



SUPPLEMENT

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THE following are Copies and Extracts of General Orders, Dispatches, and Reports concerning Military Operations in India, which did not arrive in the regular course of the dates.

GENERAL ORDER, by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Gorruhpore, June 18, 1818.

THE service within the Nagpore territory having been closed by the reduction of the fortresses of Mundelah and Chanda, the Governor-General has infinite pleasure in professing his acknowledgements to Major-General Marshall, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, under whose able management the captures were respectively effected.

The difficulties which Major-General Marshall had to encounter in getting forward his battering-train, through a country singularly rough, and wholly devoid of roads, were such as, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of Captain Cane, and of the Ordnance Department, under Acting Deputy Commissary Donald, could not have been surmounted by ordinary means. Nothing could have overcome the obstacles but the admirable zeal which appears to have pervaded every branch of the division. The sepoys deserve the highest encomiums for their patient and protracted labour in dragging the artillery and waggons up the rocky steeps; and the Governor-General desires that his warm praise may be communicated to them: but it is obvious that their cheerful perseverance in such severe toil could only flow from the cordial confidence subsisting between their Officers and them. To the Officers, therefore, his Lordship directs it to be explained,

that from an effect so beneficial to the public he knows how to appreciate justly the habitual tenor of their behaviour towards their men, for which he offers them his applause and thanks.

The conduct of the siege by the principal engineer, Captain Tickell, was marked with the same science and judgment observable at Dhannionie, and does great credit to the professional skill of that Officer. The high terms in which Major-General Marshall represents the exertions of Captain Tickell, as well as those of Lieutenants Peckett and Cheape, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow, of the same corps, are amply justified by the circumstances attending the fall of the fort.

The gallant manner in which Brigadier-General Watson led the assault, and dislodged the rallying enemy from various parts of the town, reflects great honour upon him and must have materially influenced the success of the attack.

Major O'Brien in procuring information on which to ground the plan for investing the place, manifested a judicious activity extremely useful.

The zeal and intrepidity of Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, in reconnoitering the breach, will remain duly impressed on the Governor-General's memory. His Lordship has further to be mindful of the unwearied assistance which Major-General Marshall states himself to have received from Captain Watson, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and from Captain James, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Division.

No exposition of the meritorious service of the storming column, nor any proof of the energy of Brigadier Dewar who commanded it, with Majors Midwinter and Thomas under him, can be requisite, beyond the fact of its complete success: Lieu-

tenants Lewis and Aitchison, with a small party of pioneers and a few men of the 1st battalion 14th native infantry, had the pride of accompanying Brigadier-General Watson through the breach, and were eagerly supported by Captain D. Aguilar, with a detachment of the 13th native infantry.

In reflecting on this triumph, the speedy prostration of the enemy's defences, whence the storm became practicable, exhibits conspicuously the merits of Major Hetzler, Captain Lindsay, and the other Officers and men of the Artillery. The service rendered by Major Hetzler is highly estimated by the Governor-General.

Where every man whose station gave him an opportunity of taking a special part is stated to have distinguished himself, the Governor-General could not without going into a too minute detail express his opinion of every Officer particularized by Major-General Marshall; therefore he must content himself with saying, that, he confirms and echoes the praise bestowed on the several individuals or corps in the Division Order* of Major-General Marshall on the occasion.

In adding the reduction of Dhamonnie and Mundelah to that of Hatras, all achieved with little loss, Major-General Marshall has evinced how judiciously he applies the principles of art in sieges, a branch perhaps the most scientific in the military profession.

The skill with which Lieutenant-Colonel Adams made a scanty supply of heavy ordnance suffice for the capture of a strong fortress, powerfully garrisoned, fitly crowns the conduct that had distinguished him during antecedent operations. The vigorous decision with which he had previously given a blow to the army of Bajee Row, productive of irremediable distress and despondency in that force, is not more to be admired than the judgement visible in the attack of Chanda. The gallantry of the Officers and men serving under him has well seconded the ability of their leader.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Madras Establishment, who guided the assault, displayed a courage no less calmly capable of perceiving and securing every advantage than it was brilliant. His success demonstrates how judiciously his valour was applied. He appears to have been worthily supported by the intrepidity of Lieutenant-Colonel Popham and Captain Brooke, who led the right and left columns of attack. In noticing this part of the days achievement the Governor-General should not forget the animated exertions of Lieutenants Beven and Fell (commanding the Pioneers), or the zeal of Lieutenant Hull, who volunteered to lead the Bengal grenadiers; nor can he omit noticing the strenuous bravery with which Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant Casement, and Lieutenant Watson (all wounded on the occasion), contributed to the fortune of the day.

The rapid demolition of the enemy's defences and the speed with which a breach was effected would sufficiently testify the science of Lieutenant Anderson, Field Engineer, and of Lieutenant Crawford, of the Bengal artillery, acting as engineer, in indicating the positions for the batteries, even had not Lieutenant-Colonel Adams professed his obligations to those Officers so warmly.

It is distressing that Major Goreham has not survived to enjoy the just reputation which his eminent merit in the command of the artillery challenged for him: yet, if he sunk under his too earnest exertions, he bore with him to the tomb the universal admiration of the Army, and his name will long be quoted to excite similar energy in others. Captain Rodber, Captain Macdowell, Captain McIntosh, and Lieutenant Walcott seem to have highly deserved the praise which their commander bestows upon them. Indeed the efforts of all the Officers and men were laudable, and in particular the successful attempt of Lieutenants Paggenpohl and Hunter to get one of the guns of the horse artillery over the breach exhibits a spirit and resource of superior tone.

The number of those who would be justified by their behaviour on this occasion to prefer a claim for separate acknowledgement lays the Governor-General under the same impossibility of particularizing every body, which existed with regard to Mundelah; but his Lordship must notice that Major Clarke stands with his usual prominence of distinction; and that special praise is due to Captain Scott, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, and to Captain Sandys, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, the latter of whom attached himself to the head of the storming column.

In fine the reduction of the two fortresses splendidly terminated a campaign of no ordinary exertion; leaving the Commander and their troops with augmented title to that approbation from Government which it is the purpose of this Order to proclaim.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

GENERAL ORDER, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort-William August 29, 1818.

THE occupation of the territories heretofore belonging to the late Peishwah being completed, by the reduction of the last fortress of that Prince in Kandeish, the Governor-General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the Officers by whom the conquest has been achieved.

Though the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone does not strictly come within the description, he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the army. But, beyond this participation in the dangers of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had, in his capacity of Commissioner, so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favourable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction.

Brigadier-General Munro has splendidly exhibited how apparently insufficient means may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy; his subjugation of fortress after fortress, and his

* See Gazette 7th December 1818, page 2194.

securing every acquisition with numbers so unproportional to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents. Lieutenant-Colonel Newall has entitled himself to much approbation in his execution of the Brigadier-General's instructions. The approaching retirement from active duty of Brigadier-General Munro is a subject of deep regret to the Governor-General in Council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long and distinguished career.

To Brigadier-General Doveton high commendation is due for the general tone of his exertions, in wearing down the army of Badjee Row, as soon as he could take part in the pursuit, nor are his services at Nagpore unconnected with that object: as his discomfiture and dispersion of the Rajah's army, under the walls of that capital, deprived the Peishwah of a material resource, he must be considered as having importantly contributed to the success of the principal undertaking.

The merit of Brigadier-General Smith is not prominent only in the indefatigable activity of his efforts in the outset of the war, to chastise the profligate treachery of the Peishwah, or in the judicious gallantry displayed when he with his cavalry attacked the enemy at Ashtab, on the 20th of February, but great and continued skill is manifest in the details of those persevering movements through which he at length forced Badjee Row to quit his own dominions, with a broken spirit and discomfited army, and to seek another current of fortune by junction with the Nagpore Rajah.

The uniform tenor of General Smith's procedure has been admirable, and His Lordship in Council has marked with peculiar approbation the strict attention to discipline, and the unceasing regard for the welfare and security of the inhabitants of the country in which his operations were carried on, which have marked the whole course of Brigadier-General Smith's command.

A zeal, no less active evidently animated Brigadier-General Pritzler, though it had not equal scope. His success in the capture of so many strong and important fortresses advanced materially the objects of the campaign; and his destruction of Badjee Row's infantry at Sholapore, under the direction of Brigadier-General Munro, was a service not only brilliant, but of essential consequence towards the speedy termination of the contest.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eldridge in the portions which they had to fulfil of the above operations, bears a stamp highly creditable.

The rapid succession of fortresses, including many of high reputation and remarkable strength, subdued by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother in the Concan with an inconsiderable force sufficiently testifies the eminent exertions of that officer; and the claims of Lieutenant-Colonels Kennedy and Isalack to praise will be evinced by the same proof. The merits of these officers and the gallant troops under their command have been marked in details by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate direction the operations in the Concan were conducted.

A corresponding character belongs to the efforts

of Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowall who, with a very limited force, has by a series of bold, active, and judicious operations effected the reduction of the province of Kandeish, including many fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable.

The momentary check which his progress received at Malligaum, only afforded fresh opportunity for the display of the gallantry and perseverance of the troops and their exemplary patience under great privation and hardship. The efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowall have been ably seconded by Major Jerdan and the other officers commanding separate detachments in Kandeish.

Were it practicable to particularise every officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the Governor-General in Council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of approbation; but, as that is impossible his Lordship in Council must entreat them to accept collectively his best thanks for the service which they have rendered to the state.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

J. ADAM,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, 26th September 1818.

THE Governor-General in Council has had the satisfaction of offering to the officers commanding divisions and separate detachments of the army during the operations against the late Peishwah the tribute of applause due to their eminent exertions; but it still remains to particularise the names of other officers who though in less prominent stations have not less zealously and successfully discharged their duty in their respective spheres, and whose claim to public approbation for services performed since the cessation of the more immediate superintendence of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan, it becomes the grateful duty of the Governor-General in Council to record in detail.

The course of service in the Poonah territory rendered the siege and reduction of the numerous fortresses of the enemy an important feature of the war. In the operations before the strong and frequently well defended forts which were reduced by the reserve division under the command, first of Brigadier-General Pritzler, and subsequently of Brigadier-General Munro, the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple of the Madras establishment, commanding the artillery, was eminently conspicuous in every siege from Saugur to Sholapore, and has received the unqualified and well earned testimonies of the officers under whose command he served, to his intrepidity professional skill and unwearied personal exertion.

Captain Nutt of the Bombay establishment, who commanded the engineer's department on some of these occasions, and Lieutenant Grant of the Madras establishment, who in the absence of Captain Nutt on other duty occupied that important station have been deservedly applauded for the activity and service they evinced.

The conduct of Colonel Hewett, C.B., of the

Madras establishment to whom was entrusted the execution of the immediate operations of the infantry of the reserve division, both during the command of Brigadier-General Pritzler, and after it was assumed by Brigadier-General Munro, has established a just claim to applause for the manner in which he discharged that important trust. In the operations before Wussota and in conducting the assault of the fortified Pettah of Sholapore, where his efforts were admirably supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Newall of the Madras establishment, and Major Giles of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, the merits of Colonel Hewett have been especially brought to notice by the officers successively commanding the reserve.

Major Smith of the 2d of the 9th battalion native infantry and Captain Gwynne of the rifle corps, Captain Chadwicke of His Majesty's 22d light dragoons, and Captain Munro of the 7th Madras light cavalry, and Lieutenant Smithwaite of the Madras pioneers, have been honourably distinguished by their commanding officers, and the testimony borne by Brigadier-General Munro and Brigadier-General Pritzler respectively, to the able and useful assistance they derived from Captain Jollie of the Adjutant-General's department, from Captain O'Donoghue of the Quarter-Master-General's department, and the other officers of their public and personal staff, is highly creditable to those officers.

The principal operations of Brigadier-General Smith's division were performed before the period embraced by this order, but this limitation does not exclude the active and vigorous pursuit by Captain Davies, commanding His Highness the Nizam's reformed horse, of a body of Bajee Row's troops, headed by Chinnajee Appah, the Peishwah's brother, and Appah Dessye retiring to the Poonah territory, in the course of which Captain Davies and his detachment displayed equal ardour and perseverance in the pursuit and forbearance, and discipline after they had overtaken the enemy and received his submission. Captain Sutherland of the same corps has distinguished himself by a gallant and well conducted movement against a noted predatory leader, and in assaulting sword in hand a ghurry where the banditti had taken refuge; the conduct of this valuable corps on every occasion of service has proved the soundness of the principles on which it has been formed, and the fitness of the individual officers belonging to it for their arduous task.

Major Cunningham, commanding the Poonah auxiliary horse, and the officers and men of that corps have, on all occasions distinguished themselves by every soldier-like quality, and the conduct of Major Macleod, Captains Spiller, Rind and Swanson, demands a distinct acknowledgment.

In Kandeish the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Major M'Bean, and Major Greenhill, of the Madras establishment, who respectively commanded the columns of horse at the assault of Maligaum on the 29th of May, and of Major Andrews of the Madras European regiment, who bore an active part in the operations before that place, has been viewed with high approbation by the Governor-General in Council. His Lordship in Council laments the loss the service has sustained in the

death of Lieutenant Davies of the Madras Engineers, an officer of distinguished merit, and of Lieutenant Nattes of the same corps, Captain Kennedy of the 17th Madras Native infantry, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Lieutenant Egan of the 2d of the 3d Madras Native infantry, who fell in the operations before that place in the honourable discharge of their duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crossdill who has commanded the artillery throughout the operations in Kandeish with signal zeal, exertion and success, is entitled to the marked approbation of the Government for his zealous and meritorious services.

If the Governor-General in Council confines himself to the names and occasions above-mentioned, it is only because the necessary limits of an Order restrain him from adverting to every particular event of a campaign so fruitful of gallant and successful enterprise. His Lordship in Council must, therefore, be satisfied with repeating his warm acknowledgments to all those who in the late operations in the Deccan have so greatly contributed to enhance the reputation of the distinguished army to which they belong, and to enlarge the possessions and consolidate the power of the British Government.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,
J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Hardyman to the Adjutant-General, dated, Camp, Talwarah Ghaut, north bank of the Nerbudda, 20th December, 1817.

I HAVE now the honour to report in detail, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, the leading particulars of the few operations which took place yesterday morning in action* near the large town of Jubbulpore.

After a march of twelve miles, and at ten o'clock in the morning, Major O'Brien, commanding the 8th regiment of Native cavalry, with his usual activity and intelligence, brought my small detachment before a large body of the Nagpore horse and foot, whom I could only consider as enemies to our Government.

Their several positions were instantly and closely reconnoitred by Major O'Brien, Captain Despard, Major of Brigade, and Captain Fitz-Clarence, one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp, who honoured me with his personal attendance on this occasion.

Their line of horse, guns, and a large body of infantry interspersed, were ascertained to be strongly posted on elevated and broken ground, having to their front a difficult nullah for cavalry to pass.

Their right flank rested close to the base of a steep range of lofty rocks shaped into two separate hills, which were covered with infantry. Their left flank was protected by a large tank adjoining the town of Jubbulpore, and received further security from a fortified ghurry not easily to be assailed,

* A short notice of this action was contained in a dispatch from the Government of Bombay, published in the Gazette of 9th June 1818, p. 1047.

To assault the enemy's line without loss of time, our disposition was shortly taken up as follows:—

Two squadrons under the immediate command of Major O'Brien, were pushed on nearly a mile, so as to threaten the enemy's left flank, and to be in readiness to take advantage of their flight towards the Nerbudda, which it was expected they would attempt in case of being routed.

His Majesty's 17th Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll, occupied a favourable position opposite their front, commanding a fire on their right and centre, where their guns were supposed to be placed.

Our battery, directed by Lieutenant D'Oyley, was flanked by the 17th regiment, having a reserve of cavalry and infantry in the rear, commanded by Major Beck.

The troops all thus formed to advance, our guns were unmasked by withdrawing the cavalry, and instantly commenced a fire of shrapnells well directed, into the enemy's ranks. The discharge was rapidly returned from four guns, and soon followed by rockets, grape and chain-shot, which fortunately flew high over our troops, who continued steadily to advance. Our opponents were soon observed to be in motion. This was the moment for a general charge. Lieutenant Pope with his squadron took the lead, passing under a galling fire from the heights, and rapidly penetrated to their guns, driving the fugitives before him. He was ably supported by Cornet Kennedy of the 5th Cavalry with the remainder of the reserve, assaulting their left flank. Major Beck with two companies and guns pushed on to the centre, secured the enemy's guns and tumbrils, and having upset the whole of them, took a commanding position on the heights, where Lieutenant D'Oyley again formed his battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll with six companies, lost no time in charging their infantry, strongly posted on the two hills (Captain Thompson leading the left division) and completely dislodged them at the point of the bayonet, descending on the opposite side of the heights, in possession of seven of the enemy's standards taken during the last contest.

The number of the enemy were estimated at about three thousand, and four hundred were said to have been killed.

During the action, the public cattle, stores and baggage were collected at a tank in our rear, and there protected by the rear guard.

Considering the march of the morning, I trust the Most Noble the Commander in Chief will be satisfied with the exertions of all the officers and men, Europeans and Natives, throughout the day. They have my utmost acknowledgments. It fell to the lot of one individual to be more conspicuously distinguished than the rest, and that fortunate officer is Lieutenant Pope of the 8th Cavalry: He charged steadily under a heavy fire from the heights, penetrated to the enemy's guns, received a spear into his body, and continued the pursuit with vigour.

In the course of the afternoon and next day the whole of the guns, ordnance stores, and other valuable articles, found in the arsenal within the town, were either brought into camp or destroyed on

the spot by the exertions of Major O'Brien, Lieutenant D'Oyley, and Lieutenant Harvey, of the Commissariat.

Return of Casualties in the Detachment under the command of Brigadier-General Hardyman, in the Action at Jubbulpore, on the 19th December 1817.

2 rank and file killed; 3 Officers, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Pope, 8th native cavalry, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant Maw, 17th Foot, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant Nicholson, 17th Foot, slightly.

H. DESPARD, M. B.

Extract from a Report from Major-General Brown to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Rampoorah, 10th January 1818.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that having good information I marched from Aurotte this morning, and succeeded in surprising the remnant of Holkar's infantry and a body of cavalry under Paim Sing, Roshen Beg, and Roshen Khan, in the town of Rampoorah.

The result is that Paim Sing is a prisoner in my camp, and there is a report that Roshen Khan is amongst the slain, but it wants confirmation. We have taken about one hundred horses and much other baggage, and the number of killed and wounded must be nearly double. Our own loss is only one horse killed. The force of the enemy was reckoned at two hundred horse and two hundred infantry.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Munro to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Sholapore, 15th May 1818.

I HAVE the honour to report that after the defeat* of the enemy's force before Sholapore on the 10th instant, preparations were immediately begun for the siege of the place, but from the difficulty of procuring materials, our batteries were not ready to open until the morning of the 14th; the fire was so well directed that before noon a breach was nearly made in the outer wall, when a message was received from the Killedar requesting that hostilities might cease, and that he would give up the place at sun rise next morning. The terms were agreed to, and the garrison marched out at the time appointed with their arms and private property; they were accompanied by Gunput Row Phanseah, who had gone into the fort on account of the wound which he received on the 10th.

I have been greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the artillery; and to Lieutenant Grant, of the engineers, for their able services, and to all the Officers and men of the force for their meritorious exertions during the short but active operations of the siege.

* An account of this affair was published in the Gazette of 12th October 1818; p. 1829.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp, before Sholapore, 11th May 1818, by Brigadier-General Munro.

THE Officer commanding congratulates the force on the complete success of the operations of yesterday; he requests that Brigadier-General Pritzler will accept his sincerest thanks for his able and zealous services with the reserve, in supporting the columns which escalated the pettah, and in defeating the attack made by the enemy with their infantry and guns: his best thanks are also due to Colonel Hewett, C. B. for the cool and steady manner in which he directed the escalade, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Newall and Major Giles, for the spirit with which they escalated at the head of their respective columns, and drove the enemy from the pettah. Much of the success is to be attributed to the excellent firing of the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, by which one of the enemy's tumbrils was blown up, and their lines thrown into confusion; and to the gallantry of that valuable Officer in leading the column which charged the enemy and captured three of their guns, in which service he was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Newall from the pettah. The commanding Officer returns his thanks to Lieutenant Grant, of the engineers, for his useful services in reconnoitring the pettah and guiding the columns to the points of escalade; and to Captain Smithwaite and the Officers of the pioneers who placed the scaling ladders; and he has great pleasure in expressing his approbation of the behaviour of every Officer and man employed in the attack, for the whole seemed to be animated by one spirit of the most determined courage.

The Officer commanding the force has received a report from Brigadier-General Pritzler of his pursuit and attack of the enemy's infantry yesterday evening; and he has much gratification in observing, that the success has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He cannot speak too highly in praise of the conduct of that distinguished Officer on this occasion: he thanks Captain Chadwick for the able manner in which he executed the Brigadier-General's orders, and for his judicious bravery in not allowing his men to use their pistols until they had passed through the whole length of the enemy's column: he also thanks Captain Munro, of the 7th regiment of cavalry, who commanded the auxiliary horse, for the service which he rendered them, and Lieutenant Dickenson, of the artillery, for his management of the guns, as also Captain O'Donoghue and Lieutenant Dunn, of the Assistant Quarter-Master-General's Department, and Lieutenant Grant, of the engineers, who acted as the Brigadier-General's Staff.

The commanding Officer is much indebted to all the Officers and men of His Majesty's 22d light dragoons, for their gallant behaviour in this affair; and he congratulates the force on the important influence which it must have on the future operations of the war; for, joined to the previous success of the morning, he considers it as having annihilated, as a military body, the Peishwah's infantry, which had been so long formidable to the country.

By order,

WAL. JOLLIE, A. A. Gen.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp, near Sholapore, May 15, 1818, by Brigadier-General Munro.

THE commanding Officer congratulates the force on the surrender of Sholapore this morning: this important event has been greatly accelerated by their gallant efforts on the 10th instant; which, by dispersing the enemy's army, removed every obstacle to the immediate commencement of the siege. Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple is entitled to great praise for having, in a few hours firing, nearly effected a practicable breach; and the commanding Officer begs, that Lieutenant Grant, of the engineers, will accept his best thanks for the skill shewn by him in selecting the positions for the batteries.

By order,

WAL. JOLLIE, A. A. Gen.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Sutherland to Major Pitman, Acting Political Agent in Berar, dated Camp, at Amba, 1st August 1818.

I DO myself the honour to inform you, that Durmaje* and his brother are our prisoners.

From intelligence received during the march on the night of the 30th, I changed the direction from Dyton to Dudy, which place I reached a little before day-break on the morning of the 31st, and surrounded it with a few men, who had come up for some miles at a gallop; the place was afterward closely invested, and two thirty-foot ladders being ready by three o'clock, preparations were made for an escalade.

The garrison threw open the gate to receive my party, and stood to defend it sword in hand. Shidee Khan advanced with a coolness and determination which would have done honour to any troops, planted his ladder and advanced through the body of the place to meet the other party. I was wounded at the gate and rendered unable to advance, but not until we had made an example of the fellows who so gallantly defended it; the two parties however advanced and carried every thing before them, drove the garrison from bastion to bastion, and at length came to the one where Durmaje had taken post with a few men; they threw down their arms, and here Durmaje and his brother were made prisoners.

The ghurry is of considerable strength, and noted as a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds. It is a square of one hundred and fifty yards with eight bastions: the garrison were chiefly Brinjaries, and fought with the utmost determination, neither giving up their arms, nor taking quarter, except Durmaje and his small party; our loss is therefore I am sorry to say very considerable: a return of it I have the honour to annex.

I cannot conclude without bringing to your notice in the most particular manner the conduct of Nawaub Mahomed Azim Khan, who volunteered to accompany me from Bheir, and to whose intelligence and local knowledge, on a night march of forty-five miles, the darkest and most rainy imaginable, I owe every thing.

* This is the service referred to in the General Order of 26th September 1818, published in page 1383 of this Gazette.

Return of Killed and Wounded at Duby on the 31st July 1818.

Killed—1 jemadar; 8 horsemen.

Wounded—Lieutenant Sutherland; 22 horsemen.
J. SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant
Commanding.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Poonah, 16th September 1818.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to forward for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, copies of a letter under date the 10th instant, together with several inclosures transmitted by Lieutenant Colonel M'Dowell, shewing the casualties at the siege of Malligaum,* the strength of his detachment when it commenced operations, and the number of forts that fell into our hands in consequence.

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

M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident.

List of Hill Forts, &c. in the Chandore and Syadore Ranges of Mountains, that fell or surrendered in consequence of the success of a Detachment of the Madras Army, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. M'Dowell, between the 4th April and 14th June 1818.

Unki Tunki	Eyewuntah
Rajdair	Atchla
Indrie	Hatgur
Dhooruss	Dher
Trimbuck	Waggera
Ramsceige	Heysha
Cantra	Bashemgurh
Kote Dhur	Gurgarah
Katchna	Koonge
Kunneira	Tringlewarry
Rowla	Rowla
Zowla	Manuchfony
Marcunda	In Candeish Malligaum

A. M'DOWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding a detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Huskisson, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, before Amulneir, 30th November 1818.

SIR,

IT gives me the greatest satisfaction to have to announce to you for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in India, &c. &c. that the fort of Amulneir† surrendered unconditionally to the force I have the honour to command about noon this day, where as soon after as possible Brevet Major Owen, of His Majesty's 67th regiment, by my orders occupied the whole of the gates and fort, with part of the flank companies of that regiment.

* The returns of killed and wounded here referred to, were published in the Gazette of 14th January 1819, page 98.

† In Candeish.

This service I am happy to say was effected without firing a shot. May I request your orders respecting the disposal of Ally Jemadar and his followers, who are now prisoners in Camp.

The particulars of this with a detail shall be forwarded in the course of to-morrow.

I have, &c.

S. HUSKISSON, Colonel,
Commanding troops at Candeish.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Maddock, Political Agent in Bundelcund, to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Camp, Gurra Kotta, 30th October 1818.

THE fort of Gurra Kotta* was this morning taken possession of by the army of Brigadier-General Watson. The Garrison were permitted to march out with their arms.

Extract from a Letter from Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Scindia, to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Gwalior, 1st December 1818.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, Captain Blacker's report of the affair with Dhokul Sing. Considering that this is the first occasion on which the contingent has been engaged without the support of the British troops, His Excellency will I doubt not appreciate the steadiness and resolution with which they behaved, particularly when opposed with such gallantry by the Rajpoots of Kurbeewarrab, who have hitherto been regarded by the Mahrattas with considerable awe.

It is evident that the good conduct of the contingent on this occasion is to be attributed in a great degree to the order and subordination introduced into the corps by Captain Blacker, and to the example of courage and resolution set to them by that Officer, to whose conduct I may therefore be again permitted to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Extract from Captain Blacker's Report, inclosed in the preceding, dated Camp Purwah, 25th November 1818.

Dhokul Sing was at Muxoodenghur levying contributions, and threatened to proceed to Bhelsa; he had a force it was said of about three thousand horse and foot, the latter were composed of Scinds, and he had also a small body of horsemen of the same tribe. The Rajpoot horse formed a small but very brave body of men, and the remainder consisted of Pindarries or late adherents of Ameer Khan, on whom no dependence could be placed.

On my arrival at Serroge (by which route I came to deter him from going towards Bhilsa), I was joined by Captain Fielding with the second corps of the contingent.

Dhokul Sing moved from Muxoodenghur in a northerly direction and crossed the Parbuttee river

* In Scindiah's Territory.

west of Ragooghur: I followed him, requesting Captain Fielding to take a route to my right to prevent his entering the jungles of Keitrywarra.

I crossed the Parbuttee on the 21st, when bearing that he was not far distant, I advanced at sunset with five hundred of the British levy and fifteen hundred Mahratta horse. About midnight I was assured by the villagers that he was only five miles distant, and halted such time as would allow me to reach his camp by daylight.

He had, however, moved in the evening and taken to the thick jungles which line the banks of the Parbuttee, supposing, as I have since heard, that I could not follow him. I arrived at eight A. M., 22d, at the ground he had left an hour before, and could perceive his party at intervals about three miles in front of me.

I pursued as fast as possible, but the jungle was so thick, and the ground so broken with deep ravines and rocky nullahs that a single sowar could with difficulty pass in most places. After proceeding about six miles, I found him drawn up on a small open spot, with his infantry and a select body of horse. The utmost I could muster then, owing to the thickness of the jungle, was about two hundred British levy and one hundred and fifty Mahratta horse, with which, as he stood, I formed and moved down; he, however, anticipated my attack by charging us; a small party penetrated through the line, but none I believe returned.

This was decisive of the affair, the remainder dashed their horses through the jungle, and being well mounted, while our cattle were fatigued, soon escaped from the pursuit which was continued only a short distance, twenty-five or thirty were left dead on the field, and I ascertained from one of the wounded that they were his principal people. Two Scinde jemadars were among the number. His party dispersed in every direction through the jungle, Dhokul Sing himself was wounded in three places, and was carried on a cot into Kiowda, twenty miles distant on the right bank of the Parbuttee, where he arrived alone; about two hundred persons altogether reached that place which was their rendezvous; next day he dismissed his followers, and with a few servants retired to the thick jungles in the direction of Sereey, it is said.

I came here yesterday, when learning of Captain Fielding's having taken up the pursuit, I deemed it unnecessary to proceed further.

It was my intention to have proceeded to-morrow across the river again, and, by a rapid movement, endeavour to surprise Adjeet Sing;* but I have just received a reply to my letter, in which he accepts the terms proffered to him, and as this was written previous to his knowledge of Dhokul Sing's* disaster, I have little doubt of his sincerity, and have dispatched an escort to accompany him to my camp.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Knox to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding in Rajpootana, dated Camp, near Ajmere, June 29, 1818.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you of my

* Adjeet and Dhokul Sing, refractory chiefs of Ragooghur, a dependency on the Government of Scindia.

being put in possession of the fortified city of Ajmere*. The whole of the garrison have marched out and encamped a short distance from the town, which is occupied by Major Lawry and the 2d battalion 7th regiment.

Copy of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated July 25, 1818.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit, for the information of the Government, the accompanying copy of a dispatch, dated the 3d instant, from Brigadier Knox, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and of its inclosures, reporting his having obtained possession of the fort of Tarragurh*, and the circumstances which led to the early acquisition of this important place.

The Commander in Chief anticipates the approbation with which the Governor-General in Council will view the judicious conduct of Brigadier Knox, to which, aided by the exertions of his troops, is to be attributed the early possession, without bloodshed, of so strong a fortress.

I have, &c.

JAS. NICOL, Adj.-Gen.
of the Army.

Extract from the Report from Brigadier-General Knox, inclosed in the preceding.

Camp, near Ajmere, 3d July 1818.

IN consequence of authentic information which I had received that the Rajah was extremely desirous of leaving the fort, and had even some hopes of making his escape, I requested Major Cartwright to proceed to an advanced post for the purpose of receiving him should he succeed in the attempt, if not the battery was to begin firing half an hour after Major Cartwright's arrival. I am happy to add that within the prescribed time the Rajah himself succeeded in getting out, giving up possession of the first gateway. I have the pleasure to add that we obtained possession of the fort at five P. M. and I herewith transmit a copy of my Detachment Orders of this day's date.

DETACHMENT ORDERS issued by Brigadier A. Knox,
Commanding.

*Head-Quarters, Camp, near Ajmere,
3d July 1818.*

IN offering his congratulations to the troops under his command on the surrender of the strong fortress of Tarragurh, Brigadier Knox feels it peculiarly incumbent on him to express his belief that the successful issue of this affair is principally to be attributed to the zealous and spirited conduct of the detachment employed in the operations of the 1st instant.

The close and attentive reconnoissance of the town and fort of Ajmere, executed by Lieutenant Hall, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and Ensign Giarston, of the Engineers, appear to

* In the Rajpoot territory, between Oudrypore and Jyepore.

have led to the immediate evacuation of the former, and to the consequent occupation of positions by our troops of the greatest importance to our ultimate success, whilst the decisive effects on the minds of the defenders of the fort, caused by the battery which had been planned by the latter of these Officers, affords the best test of it's position having been judiciously chosen.

To Major Butler, who voluntarily undertook the superintendence of the artillery detail; to Captain Arden, of the 27th regiment native infantry; Lieutenants Pringle and Air, of the pioneers, and generally to all the Officers and men employed on this occasion, the Brigadier begs leave to offer his best thanks. The facility with which during a very stormy night, and in spite of great natural obstacles, the battery was erected by the pioneers, clearly shews how much may be expected from the services of that valuable corps.

In the judicious and successful application of the labour of the public servants and cattle on this occasion, Lieutenant Sneyd, of the Commissariat Department, has established an additional claim to that approbation on the part of Brigadier Knox, which his former conduct had so justly excited.

A. KNOX, Brigadier.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock to the Adjutant-General, dated Hanse, 28th July 1818.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that Futteeabad* was occupied on the evening of the 26th instant, by two rissallahs of Skinner's horse, which, when I received intelligence of the place having been evacuated by the Bhuttees, I directed Major Fast to detach from Hissar to take possession of it.

Copy of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated 17th August 1818.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson gained possession of the town of Madarajpoora† on the night of the 29th ultimo, with the trifling loss of four men killed and ten wounded.

One column entered the town by the breach which had been made in the walls, and two others by escalade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson reports the good conduct of the Officers and troops employed on the service. The fort still held out.

I have, &c.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

* In the Bhuttee country.

† In the Rajpoot territory, between Oudeypore and Jyepore.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, C. B. to the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Madarajpoorah, 2d August 1818.

I BEG leave through you to offer my congratulation to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. in the surrender last night of the fort of Madogurh to the detachment under my command; the fort is at present occupied by a party of our troops under Captain Watson, 1st battalion 28th, and Baorat Sing quits it as soon as cattle can be provided for the conveyance of his baggage. He expresses his intention of proceeding to Muttra, and I have agreed to assist him with the loan of carriage, cattle, and a tent for his journey; he is also to be permitted to dispose of what grain he has in the fort, but in all other respects his surrender is unconditional; I trust this arrangement will meet the Major-General's approbation.

I cannot refrain from calling the Major-General's attention to the zealous exertions, activity, and cheerful endurance of fatigue manifested by the whole of the Officers and men employed in the present operations, and I should conceive it an injustice were I not to express how much the successful result is to be attributed to the unremitting exertions of Ensign Field, Engineer, whose perseverance, although in a state of ill health, is highly meritorious and deserving of my best thanks.

Major Butler and the Officers and men of the artillery sustained the well known reputation of that distinguished corps, and are entitled to the highest commendation, the practice of the mortar and breaching batteries (the former under the command of Captain Pereira, and the latter under Captain Graham, who zealously volunteered his services to command the breaching batteries both against the town and fort), was most excellent; to which and the fire from the other batteries, under Lieutenants Smith, Baker, and Whinfield, the surrender of the fort with so small a loss on our part must be attributed.

Lieutenants Pringle and Aire, commanding the two companies of pioneers, evinced great zeal, and the exertions and fatigue gone through in erecting the several batteries, where materials were procured with so much difficulty, is highly praiseworthy, the ladders also which preceded the different columns of attack upon the town were carried and placed by the pioneers under the direction of these Officers; and the whole detachment has been employed working day and night ever since our arrival before the place.

The several columns of attack upon the town were commanded by Captains Leith, Arden, and Watson, and the steadiness shewn by the men during the attack, and the great vigilance exerted after the capture in the occupation by our troops are highly creditable to those Officers who since commanded these alternately, and although no serious opposition was made, yet the determination and ardour displayed by the Officers and men is a sufficient proof that no resistance of the enemy would have availed them.

To Captain Gough and to Lieutenant Hall,

Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, I feel highly indebted for the excellent information and intelligence obtained by them, every circumstance of which has since turned out perfectly correct, and I have further to express myself under great obligation to Lieutenant Hall for his suggestions regarding the plan of attack upon the town, as also his zeal in the application of the means in his power, as being in charge of the Commissariat Department, to the assistance of the Engineer.

Previous to my arrival here the town and fort were invested by the 2d local cavalry, and one squadron of the 2d regiment native cavalry, the former commanded by Captain Borlase, and the latter by Lieutenant Burgh; and I have much pleasure in reporting to the Major-General that Captain Borlase's arrangements for surrounding the place and preventing communication with the country, were successful, and that I have experienced every assistance in his power from Captain Borlase, and the detachment under his command.

I have to acknowledge the unwearied assistance I have received from Lieutenants Lloyd and M'Kenzie, my Personal Staff, in carrying on the necessary arrangements and details during the operations. I beg to mention that Lieutenant Lloyd volunteered and did command the party of support to Captain Leith's storming party.

DIVISION ORDERS by Major-General Sir D. Ochertony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding in Rajpootana.

Head-Quarters, Jeypoor, 3d August 1818.

THE Major-General offers his best thanks and congratulations to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, the Officers and men of his detachment, on the surrender of Madarajpoorah, a place which for nearly a year resisted the attacks of Meer Khan, and whose garrison had boasted their determination to die in its defence with their Chief.

The early submission of this small but strong fortress, surrounded as it is by a deep and wet ditch; cannot fail to make a serious and most favourable impression, contrasted as it must be by the protracted siege of Meer Khan, and so contrary as it was to the avowed intention of its defenders, and the Major-General under all circumstances considers it equally judicious and humane in Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, where the superiority was so manifest, to yield to the first overtures of Thagnoor Barrat Sing, who is sufficiently punished for his contumacy by the loss of his ancient possessions which he has delivered over, and are now occupied by our troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's report of the zealous exertions, activity, and cheerful endurance of fatigue manifested by the Officers and men are highly creditable, and entitle them generally to the Major-General's cordial thanks. The Lieutenant-Colonel has expressed himself in the most favourable terms of the zeal and active exertions of Ensign Garton, Field Engineer, though labouring under indisposition.

He also states that Major Butler, the Officers, and men of the artillery have sustained the well

known reputation of that distinguished corps, and particularly alludes to Captain Graham, who volunteered his services in the breaching batteries both against the town and fort.

The active exertions, zealous and cheerful services of the pioneers, under Lieutenants Pringle and Aire, appear on this occasion to have merited the approbation which the Major-General has so often had occasion to express of this most valuable corps.

To Lieutenant Hall, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to whose correct information and intelligence, as well as useful suggestions, the Lieutenant-Colonel states himself highly obliged, the Major-General offers his best acknowledgements.

The Lieutenant-Colonel notices the conduct of Captains Leith, Arden, and Watson, who commanded the columns of attack on the town as highly creditable to those Officers, also the judicious arrangements made by Captain Borlase, commanding a detachment of cavalry for the previous investment of the town, and assistance after the arrival of the detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson likewise acknowledges the assistance he received from his personal staff Lieutenants Lloyd and M'Kenzie, and expresses himself much indebted to Captain Gough, who was requested to proceed to Madarajpoorah by the Major-General.

The Officers thus distinguished are requested to accept the assurance of the Major-General's cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant Hall is requested to pay to the two hurkarrals who gave him the first and most correct description of the fort, fifty rupees, as a reward for their intelligence and activity, and such smaller rewards to the most active of the men of his department as he thinks deserving, discharging the same in his public accounts.

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT,
A. A. General.

Extracts from Reports from Brigadier-General Arnold to the Adjutant-General.

Camp, Sirsah, August 25, 1818.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you of my arrival the day before yesterday at this place. The fort was given up to us without hesitation.

The fort of Rannah submitted the same as Sirsah.

Camp, Nowah, September 18, 1818.

I HAVE received confirmation of the subjects in the Bhuttee country being perfectly quiet.

I am hopeful that the surrender of the eight following forts in the Desert of the Bickaneer Rajah's country will be attended with beneficial effects to the Rajah and to the Company:

Dudrena.	Zahirra.
Seedmook.	Solaknee.
Sirsilla.	Gundele.
Chooroo.	Buhadra.

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