



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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India-Board, February 24, 1819.

THE dispatches and reports, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William, and from the Governor in Council of Bombay, containing statements of operations, of which (although not of recent occurrence) the official accounts had not previously been received.

Extract from a Dispatch addressed by the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 12th September 1818.

CAPTAIN SWANSTON, of the Madras Establishment, who had been detached with two hundred auxiliary horse and two companies of the 1st battalion of the 7th regiment of Bombay native infantry, to Tallygaum for the escort of some stores, charged a body of four hundred of the enemy, and put them to flight, with the loss of several men and horses*.

The Commanding Officer of the Southern Division of Guzerat was ordered to take possession of the valuable Pergunnah of Oolpar, which was effected by a small detachment from Sarat, under Lieutenant Rigby, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, on the night of the 28th of November.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Marshall to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Beechee Tal, 15th December 1817.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter of the 13th in-

* This affair took place previously to the arrival of Brigadier-General Smith at Kirby, on the 13th November 1817.

stant, I have the honour and satisfaction to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that I marched, at twelve o'clock at night on the 13th, from Bijraoun for the Ghaut of Laudowna, twenty-two miles due west, which our intelligence stated that the Durrahs had forced, and were encamped at Beechee Tal, five miles above it. Owing to the badness of the roads, we did not arrive at the foot of the Ghaut till between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon; when, hearing that the united Durrahs of Wassel Mahomed and Kurreem Khaun had not left their camp, I ordered the division to mount the Ghaut, and arranged for the cavalry pushing on, supported by the 1st battalion 14th regiment native infantry and galloper brigade; seeing that much time would be lost in waiting for the guns and remainder of the troops. Accordingly Brigadier Newbery mounted the pass with the whole of the cavalry, immediately in the rear of the infantry advance guard under Major Lamb, and was followed by the 1st battalion 14th, dragging up the galloper guns; but Brigadier Newbery, seeing a body of Pindarries, very judiciously ordered the cavalry to charge, without waiting the arrival of the gallopers and battalion. On receiving this intelligence, I proceeded instantly with Brigadier-General Watson, four of the gallopers, and 1st battalion 14th, to follow the cavalry with the utmost speed. The battalion, notwithstanding the fatiguing march of twenty-two miles, and having been under arms so many hours, moved on at double quick in the highest spirits. The Durrahs, a few hours before, had moved off with their families and baggage, leaving a thousand or two of their fleetest horse to cover their retreat. It was one thousand of these

the cavalry pursued, and killed between forty and fifty; but the terror and dismay of the Durrahs was extreme, for though they had got many miles off before our cavalry arrived at the Ghant, the Hirkarabs report that they threw away much grain and baggage, and left many head of cattle on their march, and that the inhabitants of the country were employed all night in collecting what the fears of the enemy induced them to throw away.

Brigadier Newbery's pursuit of their rear guard continued for about ten miles from the top of the pass, when, having dispersed it, and finding the pursuit no longer useful, from the great fatigue the horses had undergone, he returned to the ground on which the Pindarries had been encamped, where I had just arrived with the 1st battalion of the 14th and gallipers, when I gave orders for encamping the division till we could obtain intelligence of the road the Pindarries had taken; for it was not clear that the main body had gone in the direction of those pursued by the cavalry.

I cannot speak too highly of the ardour displayed by the whole of the troops composing the division on this occasion.—The four troops of the 2d Rohilla cavalry, under Lieutenant Turner, and four troops of the 3d, under Lieutenant Frobisher, are very highly spoken of by every one, for their zeal and intrepidity, as reported by Brigadier Newbery. That highly distinguished 4th regiment native cavalry, under the command of Captain Ridge, with their usual gallantry and intrepidity, were ready and equal for every thing in the power of their horses to carry them to.

Intelligence now states that the Pindarries fled yesterday nine coss in the direction of Kotah, and part of them four coss further. No doubt they have moved again to-day. I purpose pursuing again according to the information I may receive.

The guide and intelligence, and every part of the duties of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, is conducted with such zeal and ability by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, that the utmost benefits may reasonably be expected to result therefrom.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing; likewise a copy of my Orders of this date.

I have, &c.

D. MARSHALL, Major-General, commanding the left Division.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the 3d Brigade of Cavalry, in Action with the Pindarries on the 14th December 1817.

Killed—1 trooper, 17 horses.
Wounded—1 duffadar, 8 troopers.
Missing—8 horses.

F. NEWBERRY, Colonel, Commanding 3d Cavalry Brigade.

Division Orders by Major-General Marshall, Commanding Left Division Grand Army.

Camp Beechee Tal, December 15, 1817.

Major-General Marshall congratulates the Division he has the honour to command, on the result of their exertions for the last two days, which, though they have not yet been crowned with such decided success as he could have wished, in con-

sequence of the flight of the Pindarries, will prove to the enemy that no opportunity will be lost of coming tip with them; and with troops so eager for the contest as ours shewed themselves yesterday evening there can never be any doubt of a glorious result.

The Major-General returns his best thanks to Brigadier Newbery, and the Officers and men of the 3d cavalry brigade, for the gallant manner in which they charged the enemy's rear-guard, and the perseverance of the pursuit till they had dispersed it, notwithstanding the tired condition of our horses; and also to Brigadier-General Watson, C. B. and the Officers and men of the horse and foot artillery and infantry, for their great exertions and alacrity in getting the guns up the Ledowna Ghaut, and proceeding on in the hope of sharing in the action, which was prevented by the precipitate flight of the Pindarries.

W. JAMES, D. A. A. Gen.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Donkin to the Marquess of Hastings, dated Camp, on the Parbuttee, December 17, 1817.

MY LORD,

THIS morning, about two hours before daylight, surprised a small camp of about two hundred and fifty Pindarries, twenty of whom were killed or wounded, about six were taken, and the rest escaped in the dark, before Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, with the 1st native cavalry, could effectually surround them. They discharged all their matchlocks before flight, but fortunately with no effect.

This proved to be the camp of the family of Kurreem Khaun, which will give the circumstance perhaps a little more importance than it otherwise could have. They had been to seek a refuge in a neighbouring fort, which the Killedar had refused, and they were returning to Kurreem. They had been on the ground only four hours when they were surprised.

Two of the prisoners assert that Kurreem's son was in the camp in charge of the family, and a young man has been killed who answers to the description given of him. We have taken twenty camels laden, several horses, and some clothes, shawls, and female ornaments.

They were so completely dispersed that I do not suppose twenty have gone off together in any one direction; the alarm therefore which they will spread will be in proportion to their diffusion over the country.

As we have been making forced marches for some time, I am unable to pursue Kurreem Khaun to-morrow, as I have outmarched all my supplies. He left this place yesterday, but is now thirty miles off; a distance I could not gain on him, particularly in his present state, in a week. He two days ago gave away all his goods and baggage, burnt his tents, and dismissed his women and camp followers; he has retained only three or four thousand of his best soldiers, with whom he is pressing for the Morundra pass according to some accounts, and according to others to Sheerghur, a fort near Luckut-poor, but into which I conclude Zalem Sing will refuse him admittance.

I am in hopes that Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who was to be at Goolgul Chuppra on the 15th, will either get up with him or drive him back on me.

After surprising the camp, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner with his frontier horse after a party of Pindarries I had intelligence of in this direction; they were about three or four hundred; he attacked and dispersed them, killing about twelve or fourteen, and taking thirty-two camels, some of them valuably laden.

Their Bazar is also this moment brought in. Your Lordship will see by this account that the Pindarries no longer exist hereabout as a formidable power; they appear to be scattered over the face of the country, without resources, plans, or hopes.

I have, &c.

B. S. DONKIN, Major-Gen.

Extract of a Dispatch from Captain J. Tod, Political Agent at Kotah, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Kotah, 24th December 1817.

MY letter to General Donkin's address of the 22d instant, copy of which I had the honour to lay before you, will have informed you of a little exploit of Gardiner's horse, aided by a naik and twelve of my infantry escort.

In the conclusion of that letter I mentioned my having just heard of two bodies of Pindarries of three and five hundred each, who escaped from Colonel Adams's pursuit eastward, and finding no outlet from the hills south, were skulking between them and the rivers, and that I had just dispatched a jemedar, one havildar, two naiks, and thirty-two sepoy of my own escort, with about two hundred and fifty horse and foot of the Raj Rana's, to beat up their quarters.

They set out at eight in the evening, and by some accident my sepoy separated from the Raj Rana's party, but continuing their march came on the Pindarree camp about a quarter of an hour before day-break.

A Hircarrah was sent on to reconnoitre, who reported an extensive camp, and that they were just saddling preparatory to moving. After a momentary hesitation the party advanced within a few yards, pouring in volleys amongst them, which were continued till the camp was cleared.

As the day broke a body of three to four hundred, well mounted, were seen moving off, and another of about one hundred, who, making a circuit, seemed inclined to cut off the little band. When within sufficient distance a fire was opened on them, which immediately compelled them to fly. Being on the edge of the Caly Sind, many in their flight were precipitated down its banks.

The reports of the mischief were various, some said eighty, some one hundred, others one hundred and fifty, but they remained too short a period to have any certainty in this respect. Each took a horse and returned a mounted corps. Some lascars (two of whom are missing), driving before them sixteen camels already laden, various arms, thirty swords, besides spears and matchlocks, were brought

in, and a great quantity of their camels and horses were destroyed by the fire, which was incessant.

When within ten miles of camp, a body of one hundred and fifty Pindarries moved in sight; the party dismounted and formed, but they were too much alarmed to come within shot. The little party returned amidst the admiration of the Raj Rana's whole force, about four in the evening, having in twenty hours marched near sixty miles.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Gogurney, 25th December 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that having received intelligence from my Hircarrah, on the evening of the 23d instant, that a body of Pindarries had just descended the Targo Ghaut, near to which they had been concealed for some days by the people of the country (Kotah), and from which place of shelter they were forced by the movement of the Bhopaul horse on their flank, I detached Captain Kolerst with the 1st Rohilla cavalry in pursuit, and have the pleasure to annex his report, stating that he had the good fortune to overtake and disperse them.

The number of the Pindarries appears to have been about four hundred, and the distance marched by the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, including pursuit, nearly sixty miles.

I have, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut. Col. commanding N.S. Force.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brigadier-General Hardyman to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Jubbulpore, 20th December 1817.

YESTERDAY I had the honour to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief the total rout* of the enemy before Jubbulpore. Since then, and in the course of yesterday afternoon, the town and gurry of Jubbulpore have been entirely evacuated by armed people of every description; and four guns, some gingals, and a variety of small arms, have been brought into my camp.

I shall endeavour to reach the Nerbudda this evening, and make the necessary arrangements for crossing it to-morrow, in progress to Nagpore.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Brown to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Jowud†, 29th January 1818.

SIR,

SINCE I wrote to you, Capt. Caulfield, who had demanded that Bhow Sing and Imaum Buksh should be given up, as men who had been found to have screened and protected the Pindarries, finding only

* See General Order, by the Marquess of Hastings, dated 28th December 1817, published in the Gazette of the 14th of January 1819, p. 190.

† Jowud, fifty miles S. E. of Oodipour.

delays and evasions, I informed the Bhow yesterday that his intercourse with him was at an end until these men were surrendered: he persisted in making evasions and excuses, and in the mean time Bhow Sing was preparing to make off. Upon finding that his cavalry was saddling I sent down a squadron close to his camp, with orders to attack him if he moved; but upon the squadron passing near their camp a fire of matchlocks and three guns was opened upon them. This commencement of hostilities put an end to all doubt of the character in which the Bhow had placed himself. Two horse artillery guns, brought up to the aid of the cavalry, drove his men from their guns into the fort; and as the fire was continued I blew open the gate, and forced my way into the town under a heavy fire, but with little loss. In the mean time Captain Ridge and Lieutenant Franklin attacked and carried, in a most gallant style, the enemy's infantry camp and four guns, under a heavy fire. I am happy to say our loss there also has been very slight, the particulars I shall have the honour of giving you to-morrow.

I have, &c.

THOS. BROWN, Major-General.

Extract from a Dispatch from Major-General Brown to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Jowud, 30th January 1818.

THE enemy's loss must have been very severe, certainly not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Ours, I am happy to say, has been very trifling; Lieutenant Paton, of the dromedary corps, was wounded by a sword in the hand; I inclose a return of casualties. I have to express my strong sense of the zeal and gallantry of the whole of the Officers and men engaged.

I am under great obligations to Captain Caulfield, who assisted me with his information; and I beg to point out in the strongest manner, the services I received from Lieutenant Franklin, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, whose professional ability deserves the highest praise; his accurate reconnoissance in the first instance was essentially useful to me, and afterwards the judicious and spirited manner in which he conducted Captain Ridge's detachment, reflects the highest credit on him.

I beg also to express my sense of the services I received from Captain Beatson, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, as well as of my Personal Staff, Captains Hanbury and M'Kinley, to the former of whom I entrusted an enfilading battery of two guns, which he managed with skill and effect.

Return of Casualties in the Detachment commanded by Major-General Thomas Brown, at the Assault of Jowud and Capture of Jeswunt Row Bhow's Camp and Guns, on the 29th January 1818:

Killed—5 rank and file.

Wounded—1 ensign, 1 havildar, 31 rank and file.

Officer wounded.

Ensign, J. W. Paton (commanding dromedary corps), severely, not dangerously.

THOS. BROWN, Major-General.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated 28th January 1818.

AS the communication with the Southern Mahratta territories is now very irregular and uncertain, I have the honour to send you, for the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, copies of Major Doveton's reports to Brigadier-General Pritzler, describing two little affairs which our cavalry had had with the Peishwa's army on the 7th and 17th instant. Nothing can show more clearly the contemptible character of the Peishwa's troops, than that ten thousand of them were routed by three squadrons, amounting to only two hundred and eighty swords.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major Doveton to Brigadier-General Pritzler, dated 8th January 1818.

SIR,

IN obedience to the Brigadier-General's orders, directing me to report the circumstances of an affair with the enemy yesterday, I have to state, in a few days I pushed on with four squadrons of my brigade, and, at the distance of two miles from the head of the column of infantry, I came up with the advanced or reconnoitring troop with six or seven hundred of the enemy's horse in their front; after crossing a steep and bad nullah, I formed the brigade into echelon of squadron, left in front, for attack, and moved on at a gallop; numerous ravines and nullahs greatly impeded my progress, and observing no inclination on the part of this contemptible body of the enemy to stand the charge, I directed the advanced squadron to break and pursue; about sixty or seventy of the enemy were cut up; thirty small horses and tattoos, together with some swords, spears, a camel, and some prisoners, taken; one horse of the 7th missing and one wounded.

I have, &c.

JOHN DOVETON, Major Commanding.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major Doveton to Brigadier-General Pritzler, dated 18th January 1818.

SIR,

HAVING received the Brigadier-General's command to report the particulars of an affair which a party of my brigade had with the enemy yesterday, I have the honour to state for his information, that a little after two o'clock P. M. intelligence was brought me by a trooper, that the cavalry picquet were pressed by a large body of horse, and that numerous others were collecting on a height about three miles in front of the camp. I immediately repaired to the spot, and in my way ordered out the picquets coming on duty to support the old. I found them formed within two hundred yards of a nullah, from the opposite bank of which numerous straggling horse were keeping up an irregular and ill directed fire on our party, from matchlocks and gingal pieces. I directed the picquets, which were now reinforced by those coming on duty, to stand their ground. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards a galloper and two squadrons, under Major Dawes, which the Brigadier-General had been pleased to send to my support, coming up, I joined them, and

moved down upon a road leading across the nullah, the picquets on my left advancing at the same time. Having succeeded in getting the gun over, I directed Major Cleaveland to open with the spherical case shot upon some large bodies in front of his left, whilst the squadron were crossing and forming to the right, leaving orders for the picquets to remain with and support the gun. I pushed on to attack a body of three thousand, which appeared to be making a movement to their left, in order as I thought to gain and turn my right flank; but observing my advance they halted and formed. At this moment a squadron of the 7th, under Lieutenant and Adjutant Weir, joined me; I directed it to form in rear of and outflanking my right, at the distance of two hundred yards, as a support, and on no account to attack, unless they saw me pressed or outflanked. I charged and routed this body, and was on the point of ordering out pursuers, when another almost as numerous made its appearance on my left flank within six hundred yards. I immediately changed position on the left half squadron, bringing forward my right the quarter circle, I charged and dispersed them, but was again brought up by another body more numerous than the first, threatening my left at the distance of eight hundred yards. I wheeled the squadron into echelon to the left eighth of a circle (the supporting squadron conforming with promptitude to my movement), charged and pursued them to some distance. Our horses being by this time much blown I sounded a halt. About ten minutes afterwards the brigade of gallopers, under Major Cleaveland, joined me. They were opened with good effect on masses of the flying enemy. Finding myself upwards of six miles from camp, and the enemy fast closing in, I directed the whole to return to their lines.

The inconsiderable number of the enemy cut up upon this occasion (about fifty I should suppose), may be accounted for from my positive orders, which were as strictly obeyed, that no man should quit his ranks to pursue; a precaution rendered absolutely necessary to the very existence of my small party, surrounded as they were by such numbers.

Some horses, spears, and swords were captured, only a horse of the 22d and two of the 7th are missing, and two of the latter corps wounded.

However despicable the enemy have proved themselves except in numbers, which, by the statement of the prisoners taken as well as from every other account, are said to have amounted to ten thousand, I cannot refrain from expressing my high admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of my three squadrons, namely, one of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons and two of the 7th regiment L. C. amounting in all to two hundred and eighty swords; their charges and movements were executed with a promptitude, compactness, and celerity well worthy such men under such Officers.

I have, &c.

JOHN DOVETON, Major-Comd.

Extract from a Dispatch from Major M'Pherson, Commanding at Hoossingabad to the Adjutant-

General, dated Camp Colesuneh, 23d January 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of a letter from the Resident at Nagpore, received by me on the 18th instant, and to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that in order to carry the instructions therein contained into effect, I considered it a necessary step to obtain possession of the fort of Soony*, a small but strong place, the walls faced with masonry and a ditch, which was occupied by Khundoo Pundit, a Foujdar of the Berar Government, who since the commencement of the late disturbances in this quarter has evinced a disposition hostile to the British Government.

I accordingly marched with five hundred men of the 2d battalion 10th Regiment and 2d battalion 23d, two hundred Robilla cavalry, two eighteen-pounders, and two six-pounders, field pieces, and arrived before the place at twelve o'clock of the 21st instant; I immediately summoned Khundoo Pundit then in the fort to evacuate it, assuring him that he would be allowed to retire unmolested, with his family, followers, and property, granting him two hours to make his preparations, and to which he then agreed.

At the expiration of the time allowed I demanded the fulfilment of his agreement, but he evaded it for some time, and finding that he did not intend to give up the fort, but had merely in view to gain time, I ordered the guns to a position distant three hundred yards from that post, which had been selected by Lieutenant Walcott for breaching.

The battery, made with brinjarry bags, being ready at four P. M. the guns opened, and were answered by a smart fire from the fort, which was soon silenced by the six pounders, most judiciously placed by Lieutenant Walcott to destroy their defence.

The guns were served with the utmost skill and precision, and I conjectured from the appearance of the wall that a breach would have been effected by sunset; but after having fired nearly two hundred rounds, I was, in consequence of the enemy's being far advanced, necessitated to order the firing to cease.

At this time the breach was not considered practicable, and the enemy taking advantage of the cessation of our fire retired from the fort in small parties.

One of these bodies, amounting to about fifty, was attacked and dispersed, leaving fifteen men killed by the party under Lieutenant Macqueen; the remainder escaped from the lateness of the hour and the numerous fields of sugar cane in the vicinity; although without doubt numbers of the fugitives remained in the town during the night, I did not allow the troops to enter, fearing that general plunder would inevitably have taken place.

Upon my receiving intimation that the fort was evacuated, I sent a party to take possession.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Fort of Soony.

Twelve guns, two matchlocks, seventy-four loaded rockets, with a large quantity of shot and ammunition of all descriptions.

* Situated to the south of Hoossingabad.

Extract from a Dispatch from Major-General Donkin to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Raepoor, February 11, 1818.

I HAVE the honour to report to you for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that I arrived with part of the division under my command, and took possession of the fort of Raepoor*, in conformity to instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General, and I shall in the course of a day or two deliver it over to the agent of the Oudipoor Rajah, whose troops are now here: it was formerly in possession of Bapoo Sindia, whose troops marched out this morning by capitulation, the terms of which are annexed.

Terms of Capitulation.

1st—To be allowed to take away with the garrison all their personal property, arms, and horses.

2d—To have a safe convoy to Ajmeer.

3d—Payment of their arrears, which are stated to be under one thousand rupees.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Donkin to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Naikerowly, February 14, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that the forts of Rajnugger and Deeghur surrendered to the division under my command yesterday, upon the condition of my allowing them to march out with their arms and private property.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. DONKIN, Major-General.

Extract from a Dispatch from Major-General Donkin to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Nuth Dwarrah, 21st February 1818.

I HAVE had the honour of acquainting you, in my letter of the 16th, that I had directed the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to proceed to Koomulnair† to present the order of Uswunt Rao for its surrender, and to make the best terms he could with the garrison.

I am sorry to say that the intelligence I at first received of the intention of the garrison to resist has been verified, and up to last night our troops have been refused admittance.

Extract from a Dispatch from Major-General Donkin to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Lowah, 26th February 1818.

YOU will have heard from Captain Tod of the evacuation of the fortress of Koomulnair on the terms originally demanded of me, namely, the

* A fort in the territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot states.

† Forts in the territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot states.

‡ A fortress in the territory of the Rajah of Oudipoor.

actual payment, on the spot, of the whole of the arrears of the garrison.

Major M'Leod, commanding the artillery of this division, and whom I sent to look at and report on Koomulnair, has stated to me, that so impracticable is the road for many miles before he got to that place, and so great are the difficulties to be surmounted, that he could not have got the two eighteen-pounders into battery, or have fired a shot before the 1st of May.

The cause of the pertinacity of the garrison, in demanding actual payment, did not originate in mistrust of us, but was the result of a premeditated plan to defraud their creditors in the town of Koomulnair; and, accordingly, on receiving their money, they turned their backs on that place, which is on this side of the ghaut, and marched out at the opposite gate at Joudpour.

At Todah, which is on my route to our provinces, I shall leave certain native corps, as I have been directed, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaurenan, and proceed with the remainder to Agra.

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

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

I shall to-morrow prosecute my march, in pursuance of the intention expressed in my dispatch of the 16th instant, to meet Brigadier-General Doveton, and to conclude the arrangements for breaking up the army of the Deccan.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenan to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated Camp, Rampoor, 13th March 1818.

FOR the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General I have the honour to apprise you that the fort and district of Rampoor† have this day been taken possession of by the detachment under my command. The garrison have surrendered upon receiving their arrears, which I hope will not exceed ten thousand rupees, and for granting which I had previously received authority from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

J. VANRENAN, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Detachments.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated September 12, 1818.

Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith having met at Jaulna, concerted operations for pursuing the Peishwa, and marched from thence, the former on the 1st and the latter on the 2d of April for that

* A fort in Candesh, thirty miles N. of Talncir.

† In the Rajpoot country, sixty miles N. of Kotah.

purpose. His Highness appears to have been much disconcerted by the seizure of Appa Saheb, who had been expected to join him. By an encounter with Colonel Scott*, and by the approach of Brigadier-General Doveton and Colonel Adams, his Highness's movements about the middle of April between Murdy and Pandercourah† were slow and uncertain, which enabled Brigadier-General Doveton to obtain the command over all the roads by which His Highness could escape to the southward, and Colonel Adams to attack him on the 18th at Sewny.

The pursuit was taken up by Brigadier-General Doveton, who prevented his recruiting, and completed the dispersion of the army; the enemy fled to Omerkair, suffering the utmost extremities of fatigue and hunger. The principal part of the force left with his Highness then separated, apparently by mutual consent, and returned towards the districts to which the Officers under whom they were serving belonged. One body appeared on the 28th near Ahmednugger, and quietly dispersed to return to their homes. Another considerable party sent their submission to Mr. Elphinstone on 1st May.

A party which had taken their route to the westward of Nandair‡, were pursued by Brigadier-General Smith to Punderpoor, and immediately submitted.

After leaving Punderpoor the Brigadier-General returned to the cantonments at Seroor, and every arrangement has since been made by him for securing the tranquillity of the country.

Captain Barton, in conducting the duties confided to him, had also opportunities of distinguishing himself, by cutting up a party under Bapoo Row Lambia, and obtaining possession of several forts commanding the passes into the Deccan.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated Camp Wurodah§, 3d April 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I reached this place about a quarter before eight o'clock in the morning, and having just taken up our position, a body of horse was observed coming upon our right flank; I immediately moved after them with the cavalry, horse artillery, and Captain Pedlar's horse, and pursued them rapidly for about five miles, when finding further pursuit was useless, and being anxious to prevent any attack on the baggage, I returned to this ground.

All the troops behaved with great zeal and animation, and I only regret that the enemy would not give them an opportunity of closing with them; we killed and wounded ten or twelve of the enemy, and took two prisoners. By the information I received from them it appears that the party we attacked consisted of about five or six hundred men, and belonged to Gunput Row Muddun Sing, and

* See the following dispatch.

† One hundred and fifty miles E. of Jaulna.

‡ On the Godavery.

§ A village, 25 miles N. W. of Chanda.

Gokla's brother; the prisoners also agree (on separate examination), that the Peishwa, Gunput Row, Ram Deen, and Trimbuckjee have united their forces, and were this morning about six coss S. of this place, and ready to march on the route to Chanda: their information regarding the chieftains being united was corroborated by some men who were mortally wounded this morning, and also that the whole of their force amounted to about forty thousand, with two or three guns.

I propose marching at an early hour to-morrow morning towards Chanda. I have sent out hircarras for information, and expect them to return in the course of the evening.

Reports state the Chanda man has refused to receive the Peishwa; I shall endeavour to open a communication with him on my arrival in his neighbourhood to-morrow morning, and confirm him in this determination.

I have, &c.

H. S. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col.
commanding Detachment.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated 16th April 1818.

I HAVE the honour to send you, for the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, copy of a letter, dated the 13th instant, from Major Woodhouse, who is employed at Neermul* in superintending the public bunjawahs, reporting a surprise which he had given a body of Mahratta horse, under a leader named Muddun Sing, who was lately detached from Bajee Row's army for the purpose, it is supposed, of destroying the grain collected by the Nizam's Government, in the districts on the Godavery, between Neermul and Nandair.

Copy of a Dispatch from Major Woodhouse to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated Neermul, 13th April 1818.

SIR,

I WROTE to you yesterday evening when on my march to ascertain the route and intentions of Muddun Sing, who with a party of Mahratta horse had got down the ghauts.

It fortunately chanced that the party of the Aumil* of Neermul were just collected; I therefore thought an opportunity offered of giving the enemy an alert, and pursued the route I expected he would take with forty horse of the Aumil of Neermul, forty of Captain Davies's reformed horse, seventy men of Rajah Chundoo Loll's battalion, and eighty Rohillas and Sirdars in the service of Muddoo Khan.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning the guides led me down close to where the horse lay, namely, a mile E. of Tembroonee, and I accordingly formed for attack, seeing every probability of success from the nature of the ground. I then entered their camp, and marched through it in every

* Neermul, a town near the Godavery, one hundred and forty miles N. of Hyderabad.

† Collector of the Revenue.

direction. Two of the enemy were killed, several wounded, and three taken prisoners: the tent of the Sirdar, and a number of tattoos, bullocks, &c. were secured as plunder by my people. A little before daylight I continued my march to Tembroonee, where I took post.

A havildar of Rajah Chundoo Loll's battalion was wounded badly by a spear; no other casualty.

Just after daylight I saw the enemy collect on the high ground, send a party down to the place of their late encampment, take off his people, and then hastily continue his march towards Moodul and Nandair, up the right bank of the Godavery.

The surprise would have been much more complete had not a party of the enemy's people, who were in an adjacent sheepfold plundering, returned, and given information time enough for the major part to saddle.

The prisoners say, that Muddun Sing's party consisted of one thousand five hundred horse; I think they appeared to amount to one thousand two hundred, or more.

Subjah Meah, who now acts as Munsoor Khan's Naik, I summoned to accompany me, and I beg to point out, that he very willingly put himself under my orders.

I hope the steadiness and attention of these people will meet your approbation, and have, &c.

W. WOODHOUSE,
Major, 1st Batt. 7th Reg.

Extract from a Dispatch, addressed by the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 12th September 1818.

SOME forts to the northward of the range of

hills dividing the Beema from the Godavery, namely, Ruttunghur, Koralgur, Allumghur, and Muddanghur, were taken by Captain Barton with a detachment of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment of native infantry, who ascended the Ghauts from the Northern Concan. He was also of great use by his judicious communications with the Bheel Chiefs and people of the neighbouring districts, in preventing their active hostility.

A very gallant affair took place under Lieutenant Crosby, a young Officer left in command at Mahé, who hearing of a party of Arabs, Mahrattas, and Patans, nearly five hundred in number, being posted at Poladpore, made a rapid movement with his detachment, consisting of seventy-five rank and file and one hundred and forty auxiliary horse, surprised them, and, in a quarter of an hour, completely routed them with severe loss.

The enemy having assembled in a strong body on the opposite bank of the Dewghur River, and fired on vessels passing and repassing, was attacked and driven off with considerable loss, and the stockades by which it had been covered, destroyed. After these operations, the detachment of His Majesty's 89th regiment was embarked for Bancoote.

The cruizers of your marine establishment, under the command of Lieutenants Robson and Dominicotte, co-operated in the reduction of the forts in the Concan, with a zeal and gallantry very creditable to that branch of your service. The conduct of the last mentioned Officer in particular was very conspicuous throughout the whole of the operations on that coast.

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[Price Eleven Pence.]