



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

Of *TUESDAY* the 29th of *AUGUST*.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1820.

India-Board, August 30, 1820.

THE following are Copies and Extracts of Dispatches, Reports, and General Orders concerning Military Operations in India, in the year 1819, which did not arrive in the regular course of the dates.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Strachey, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of the East India Company, dated May 26, 1819.

I AM directed, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you the inclosed reports from Brigadier-General Doveton, of his operations against Asseerghur, and of the unconditional surrender* of that fortress.

I am further desired to forward a copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the army, of the 22d instant, with a report from Brigadier-General Pritzler, of his operations before Copauldroog †.

ORDERS by *Brigadier-General Doveton, K. C. B.* dated *Camp, Pundah, March 24, 1819.*

THE much lamented death of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, having precluded the Brigadier-General from

* The surrender of Asseerghur was notified in the Gazette of August 27, 1819, page 1533, 4.

† A fortress on the S. W. frontiers of the Nizam's dominions, where a rebellious officer had assembled a force in defiance of His Highness's Government.

receiving, before this morning, any official detailed account of the combined assault on the pettah of Asseer, on the morning of the 18th instant, and which has now been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, the second in command at the attack; the Brigadier-General avails himself with great pleasure of the contents of that report to express his high sense and approbation of the gallantry, promptitude and good order evinced by the whole of the Officers and troops employed on that occasion. Nothing was wanting but a more determined opposition on the part of the enemy.

Although the column of reserve under Major Dalrymple, of His Majesty's 30th regiment, and that under Major Walker, of the 2d light cavalry were not actively employed, yet from what the Brigadier-General himself observed of their good order and eager anxiety, he is perfectly convinced that had an opportunity presented itself, they would have been equally forward with their brethren in arms.

The Brigadier-General having expressed generally his sense of the good behaviour of the whole of the Officers and troops composing the column of attack, it only remains to notice distinctly the distinguished merits of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of Major M'Leod, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, second in command, of Captain Wetherall, commanding His Majesty's Royal Scots, Captain Powell, commanding the light company of His Majesty's 30th regiment, Major Owen, commanding the flank companies of His Majesty's 67th regiment, Captain

Kelly, commanding flank companies of the Madra European regiment, Captain Conroy, commanding 1st battalion of 12th or W. light infantry, Lieut Coventry, commanding sappers and miners, Captain Esdale commanding detachment 1st battalion 8th regiment Bengal native infantry, and Lieutenant Anthony of the Madras pioneers.

The Brigadier-General will feel high gratification in bringing the merits of the whole to the notice of superior authority.

ORDERS by Brigadier-General Doveton, K. C. B. dated Camp, Asseerghur, April 10, 1819.

THE fall of Asseer leaves to the Brigadier-General only the pleasing task of recording his sense of the merits and exertions of the Officers and troops and of bringing them to the notice of superior authority, where they can alone be fully and properly appreciated.

To the means placed at the Brigadier-General's disposal, by the rapid advance of the division under the personal command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. as well as of the troops from the Nerbudda field force and from Saugur, under the personal command of Brigadier-General Watson, C. B. to the science and skill of the engineer and artillery branches, and finally to the distinguished gallantry and persevering exertions of the whole of the Officers and troops whom the Brigadier-General has the honour to command, are principally to be attributed the fall of so stupendous a fortress in eleven days from the opening of the trenches.

The distinguished and well known merits of Sir John Malcolm, might be considered as rendering any observation on the part of the Brigadier-General superfluous, if not almost presumptuous, but he cannot refrain from paying the just tribute to public as well as private feeling, by expressing his warmest acknowledgements for the assistance which he has derived from his unwearied and persevering energy and activity during the entire period of military operations.

To Brigadier-General Watson, his best acknowledgements are also due for his able and useful co-operation since the period of his arrival.

The science displayed by Lieutenant Coventry, the superintending engineer, in selecting the only two points in which the fort was assailable, and in the choice of the positions for his enfilading, bombarding and breaching batteries, reflect the most distinguished credit on that Officer, and on Lieutenants Irvine and Purton, and Ensigns Lake and Warlow, by whom he was so ably seconded; while the skill and admirable practice displayed by the artillery, call upon the Brigadier-General in the most forcible manner to express his acknowledgements to Lieutenant Colonel Crossdill, C. B. commanding that corps, to Lieutenant Colonel Hitzler, Major Weldon, Captain Poignand, Captain Bonner, of the artillery, and generally to the whole of the Officers and men of the horse and foot artillery for their indefatigable conduct during the entire progress of the siege.

The unceasing fatigue and uncommon exertions of the corps of pioneers, so cheerfully and unre-

mittingly displayed, entitle Captain M^cCraith, commanding those of the coast, and Lieutenant Aitchison, of the Bengal establishment, to the Brigadier-General's warmest thanks.

He requests also, that Lieutenant Colonels M^cDowell, Dewar, Ewart, Greenstreet, and Pollock, commanding brigades of infantry, will be fully persuaded of the high estimation in which he holds the eminent services rendered by them, as well as by the Officers and men of their several brigades; and although the cavalry from the nature of the service, have principally been employed in duties of fatigue, yet the cheerfulness and alacrity displayed in the performance of these duties entitle Major Walker, the senior officer, and the other Officers and men of that branch to the Brigadier-General's best thanks.

To the whole of the general staff of the force the Brigadier-General feels himself under high obligation, but particularly to Major Macleod, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Smith, the acting Assistant Adjutant-General, for their distinguished and indefatigable exertions.

To his personal staff and Persian Interpreter, Captain Morgan, the General is totally at a loss for words in which to offer him his acknowledgements for endless and unwearied activity, and must therefore leave his exertions to be better estimated by superior authority. To Captain Cracroft, his Aid-de-Camp, his thanks are likewise due for his attention and assistance.

To Captain Grant, commanding the regular troops of the Nawaub Sallabut Khan, who was present during the whole of the military operations with one of his battalions, and particularly attached to the Brigadier-General himself, he has also to acknowledge obligations of a superior nature, for the equally eminent display of the same qualifications noticed in Captain Morgan, and from which he has been the means of rendering the most distinguished services to the Brigadier-General himself, as well as to the public interest.

The General also requests that Captain Grant, D. A. Commissary-General, will accept his thanks for the able manner in which his exertions have been directed in the supply of the troops, and host of followers, so much so, that never for an hour has there been experienced a want of any article necessary either to their subsistence or comfort.

The operations of the division under the personal command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, having been for the most part carried on in an opposite quarter, it is impossible that the Brigadier-General can himself speak to the merits of individuals, until such time as he shall have received a specific report from that Officer, and which, when received, will be published for general information: all he can at present say is his perfect knowledge that they have not been inferior to those of the Officers and troops more immediately under his own observations.

ORDERS by Brigadier-General Doveton, K. C. B. Camp, Asseerghur, April 11, 1819.

Brigadier-General Doveton has high satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a report from

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. of the unremitting and successful operations of the Officers and troops of the Brigadier-General's division during the siege which he will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of superior authority, and in the mean time he requests that every individual of that division will accept his best and grateful acknowledgments of their persevering intrepidity and exertion.

Extract.

"For his endeavours to ascertain, by careful examination, the best points of attack, and for the construction of all the different works and batteries, I consider myself greatly indebted to the science and personal efforts of Lieutenant Cheape, of the Bengal engineers, whose exertions have been unremitting in the performance of his duty.

"The conduct of the artillery from the hour they opened their fire till that on which it was stopped by the submission of the enemy, demands my unqualified praise. The obstacles they had to overcome, and the fatigue they underwent, had no effect but to increase exertion.

"To Major Blair I am greatly indebted for the aid I received throughout the service, from his energy, experience, and judgment.

"My thanks are also most particularly due to Captain Frith, commanding the Madras artillery with the division, Captain Manson, of the Bombay artillery, and Lieutenant Black, commanding the horse artillery, and Commissary of Stores, and indeed to all the Officers and men of this corps, who vied with each other in supporting the high character of the branch to which they belong.

"I have much pleasure in noticing the conduct of Captain Fleetwood, of the rocket establishment, that Officer, when not required in his own line, volunteered to do duty in the batteries, where he is reported by Major Blair to have been most active and useful throughout the siege.

"How well the duties of the pioneers have been performed is evinced by the work they have done; in expressing my sense of this useful corps, I have to notice the exertions of Lieutenant Nash, commanding the party of Bengal, Lieutenant Wheeler of Madras, and Lieutenant Roe, of Bombay pioneers.

"I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the harassing duties allotted to the cavalry during the siege, have been performed; those of the infantry have been severe, but both European and Native Officers and soldiers have undergone continual fatigue with an animated zeal that lessened every difficulty they had to encounter.

"I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Scot, C. B. that essential aid which a full knowledge of his character led me to anticipate; my best thanks are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis, commanding the Bombay troops in my division, to Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C. B. to the latter I am particularly indebted for his excellent arrangements when he commanded in the Pettah, previous to the occupation of the lower fort, and those he made upon entering the latter, as reported in my letter of the 30th ultimo; I

have also to express my thanks to Major Andrews, who commanded a brigade in my force before the arrival, and subsequent to the removal to your division of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart; I have generally to express my obligations to all the Officers who commanded corps and detachments in my force; I was much pleased with the prompt and military manner in which Captain Edsall, commanding the 1st battalion 8th Bengal Native infantry, led a detachment of his corps to the occupation of the 2d fort when it was evacuated by the enemy, who continued their efforts to annoy the entering corps from the upper works, but without effect, owing to the celerity of the movement and the judicious manner in which the troops were posted; I consider it a most pleasing part of my duty to express on this occasion the great obligations I am under to the whole of the division and personal staff; I am particularly indebted to Captain Napier, Assistant Adjutant-General and Lieutenant Gibbings, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division, to the former for that clear arrangement of detail, that distinct communication of orders, and that attention to every point of the service which enables a Staff Officer to be useful, to the latter for an indefatigable exertion which led him personally to aid in the execution of every work in progress, and not only to apply, but to superintend the efforts of all in his department.

"I have also much satisfaction in expressing my approbation of the services of Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Quartermaster-General's department, and Captain Dangerfields, of the survey branch.

"The manner in which the force has been supplied, as well as that in which the means of his department, have been applied to the promotion of the service, reflects great credit on Captain Alves, Commissariat Officer of the division.

"To Captain Caulfield, of the Bengal cavalry, assistant to the Resident at Indore, I have on this as on former occasions, to express my gratitude for the aid he has given me.

"I have to state my sense of the zeal and activity of my Aid-de-Camp, Ensign G. Pasley, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, and Extra Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant J. Pasley, of His Majesty's 67th Foot, and of Lieutenant Lawrie, Paymaster of the division, and Lieutenant Bell, Postmaster, who have constantly acted as my personal staff.

"I cannot conclude this testimony to those under my command, without paying the tribute due to the great exertion of my Native Aid-de-Camp, Subadar Sied Hussain, of the body guard, of the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, which have been as unremitting as they have been useful throughout the whole course of the service."

April 12, 1819.

THE Brigadier-General has much pleasure in publishing the following letter, received from Brigadier-General Watson, C. B. and requests that the Officers mentioned in it will accept his best acknowledgements of their services, which he will not fail to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

SIR, *Camp Asseerghur, April 11, 1819.*

THE fall of Asseerghur to the troops under your command affording me the opportunity, I have great satisfaction in bringing to your notice the meritorious exertions of the whole of the Officers composing my general and personal staff during the operations of the siege, which entitles them to my warmest acknowledgements, and which are particularly due to Captain W. James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Knowles, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Strettell, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, for the valuable assistance I have received from them on the present, as well as all former occasions.

I have, &c.

JAMES WATSON, commanding
Bengal Division.

THE Brigadier-General has also much satisfaction in publishing the following letter received from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. subsequently to the report of the 11th instant.

SIR, *Camp, Asseerghur, April 12, 1819.*

IN the hurry of sending in my report, of yesterday's date, I omitted to mention Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, of the 29th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, who commanded several posts on the south side of Asseerghur, and was directed by you to furnish, on my requisition, the assistance of his detachment; for this I was obliged very frequently to call, and the zeal and alacrity with which the Lieutenant-Colonel obeyed all my orders did not merit that I should have forgotten (as I did at the moment) to bring his exertions to your notice.

I have, &c.

JOHN MALCOLM, Brig. Gen.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Doveton to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Boorhanpoor, April 16, 1819.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a general return of killed and wounded in the forces under my command, during the operations against the fortress of Asseerghur, together with returns of captured ordnance and military stores.

General Return of Killed and Wounded during the Operations against Asseerghur in the Forces under the Command of Brigadier-General Doveton.

Camp, Asseerghur, April 11, 1819.

Killed.

Europeans—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 5 rank and file.

Natives—1 subidar, 2 havildars, 2 naigues, 32 sepoys.

Wounded.

Europeans—2 majors, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 66 rank and file.

Natives—3 jemadars, 5 havildars, 174 rank and file.

Names of European Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser.

Wounded.

Major Macleod, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Major A. Weldon, Madras Artillery, slightly. Captain J. W. Frith, Madras Artillery, and Captain Burman, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, slightly.

Lieutenant James Bland, His Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieutenant J. Adair and John Hannah, His Majesty's 67th Regiment, severely.

Lieutenant S. D. Esterre, Madras European Regiment, Lieutenant Counsell, Bengal Artillery, and Lieutenant Lien, Bombay Artillery, slightly.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Fortress of Asseerghur, 11th April 1819, by the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Doveton.

Brass and iron ordnance, 128.

About 36,000 stone and iron shot, of different sizes.

About two hundred weight of gunpowder.

About 2000 wall pieces, of different sizes.

About four hundred weight of grape shot.

J. CROSDILL, Lieut. Col. Com.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Pritzer, C. B. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Copauldroog, 14th May 1819, inclosed in a Letter from the Adjutant-General, dated 22d May 1819.

I DO myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that I arrived before Copauldroog on the 8th instant.

On the morning of the 10th a breaching battery of two eighteen-pounders was opened upon the wall of the lower fort, and in the evening two more eighteen-pounders were got into it. On the evening of the 12th the breach appeared nearly practicable, when the troops in the lower fort called out for quarter, which was given to them, and the gate taken possession of.

The Killedar, who retired in the upper fort with the best of his troops, opened a negotiation with the Nizam's principal Officer, but which was broken off on the morning of the 13th; and perceiving that nothing but a very strong and decided measure would prevent a long and protracted siege, I determined to carry as many of the lower works by escalade as could be accomplished; for which purpose the troops specified in the margin* were placed in the batteries, and at twelve o'clock they moved out under the fire of all our guns and mortars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, 12th native infantry, in two divisions, the first or left attack commanded by Captain Tew, His Ma-

* Left attack.—One company and half, flank battalion, one ditto rifle corps, one ditto 4th native infantry, and two ditto 12th native infantry.

Right attack.—One company and half flank, battalion, one ditto rifle corps, one ditto 4th native infantry, and two ditto 12th native infantry.

jesty's 34th regiment, and the second or right attack under that of Captain Cuppaidge, His Majesty's 53d regiment. These columns were conducted, the first by Lieutenant Grant, and the second by Ensign Oliphant, of the engineers; and Captain Smithwaite commanded the pioneers, who carried the ladders.

The left attack moved on without much opposition till they arrived at the first gate, which was however blown open by a galloper gun of His Majesty's 22d light dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Gregory, to whom much praise is due for having carried it through a heavy fire, and up a road apparently impassable for any wheel carriage.

The right attack found the wall they were to escalate very high, which rendered the operation slow and tedious; I therefore directed Captain Jones, His Majesty's 69th regiment, with the detachment as per margin*, to follow up the left attack, and the whole of the three parties formed a junction at the second gateway, from which they pushed the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground, to the very summit of the hill, where they begged for quarter.

Such a service could not be performed without some loss, and when I reflect upon the strength of the enemy's works, and the power they had of throwing down stones, I am astonished that it was so trifling, being only six killed and fifty-one wounded, and which can only be accounted for by the very spirited manner in which the Officers and men did their duty; but I have to lament the loss of a very promising young Officer, Ensign Elliot, of the rifle corps, who fell when exerting himself to the utmost near the second gateway.

I have also to lament the loss of the services of Captain Dun, my Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Pringle Taylor, 22d dragoons, severely wounded, the former employed to explain my orders to one of the attacks, and the latter who happened accidentally to be on the spot, having been permitted to advance with it. Both these Officers, as well as Lieutenant Silver, of His Majesty's 53d regiment, were wounded, when shewing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops.

A squadron of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, under the command of Captain Mills, was so placed as to cut off the enemy's retreat in the event of their attempting one, but the attacks were too spirited to give them time to think of it before they were driven up the hill.

Where every Officer and soldier employed did his duty to the utmost, it is difficult to point out those who most distinguished themselves, but I feel much indebted to Lieutenant Grant of the engineers, for the very judicious situation in which he placed the batteries, planned the attacks, and conducted one of them, and he was ably assisted by Ensign Oliphant.

To Major Cleaveland, of the artillery, much praise is due for the judgment which he shewed in so well directing the fire from the batteries, and the Officers and men of that corps, as well as the artillery troop of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, are entitled to every credit, for the admirable manner in which the guns were served, both before and

during the attack, and the excellent practice which was made.

Nothing could exceed the zeal shewn to the service by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, Captains Tew, Cuppaidge, and Jones, commanding the different parties, and every thing that could be done by men were accomplished by the troops under their command.

To Captain Smithwaite and the pioneers I feel much indebted for their unwearied exertions, constantly exposed to a very heavy fire, and much praise is due to Staff-Surgeon Trotter and the medical Officers generally, whose assistance was upon every occasion and in every situation so perfectly afforded.

To the Assistant-Adjutant-General Lieutenant Watson, and Assistant-Quarter-Master-General Captain Donoghue, I feel much indebted for their great exertions and the able assistance they afforded me, as well as to Captain Dun, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Browne, of His Majesty's 25th light dragoons.

I enclose Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser's report to me.

Extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser's Report.

After a good deal of firing the Killedar's people hoisted a white flag, and demanded terms, and the Killedar after much hesitation came out and delivered himself up, on my assuring him at the gateway, he being on the top of the wall, that his life should be spared; and his whole garrison surrendered on the same terms.

I cannot close my report without stating that the conduct of Captain Tew, of the 34th regiment; Captain Cuppaidge, 53d regiment; and Captain Jones, of the 69th regiment, merits the greatest praise, they having acted with the greatest gallantry.

The like praise is due to Captain Greene, commanding a detachment of the 12th Native Infantry; to Captain Tabois, Deputy Post-Master, who volunteered to act with his company in the same corps; to Captain Hall, commanding a detachment of the 4th native infantry; and to Lieutenant Crokot, commanding a detachment of the rifle corps. The gallant and zealous exertions of Lieutenant Grant and Lieutenant Oliphant, of the engineers, were most conspicuous, both in advance and wherever their presence was required. The same remark will apply to Captain Smithwaite, of the pioneers; Captain Jenour, Brigade-Major; and Captain Dun, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department.

Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Harwood, who accompanied us up the fort, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Hughes, who was stationed below, afforded the most prompt assistance to the wounded.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Field Division under the Command of Brigadier-General Pritzler, C. B. during the Operations against the Fort of Copauldroog.

Killed.

Europeans—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 3 privates.
Natives—1 private.

* One company flank battalion; one company rifle corps; one company 4th native infantry.

Wounded.

Europeans—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 16 privates.

Natives—1 subidar, 1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 25 privates.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Ensign Elliot, Rifle Corps.

Wounded.

Captain Dun, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
Lieutenant Taylor, His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Silver, His Majesty's 63d Regiment, Flank Battalion.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Newnham, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary of the East India Company, dated 5th April 1819.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting the capture, by assault, of the hill fort which commands the town of Bhooj*, by a division of the force under the command of Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.; and that the vigorous measures adopted by that Officer had been followed by the arrival, in the British camp, of His Highness the Rao, who remained under a guard at the Resident's tent.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, and from their Secretary, respectively dated the 7th and 31st January 1820, of which dispatches, and of their inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 7th January 1820.

WE have received dispatches from Sir William Grant Keir, reporting the attack of Rasulkheima†, on the 3d, and that the place was taken on the 9th of December, on which event we beg to offer our congratulations to your Honourable Court, referring for the particulars to the copies of dispatches herewith transmitted.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Forces, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated ———

HONOURABLE SIR,

I HAVE very great satisfaction in being enabled to lay before you the accompanying dispatch from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. conceiving that you will agree with me in the opinion, that the service entrusted to him has been executed in a stile most creditable to the professional skill of the Major-General himself, to the science of the staff, and engineer and artillery departments, and to

* The Capital of Cutch.

† The principal fortress of the pirates on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph.

the steady gallantry and meritorious endurance of fatigue and privation of the Officers and troops of His Majesty's, and of the Honourable Company's service, belonging to the army of this Presidency, of which the force of the expedition consisted.

I anticipate also the satisfaction you will receive, in reading of the very cordial and efficient aid afforded by Captain Collier, of the royal navy and the Officers and crews of the squadron under his command, and to which Captain Hall, of the Honourable Company's marine, and the Officers and seamen, under his orders, as well as numerous volunteers from the transports, of such troops of His Highness the Imaun of Muscat as had arrived, cheerfully contributed.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your Honourable Board, on results to which, as Sir William Grant Keir himself has pointed out, the very liberal and judiciously selected means put at his disposal by your government, have so mainly contributed.

I have the honour to be &c.

C. COLVILLE, Lieut.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Rasulkheima, December. 9th 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to report that the town of Rasulkheima, after a resistance of six days, was taken possession of this morning by the force under my command. Previous to making you acquainted with the circumstances which led to this fortunate result, I shall do myself the honour briefly to detail the events which occurred between the period of my last communication and the commencement of the operations before Rasulkheima.

On the 18th ultimo, after completing my arrangements at Muscat, the Liverpool sailed for the rendezvous at Kisbme. On the 21st we fell in with the fleet off the Persian coast, and anchored off the Island of Larrack, on the 24th November.

As it appeared probable that a considerable period would elapse before the junction of the ships which were detained at Bombay, I conceived it would prove highly advantageous to avail myself of that interval, in acquiring as accurate a knowledge of the strength and defences of Rasulkheima as personal observation could supply, and I gladly embraced the proposal of Captain Collier, that the Liverpool should proceed thither for that purpose. The senior engineer was accordingly taken on board, and having sailed from Larrack on the morning of the 25th we anchored off Rasulkheima the same evening.

From this date till the 27th the place was closely and repeatedly reconnoitered, and the weather continuing favourable for our operations, I determined to order down the troops and commence the attack without waiting for the rear transports, as the season of the north west winds was rapidly approaching, and Captain Collier appeared apprehensive that a further delay might prove detrimental to the enterprise. A vessel was therefore dispatched with instructions to Captain Walpole, who

was left in charge of the fleet, and on the 2d instant the transports arrived under convoy of the Cutlew. No time was lost in making the necessary preparations for landing, which was effected the following morning without opposition, at a spot which had been previously selected for that purpose about two miles to the southward of the town. The troops were formed across the Isthmus connecting the Peninsula on which the town is situated with the neighbouring country, and the whole of the day was occupied in getting tents on shore to shelter the men from the rain, landing engineers tools, sand bags, &c. and making arrangements preparatory to commencing our approaches the next day.

On the morning of the 4th the light troops were ordered in advance, supported by the pickets, to dislodge the enemy from a bank within 900 yards of the outer fort, which was expected to afford good cover for the men, and to serve as a depôt for stores previous to the erection of the batteries. The whole of the light companies of the force under the command of Captain Backhouse, of His Majesty's 47th regiment accordingly moved forward and drove the Arabs with great gallantry from a date grove, and over the bank above described, close under the walls of the fort, followed by the pickets under Major Molesworth, who took post at the sand-bank whilst the European light troops were skirmishing in front. The enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry and cannon during these movements, and I regret to add, that Major Molesworth, a gallant and zealous Officer, was killed by a cannon-shot at the head of the pickets. Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th was wounded on this occasion. The troops however maintained their position during the day, and in the night effected a lodgment within 300 yards of the southernmost tower, and erected a battery for four guns, together with a mortar battery on the right, and a trench of communication for the protection of the covering party.

The weather having become rather unfavourable for the disembarkation of the stores required for the siege, it was with considerable difficulty that this primary object was effected; but every obstacle was surmounted by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of the navy, and on the morning of the 6th we were enabled to open three eighteen-pounders on the fort; a couple of howitzers and six-pounders were also placed in the battery on the right, which played on the defences of the towers, and nearly silenced the enemy's fire. The Liverpool, during these operations, warped in as close to the shore as her draught of water would allow, and opened her guns on the town, which must have created considerable alarm in the garrison, but she was unfortunately at too great a distance to produce any decided effect.

The enemy, who during the whole of our progress exhibited a considerable degree of resolution in withstanding our ingenuity and in counteracting our attacks, sallied forth at eight o'clock this evening along the whole front of our intrenchments, crept close up to the mortar battery without being perceived, and entered it over the parapet, after sparing the advanced sentries. The party which occupied it was obliged to retire, but being

immediately reinforced, charged the assailants, who were driven out of the battery with considerable loss. The attack on the left was repelled instantaneously by the spirited resistance of the covering party under Major Warren, who distinguished himself much on this occasion by his coolness and gallantry. The enemy repeated his attacks towards morning, but was vigorously repulsed.

During the 7th every exertion was made to land and bring up the remaining guns and mortars, which was accomplished during the night, after incessant labour by the sailors, assisted by working parties from the troops and those of His Highness the Imaun, who cheerfully volunteered their services. These were immediately placed in battery, together with two twenty-four pounders which were landed from the Liverpool; and in the morning the whole of our ordnance opened on the fort, and fired, with scarcely any intermission, till sunset, when the breach in the curtain was reported nearly practicable and the towers almost untenable. Immediate arrangements were made for the assault, and the troops ordered to move down to the trenches at day break the next morning. The bombardment continued during the night, and the batteries having recommenced their fire before day light, the breaches were completed by eight o'clock. The accompanying orders will explain to His Excellency the dispositions of attack, as well as the measures taken to guard against a possibility of failure, in the event of the enemy defending himself as desperately as might have been expected from his previous defence. These precautions were however unnecessary; the party moved forward about eight o'clock and entered the fort through the breaches, without firing a shot, and it soon appeared that the enemy had evacuated the place.

The town was taken possession of and found almost entirely deserted, only eighteen or twenty men and a few women remaining in their houses.

Upon the whole it appears evident, considering the spirited behaviour of the enemy at the commencement of the siege, that their sudden resolution to evacuate the place was occasioned by the overwhelming fire of the artillery, of which they could have formed no previous idea, and which the ample means placed at my disposal enabled me to bring against the town.

Our loss, I am happy to say, has been much less than could have been expected from the length of the siege, and the obstinacy with which the enemy disputed our approaches. I have had no means of ascertaining theirs, but it must have been severe.

I beg you will assure His Excellency that I feel entirely satisfied with the conduct of the troops; their gallantry has been exceeded only by their patience and cheerfulness under every species of privation and fatigue, and the peculiarity of this service has called forth a full display of these qualities, which are as creditable to the soldier as the most intrepid acts of bravery. By the Orders*, which I do myself the honour to inclose, His Excellency will be enabled to estimate the services performed by Captain Collier and the naval part of the expedition, and I can only add that the acknow-

* These orders have not been received.

ledgements therein expressed are scarcely adequate to the assistance I have received from them.

I have, &c.

W. GRANT KEIR, Major-General.

Return of Casualties in the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. during the operations against Rasulkheima, from the 4th to the 8th December 1819 inclusive.

Camp, at Rasulkheima, December 10, 1819.

Detachment of Artillery.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment.—Major Molesworth, 1 rank and file killed, 16 rank and file wounded.

His Majesty's 65th Regiment.—3 rank and file killed, Captain John Clutterbuck, Lieutenant J. K. Stepney, 21 rank and file wounded.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.—1 serjeant or havildar, 4 rank and file wounded.

Detail Battalion.—1 serjeant or havildar, 2 rank and file wounded.

Sappers attached to the Engineer Department.—1 rank and file wounded.

E. G. STANNUS, Deputy Adj.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER by the Honourable the Governor in Council

Bombay Castle, December 28, 1819.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council has received a dispatch from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. announcing that the fortress of Rasulkheima had been taken possession of by the troops belonging to this Presidency* under his command on the 9th of this month, after an active resistance of six days, when the town was evacuated by the enemy.

In publishing the General Orders issued by the Major-General on that occasion, the Honourable the Governor in Council has to express his unqualified concurrence in the testimony borne by that distinguished Officer, to the science of the staff, and engineer and artillery departments, and to the steady gallantry evinced, and the fatigue and privation so meritoriously endured by all the Officers and troops of His Majesty's and of the Honourable Company's service, of which the force was composed.

The Governor in Council entertains the fullest sense of the very cordial and efficient aid afforded by Captain Collier, C. B. commanding the naval branch of the armament, and by Captains Lock and Walpole, of the royal navy, and of the Officers and crews of the squadron that co-operated on the expedition; whose exertions contributed most materially to the speedy reduction of Rasulkheima, and it will afford the Government the highest gratification to communicate these sentiments to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief in India, and to the Authorities at home.

* Artillery.—His Majesty's 47th regiment.—His Majesty's 65th regiment.—1st battalion 2d regiment native infantry.—1st battalion 3d native infantry.—1st battalion 11th native infantry.—Marine battalion detached on board the Cruizers.—Detachment of pioneers.

The conduct of Captain Hall, and of Lieutenants Maillard, Arthur, Faithful, Greenway, and Watson, in command of cruizers, and of Lieutenants Seawright and Bruck, and the Officers and men of the Honourable Company's marine employed on this service, have been spoken of in terms of high commendation by the Major-General, and also by Captain Collier, whose established reputation and experience of the qualifications that distinguish the naval profession, renders his testimony to the character of the Bombay marine of peculiar value in the estimation of the Governor in Council.

In promulgating the merited eulogium afforded by Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, to his gallant associates, the Governor in Council has to add his unfeigned acknowledgements to the Major-General himself, for the energy and ability which have characterized the conduct of this important service, where the same professional judgment and gallantry and the same skill in conciliating the entire confidence and support of those placed under his command, have been displayed, the manifestation of which has so repeatedly drawn forth the admiration of the late Government, and which must on all occasions ensure success.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Warden, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the East India Company, dated 31st January 1820.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the copy of a dispatch from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. to the address of the Adjutant-General of the army, reporting the fall of the piratical fortress of Zyah.

I have, &c.

J. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Rasulkheima, January 3, 1820.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that a few days after I had last the honour of addressing you, it was reported to me that the town of Rumps (one of the piratical ports described in my instructions, about eight miles northward of Rasulkheima), had been abandoned by its inhabitants, who were supposed to have taken refuge in the hill-fort of Zyah, which is situated at the head of a navigable creek near two miles from the sea coast. This place was the residence of Hussein Bin Aly, a Sheikh of considerable importance among the Joasmee tribes, and a person who, from his talents and lawless habits, as well as from the strength and advantageous situation of his fort, was likely to attempt the revival of the piratical system at the first favourable opportunity. It became a desirable object, therefore, to extinguish at once the only

remaining hopes of the ill-disposed part of the neighbouring population, by reducing the power of this Chieftain, whose influence was hourly increasing, and a detachment was accordingly formed for this purpose, under the command of Major Warren, of His Majesty's 65th regiment.

This detachment was composed of thirty artillery-men, His Majesty's 65th regiment, and the flank companies of the 1st battalion 2d regiment, with two brass twelve-pounders, two mortars, and four field-pieces, which were considered fully adequate to the performance of the service. His Majesty's ships Liverpool and Curlew moved down the Rumps to expedite the landing of the stores, and render any further assistance that might be required; and this arrangement enabled me to proceed thither to superintend the progress of the operations. It was soon discovered that the fortifications were more formidable than had been represented, and I found it necessary to order a reinforcement of four flank companies to complete the close investment of the place. Some heavy guns were also found indispensable; and to save the time and labour which it would require to bring them from camp, Captain Collier, with his usual readiness to promote the public service, offered two of the Liverpool's twenty-four-pounders, which were immediately landed and placed in battery against the fort.

I beg leave to refer to the inclosed copy of Major Warren's report for a detailed account of his proceedings, which were conducted in a manner highly creditable to his professional talents, and with a zeal and spirit which I have seldom seen equalled: This is not the only instance in which I have experienced the benefit of Major Warren's services, and I beg leave to recommend him to His Excellency as an intelligent and valuable Officer. The troops behaved with their accustomed gallantry, and are entitled to great credit for their steadiness and good conduct; and I have again the gratification of expressing my acknowledgements to Captain Collier and the naval part of the expedition, whose exertions, particularly those of Captain Walpole and Lieutenant Campbell, have been beyond all praise. I have the honour to forward a copy of my Orders, together with a list of casualties, and plan of attack, the latter of which will serve to elucidate the detailed report of the operations. This detachment returned to camp on the 26th ultimo, after destroying the fortifications; and the prisoners were brought to Rasulkheima, where they now remain in confinement.

I have been detained at this place in concerting various arrangements with the neighbouring Chieftains, which I am happy to say are nearly brought to a favourable conclusion; and have taken advantage of this interval to place the town in a state of security against any sudden attack. It has been found necessary to reduce the extent of the works, in proportion to the small number of men who are to be left for their defence, and this afforded full employment to the engineers and constant working parties from the troops. The outer fort, although rendered perfectly untenable by our batteries during the siege, still presented, from its vicinity to the town, most advantageous cover to an attacking enemy; I have therefore directed the towers to be

destroyed, and the curtains levelled, which has been partly executed, and will be completed in the course of two or three days, by which period I trust that the works now constructing will be sufficiently advanced to enable me to proceed for the performance of the remaining part of my instructions.

When I had last the honour of addressing you, my information did not enable me to report with any certainty on the loss sustained by the enemy, but I have since ascertained, from various sources, that it amounted to little less than 1000, and the Sheikh himself has acknowledged that 400 fighting men of his own tribe were either killed or wounded, which would appear to establish a much higher proportion, but the most authentic accounts agree in fixing it nearly at the number I have stated. I am happy to say that the people are returning daily to their habitations in the Date Groves, and a communication opening which must prove highly advantageous to the garrison. Captain Thompson, my Interpreter, has exerted himself most successfully in acquiring the confidence of the inhabitants, and I trust that in a short time an intercourse will be established which will be productive of the most beneficial effects.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. GRANT KEIR, Maj. Gen.

Copy of a Report from Major Warren to Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, dated Camp, Zyah, Gulf of Persia, December 23, 1819.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your desire, I have the honour to detail the operations of the detachment under my command, which led to the surrender of the hill, fort, and town of Zyah yesterday, at noon.

On the 18th instant, I embarked at Rasulkheima at day-break, in the boats of the fleet, with His Majesty's 65th regiment under my command, and at noon formed a junction with the flank companies of the 1st battalion 2d regiment native infantry, under Captain Cocke, within four miles of our destination. This operation however was attended with considerable difficulty and risk, owing to the heavy surf that beat on the shore, and which was the occasion of some loss in ammunition, and of a few boats being upset and stove in.

At half-past three P.M. having refreshed my men, we commenced our march, and fording the creek or back water, took up our position to the north eastward of the fort, the enemy firing at us as we passed, notwithstanding that our messenger, whom we had previously sent in to summons the Sheikh, was still in the place, and I lost no time in pushing our rifle men and piquets as forward as I could, without exposing them too much to the firing of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted under secure cover in the Date Tree Groves in front of the town. Captain Cocke, with the light company of his battalion, was at the same time sent to the westward to cut off the retreat of the enemy on that side.

At day-break next morning finding it necessary to drive the enemy still further in, to get a nearer view of his defences, I moved forward the rifle company of His Majesty's 65th regiment, and

after a considerable opposition from the enemy, who you are well aware are peculiarly adapted for this species of warfare, I succeeded, with a few casualties, in forcing him to retire some distance, but not without disputing every foot of the ground, which was singularly calculated for resistance, being intersected at every few yards by banks and water courses raised for the purposes of irrigation, and covered with date trees.

In the course of the day our messenger returned with an evasive answer from the Sheikh, and a couple of eight inch mortars were landed with great labour and fatigue, one of which commenced playing the same evening on the hill fort, and the other the next morning.

On the morning of the 20th, the position occupied by the enemy being still in advance of the town, I moved forward the rifle men again, who, in their usual spirited style, quickly forced the enemy to yield up his cover, and would soon have driven him to the walls of his town, had they not been reluctantly compelled by my orders to occupy the places the Arabs had quitted, until by an increase to my numbers I should have it in my power to more completely incircle the whole of the town.

Means were afforded me to carry this purpose into effect, by the arrival in the course of the day of the detachment under the command of Captain Backhouse, His Majesty's 47th regiment, composed of the flank companies of that corps, and of the 1st battalion 3d regiment native infantry, which you were pleased to send for, on your knowledge of the great labour and fatigue borne by my small detachment, in getting the guns and stores from the distant landing place, and which necessarily caused the greatest number of my men to be almost constantly detached and employed on fatiguing duties.

The next morning the rifle men, supported by the pickets, were again called into play, and soon established their position within three or four hundred yards of the town, which, with the base of the hill, was so completely surrounded as to render the escape of any of the garrison now almost impossible. This advantage, however, was not gained without a severe loss; the rifle company and the regiment at large having been deprived, by the death of Ensign Mathieson, of the services of a most gallant, intelligent, and zealous Officer.

Two twenty-four pounders and the two twelves, the landing of which had been retarded by the difficulty of communication with the fleet from which we derived all our supplies, having been now brought on shore, we broke ground in the evening, and, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the soil from its rocky nature, had them ready to play the next morning at day-break; the former to batter in breach the hill fort on the north east side, and the latter to destroy the defences of the Sheikh's house on the westward.

Aware, however, that the families of the enemy were all still in the town, and humanity dictating that some effort should be made to save the innocent from the fate that awaited the guilty, an opportunity was afforded for that purpose, by an offer to the garrison of security to their women and children, should they be sent out within the hour; but the infatuated Chief, either from an idea that his fort on the hill was not to be reached by our

shot, or with the vain hope to gain time by procrastination, returning no answer to our communication, while he detained our messenger, we opened our fire at half past eight in the morning, and such was the precision of the practice, that by half past ten, perceiving that the breach would be soon practicable, I was, in the act of issuing the necessary orders for the assault, when a white flag was displayed, and the enemy, after some little delay in assembling from the different quarters of the place, marched out without their arms, with Hussein Bin Aloy at their head, to the number of three hundred and ninety-eight; and at half past one P. M. the British flags were hoisted on the hill fort and at the Sheikh's house. The women and children, to the number of four hundred, were at the same time collected together in a place of security; and, I am happy to add, without a single instance of either insult or injury to their persons or feelings having occurred. The prisoners have since been sent on board the fleet, and I am now dismantling the fort and the Sheikh's house.

The service has been short, but arduous. The enemy defended themselves with an obstinacy and ability worthy of a better cause.

The exertions of every person in this detachment passed under your view and that of Captain Collier, during your occasional visits to the scene of operations; you are therefore fully able to appreciate the zeal by which Captain Walpole, of His Majesty's brig Curlew, who commanded the sailors on shore, must have been actuated, and the ability with which that zeal must have been applied to have enabled him to overcome the difficulties attending the landing of the supplies and stores, particularly the guns, which after being brought up a narrow, intricate, and shallow creek, a distance of upwards of three miles, had to be dragged through a muddy swamp, and afterwards over a considerable space of rocky and intersected ground, before they could be placed in the batteries; in this service he was much assisted by Lieutenant Campbell; of His Majesty's ship Liverpool, whose ingenuity in finding out new expedients to overcome each difficulty as it presented itself never failed him, and the precision with which he laid the guns in the twenty-four pounder battery, where he commanded under the superintendance of Captain Walpole, could not be surpassed.

To the rifle company of His Majesty's 65th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, I am most particularly indebted; constantly employed in the most perilous service, exposed not only to the fire of the Arabs below in the date groves, but also to that of the enemy above, occupying the little towers and breast works, with which the whole face of the hill was studded to the very top, they never ceased to evince the utmost spirit, steadiness, and alacrity, and only required to be restrained to prevent their going too far. To Captain Digby, commanding His Majesty's 65th regiment, and to Captain Cocke, commanding the detachment on the west side of the fort, I am also much indebted for their unwearied attention to their several duties, as likewise to Captain Backhouse, of His Majesty's 47th regiment, commanding the reinforcement, and to Lieutenant Morley, commanding the artillery.

The judicious positions chosen by Lieutenant Price, of the engineers, for the erection of the batteries, fully bespeak the merits of that Officer. To Major Colebrooke, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain Wilson, your Military Secretary, whom you were kind enough to permit to accompany me throughout this service, I am under the most particular obligations for their advice and assistance on every occasion; and to Lieutenant Marriot, your Aide-de-Camp, I am greatly indebted, not only for his services during the late operations but before at Rasul Kheima during the attack on our trenches there; without the assistance of these Officers I should have found it most difficult to keep up my communications with the detachment on the west side of the town, and along the extended chain we were obliged to take up round the base of the hill to prevent the escape of the enemy. From the intelligence and zeal of Captain Thompson, the Interpreter, I have also derived great benefit; to Lieutenants Place and Warren, the former Acting Quartermaster, and the latter Acting Adjutant, to the detachment, I have likewise had occasion to express my obligation for their attention and alacrity in the performance of their duties; nor can I close this report without feeling that it is due to Lieutenant Brucks, the agent of transports, to bring to your notice his laborious exertions in the particular line of his duties during the embarkation and subsequent landing of the troops on the 18th instant, on which occasion the Officers and men belonging to the cruizers and transports had all to endure a day of most severe labour and privation; in short few services of so limited a duration have afforded more opportunities to the troops to exhibit qualities of greater capability of fatigue and endurance of privations than the present, owing to the great distance of the fleet from the camp, which prevented the tents from being landed until the operations were nearly over, and rendered the receipt of the supplies difficult and precarious, but all were borne by the Officers and men with exemplary cheerfulness; in conclusion I beg leave to inclose a return of killed and wounded, and I have the honour to be, &c.

N. WARREN, Major,

Commanding His Majesty's 65th Regiment
and Field Detachment.

FIELD ORDERS *by Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T.*

Camp, Rasul Kheima, December 25, 1819.

THE Major-General has just received a report from Major Warren of the progress and result of the attack on the fort of Zyah, and hastens to discharge a most gratifying task in recording the gallantry and good conduct of the troops employed in its reduction.

The service was performed under the eye of the Major-General, who is therefore enabled, from his own observation, duly to appreciate the persevering efforts which led to the fall of the place.

To Major Warren he feels particularly grateful. The operations were conducted by that Officer with his usual judgment and decision, and the Major-General will not fail to bring his conspicuous merit to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Major-General fully concurs in the praises bestowed by Major Warren on the Officers and men who served under him on this occasion, and has sincere pleasure in noticing the spirited behaviour of the rifle company of His Majesty's 65th regiment, under Lieutenant Hunt, which has distinguished itself so eminently throughout the whole of the service. To Captains Digby, Backhouse, and Cocke, Major Warren has professed himself much indebted, and the judgment and ability of Lieutenant Price, of the engineers, and Morley, of the artillery, have been favourably mentioned by him, and the Major-General is happy to express his approbation of their exertions; Major Colebrooke, Captains Thompson and Wilson, and Lieutenant Marriot, of the Major-General's Staff, have acquitted themselves entirely to the satisfaction of Major Warren, and are requested to accept the thanks of the Major-General for the zealous and valuable assistance rendered by them during the operations. Lieutenants Place and Warren, Acting Staff to the detachment, appear also to have exerted themselves most creditably in the performance of their respective duties.

The Major-General feels at a loss to express, in adequate terms, his obligations to the navy, but the value of their services will be estimated when he declares, that the enterprise must have failed without their assistance. Captain Collier's zealous, cheerful, and active co-operation was never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and he begs him to accept his warmest thanks for the cordiality and promptitude with which every arrangement was conducted. The astonishing efforts made by the sailors, under Captain Walpole and Lieutenant Campbell, in dragging the twenty-four pounders through a deep mud, and landing and bringing forward the requisite stores, have never been surpassed during the whole course of the Major-General's experience; whilst the precision with which the breaching battery was directed by Lieutenant Campbell, under the superintendance of Captain Walpole, would have reflected credit on the most experienced corps of artillery, and accordingly produced the most rapid and decided effects. The Major-General offers to both Officers and men his warmest tribute of admiration, and begs them to accept of his sincere thanks for their important and spirited services.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the Command of Major Warren, His Majesty's 65th Regiment, during the Operations before the Fort of Zyah, from the 18th to the 22d December 1819, both Days inclusive.

Flank Companies His Majesty's 47th Regiment—
1 private killed; 2 privates wounded.

His Majesty's 65th Regiment—1 officer, 2 privates, killed; 1 corporal, 12 privates, wounded.

Pioneers—1 private wounded.

Total—1 officer, 3 privates, killed; 1 corporal, 15 privates, wounded.

Name of Officer killed.

Ensign John Mathieson, His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

SAMUEL R. WARREN, Lieut.
65th Regt. Acting Line Adj., to
Detachment.

