whole displayed, when opposed to the enemy, that intrepidity and discipline which redounds highly to their credit, and is honourable to their corps, and to their commanding and other European Officers. The entire division is entitled to share in the last observation, as having conducted itself in a manner deserving of the success it has achieved so creditably; and the Major-General offers his cordial approbation and thanks to all.

The able and zealous services of Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, are entitled to the Major-General's warmest acknowledgements, not only on the present occasion, but during the whole of the time he has conducted the details of the division; and in like manner it is a most pleasing part of the Major-General's duty to record the active and zealous services of Captain James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, and of Captain Aplin, Secretary and Aide de Camp to the Major-General, who were unwearied in the display of their best exertions, on this as well as on all other occasions. These officers will accordingly be pleased to accept the foregoing testimony of the high value which the Major-General affixes to their successful discharge of the arduous and important duties devolving on them.

