



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 16th of JANUARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1821.

*India-Board, January 15, 1821.*

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

*Extracts from General Orders by the Governor in Council at Bombay, of the dates undermentioned:*

*December 19, 1817.*

THE Governor in Council has received a report of the capture of the fort of Boputghur, a place of great natural strength, situated in the Northern Concan, by a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Fallon; and has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the conduct of that Officer, and of the troops under his command, in gallantly driving the enemy from that strong hold.

*January 3, 1818.*

THE fort of Kobellaghur, situated in the Northern Concan, which a detachment of the Peishwa's troops had taken on the 30th of last month, garrisoned as it was by a party of police peons only, having been recaptured by a detail of the 1st battalion 9th regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Brooks, of the 7th Native Infantry, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council feels himself called upon publicly to ex-

\* See Supplement to the London Gazette, of Tuesday the 29th August 1820.

press the satisfaction he has derived from the exertions of the Officers and men composing that detachment, in gaining possession of a fortress of no inconsiderable strength.

The advance, led on by Ensign Jopp, of the Engineers, consisting of between thirty and forty Sepoys, and a detail of pioneers, under Ensign Siordet, compelled the enemy to fly from the fort, although opposed in their progress at every advantageous position, during an ascent of nearly three miles, which the gallantry and vigour of the attack, however, successfully overcame.

*March 25, 1818.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the pleasure to announce, that the fort of Rusaughur has been surrendered to Lieutenant-Col. Kennedy, by capitulation; and the fort of Gunga taken possession of by the force in the Concan, while under the command of Major Hall, of His Majesty's 89th regiment.

*April 30th 1818.*

THE Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, C. B. under date the 6th and 8th instant, in taking possession of the Forts of Ramghur and Dewghur, \* and thus completing the

\* The capture of these places was noticed in Dispatches from the Government of Bombay and Lieut. Colonel Imlach, dated 25th and 5th April, 1818, published in the London Gazette of 28th September 1818, pages 1734 and 1735.

reduction of the Province of Salsee, and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieutenant Colonel, and of the Officers and men under his command, during their late operations in the vicinity of Malwan.

*Camp, Comta, Monday April 6th 1818.*

*Extract of F. M. O. Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, C. B.*

Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, has received a dispatch from Captain Pearson, announcing the capture of the fort of Ramghur, by the detachment under his command; the Lieutenant Colonel congratulates that Officer on his success, and warmly expresses to him his cordial thanks for the expeditious and prompt measures he adopted for its reduction.

The Commanding Officer with Captain Pearson, returns his sincere thanks to Lieutenants Bell and Thompson, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, Lieutenant Groundwater, of the artillery, Lieutenant Campbell, pioneers, and Lieutenant Dominetti, of the Honourable Company's Marine, and to the men employed under their orders, and he will feel proud in having the honour to report to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the steady conduct of the detachment under Captain Pearson, and under circumstances of no common undertaking from the nature of the country, so completely intersected with jungle and ravines, in making a road for the guns, &c.

*Morning Field Detachment Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, C. B.*

*April 8, 1818.*

THE Commanding Officer in announcing to the detachment under his command the abandonment by the enemy, of the strong fort of Dewghur, feels confident that had any stand been made, he would have had much praise to bestow, he begs, however, that Captain Gray and the Officers of the detachment will accept of his thanks and congratulations on this occasion.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlach considers it his duty publicly to express his thanks to Brevet Captain Hughes, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but from the commencement of hostilities, and from the several duties which that Officer has had to perform, he considers it an essential and pleasing duty to bring the same to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

*May 7, 1818.*

THE Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that the hill fort of Maughur has been taken possession of by a detachment under the command of Captain Soppitt.

*May 19, 1818.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has derived a high degree of satisfaction from the report of a very gallant exploit \* by a small de-

\* This affair is noticed in the extract from a dispatch from the Government of Bombay, dated 12th September 1818, published in the London Gazette of 25th February 1819, page 376.

tachment under command of Lieutenant Crosby, who attacked a body of the enemy stationed in the village of Pootadpoor, in number more than double the force he led, and immediately defeated and drove them from their post. In publishing the brigade orders by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, the Governor in Council is pleased to express his cordial union with that Officer in every sentiment of admiration and applause at the zealous and intrepid conduct of Lieutenant Crosby, of Subahdar Ball Kissen Sing, and of all engaged in that brilliant affair.

*Camp, before Ryghur, May 8, 1818.*

*Extract from Brigade Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother.*

THE Commanding Officer, with sentiments of applause, is gratified in publishing a letter received from Lieutenant James Crosby of the 2d battalion 5th regiment native infantry, and is certain the conduct of this young Officer will obtain the admiration of the field force, as it has gained that of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother.

The gallantry of Subahdar Ball Kissen Sing, 1st battalion 5th regiment, under Lieutenant Crosby's command is also distinguished, the Subahdar having cut down five of the enemy.

*Copy of the Letter from Lieutenant Crosby, dated May 5, 1818, referred to in the preceding.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, commanding the field force in the Concan, that having received intelligence of a body of men, consisting of 200 Marhattas, 200 Pattans, and 70 Arabs being posted in the village of Pootadpoor, I marched my detachment (75 rank and file and 140 Gaicawar horse) to the place, and on my arrival found the report to be true; I immediately attacked the enemy, who fled in every direction in a quarter of an hour, leaving about 20 killed and wounded, and 16 prisoners; we had only one horseman and horse wounded, the former severely. I am sorry from the nature of the ground I was not able to follow them with the horse.

I have, &c.

JAMES CROSBY,  
Lieutenant 2d battalion 5th regiment  
native infantry.

*June, 19, 1818.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the surrender of the forts of Jeyghur \* and Weezyghur, to the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the surrender of the town of Sunghumseer and the fort of Rutnaghurry, † to the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

*June 25, 1818.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council

\* Jeyghur, upon the coast of the Concan, to the south of Bancoot, about sixty miles.

† Rutnaghurry, about fifteen miles south of Jeyghur.

is pleased to announce the surrender of the fort of Vezeadroog, (or Gheriah,\*) and of the remaining forts in that district, viz. Esswantghur, Omberghur and Karipatam, to the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Imlach, C. B.

June 27, 1818.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Rajapoor has been taken possession of by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Imlach, C. B.

*Extract from General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan, dated April 18th 1818.*

THE Commander in Chief is happy in having it in his power to correct an omission in his Excellency's general orders of the 13th ultimo, † noticing the attack of the army of Bajee Rao, on the 20th February last, by the division of the army under the command of Brigadier General Smith, C. B.

The report of the Brigadier General stating, that the horse artillery were kept in reserve, led the Commander in Chief to understand that they were not actively engaged, but his Excellency having received a subsequent report from the Brigadier General explanatory of the circumstance, and showing that the Bombay horse artillery under Captain Pierce, bore an active and distinguished share in the dangers and honour of the action of the 20th February, his Excellency desires to offer to Captain Pierce, the expression of his high approbation and thanks for the zealous and persevering exertions, which that Officer made in bringing his guns into position, and opening their fire under circumstances of great difficulty owing to the nature of the ground; and his Excellency requests that Brigadier General Smith, will communicate to Captain Pierce, and to the corps of Bombay horse artillery, under his command, the high sense entertained by the Commander in Chief of their meritorious services and good conduct.

T. H. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Pritzler, to the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan, dated Camp, Tambia, 6th April 1818.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command arrived at Tambah on the 30th ult. distant from Wassotah ‡ about seventeen miles; but the road passing over a

\* Gheriah upon the coast of the Concan, about one hundred miles south of Bancoot.

† The general order here referred to was published in the London Gazette, 28th November 1818, page 2122, and other documents relating to the battle with the Peishwa, of 20th February 1818, were published in previous Gazettes, dated 16th July 1818, pages 1280 to 1282, and 28th September 1818, page 1731.

‡ An extract of a dispatch from the Government of Bombay, dated April 11, 1818, announcing the capture of the fort of Wassotah, was published in the London Gazette of 29th Aug. 1818, page 1529.

very difficult ghaut, and leading through a thick jungle, it was not practicable further to advance the park and heavy stores. I therefore ordered Colonel Hewitt to proceed with 1,500 men on the 31st to invest the fort, until the road could be rendered fit for the transport of artillery.

Colonel Hewitt's march was very little interrupted, although the country was particularly strong, and some of the passes had been stockaded; from which, however, the enemy fled, after discharging their arms, on the approach of our troops.

From Colonel Hewitt's report (a copy of which is inclosed\*,) it appears, that on the 31st ult. he occupied the village of Indolie, distant from the fort about two miles and a half; and, on the morning of the 1st instant, the enemy was driven into the fort, and the necessary posts occupied to prevent their escape.

On the morning of the 2d I proceeded, with one howitzer and three mortars, carried upon elephants; but it was the 4th in the evening before they could be got into a battery, which was established on a height called Old Wassotah, distant about yards † from the fort, which is at least 2000 feet perpendicular from the base of the hill.

On the morning of the 5th the fire was opened, and continued all day: during the night only a few shells were thrown, and at daylight a white flag was displayed on the fort, which was delivered up to our troops about eleven o'clock unconditionally.

In the fort was found the family of the Rajah of Sattarah, and Lieutenants Hunter and Morrison.

The garrison consisted of about 450 men; of whom two were killed, and fifteen wounded. I have the honour to enclose (No. 1.) a return of casualties which have taken place amongst the troops under my command; as also (No. 2. ‡) a return of ordnance in the fort; and (No. 3.) a copy of the Orders issued on the occasion.

I feel it my duty to represent, that nothing but the greatest possible exertions on the part of the Officers and troops, could in so short a period have overcome the very great obstacles which appeared in the way of reducing this fortress.

I have, &c.

T. PRITZLER, Brig.-gen.

*Return of Casualties of the Reserve Division of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Pritzler, during the siege of Wassotah 6th April 1818.*

Flank Bat.—4 rank and file wounded.

WAL. JOLLY, A. A. General.

*Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp, near Tambia, Monday, April 6th 1818, Parole Wassotah.*

Brigadier-General Pritzler has great pleasure in announcing to the division the surrender of Wassotah, by which the family of His Highness the Rajah of Sattarah has been rescued from the enemy, and two British Officers, Lieutenants Morrison and Hunter, set at liberty, who defended themselves

\* Not published.

† The number of yards is omitted in the original copy.

‡ Not published.

when taken with the greatest gallantry, but have suffered a rigid confinement of five months.

The British flag will be hoisted on the fort tomorrow morning; a royal salute will be fired from the park of Tambah at twelve o'clock, and an extra dram will be issued to all the European troops in the division. Brigadier-General Pritzler requests that the troops which, under Colonel Hewitt's command, drove the enemy into their works through a country which might so easily have been defended, will accept his best thanks for their exertions on that occasion.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple and the artillery he is much obliged for the very spirited and well directed fire which was kept up during the whole of yesterday; and also to Captain Nutt and the Officers of the engineers for the manner in which their duty was performed. To Captain Talbot and the pioneers, much praise is due for the rapidity with which the road was made over an almost impassible ghaut, and to the troops generally for the cheerfulness with which they performed every part of their duty during this short, though laborious, siege.

WAL. JOLLY, A. A. General.

*Extract from Division Orders, by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. dated April 20, 1818.*

Brigadier General Malcolm has much satisfaction in publishing the success of an attack made upon the post of Chowkeree, by a detachment of his division, under Major Moodie, and the troops of Zalim Sing, Rajah of Kotah, and the contingent of Mulhar Rao Holkar. The exertions made, and the difficulties overcome in this enterprise, reflect the highest credit on Major Moodie, and the Officers and men under his command; and the thanks of the Brigadier-General are particularly due to Lieutenant Law and the detachment of artillery from Lieut-Col. Corsellis's force; the admirable manner in which the battery was served, must have made the strongest and most salutary impression of our superior science in this art, and had not the garrison taken advantage of the night, and almost impenetrable jungles near their fortress, to make their escape, the Brigadier-General has not a doubt that complete success would have attended the storm, which Major Moodie was prepared to make on the morning of the 17th instant. As it is, an important stronghold has been reduced in a manner calculated to show our enemies the inefficiency of resistance, and add to the confidence of our allies.

D. LEIGHTON, Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Captain Briggs, Political Agent in Candeish.*

*Camp, at Trienbuc, April 26, 1818.*

I AM happy to inform you that the strong fort of Trienbuc\* surrendered to the detachment under Colonel M'Dowell yesterday at noon, when the garrison were allowed to march out in front of the troops with their arms and baggage, and during

\* Situated to the westward of Cliandore about fifty m. l. s.

this day the fort of Bagera has been occupied by a party of sebundies.

I cannot help congratulating you on the rapid success of our operations in this quarter, not less than thirteen forts, each of which would be called impregnable, have surrendered with but little opposition, and it is a justice I owe to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowell, and the Officers of this detachment to say, that nothing but the most indefatigable exertions could have effected those rapid approaches to the body of the forts of Raj Dehr and Trienbuc, which alarmed the enemy and induced them to sue for terms, they saw on every morning an additional position gained, and fresh batteries ready to open when they least expected them; and the skill and exertions displayed in this branch of the siege reflects the highest credit on the department to which they peculiarly belong.

*Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Watson, dated June 14, 1818.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, the copy of a letter from Major Lamb, dated the 1st instant, detailing his proceedings before Suttunwarree, and am concerned to report so severe a loss as the inclosed return exhibits. In Lieutenant Manson, commanding the pioneers, the service has lost a most valuable and gallant officer.

*Extract of a Letter from Major Lamb, dated Camp, Suttunwarree, June 11, 1818, (inclosed in the preceding.)*

FOR the information of Brigadier-General Watson, C. B. commanding the left division, I have to inform you that the batteries were ready and opened at daylight yesterday morning, and kept up a fire from the guns and mortars until five in the evening, when Lieutenant Peckett, senior engineer, reported the breach practicable. I went myself so as to have a complete and near view of it, and considering it a fair breach, rather steep, I immediately ordered the storming party, consisting of the grenadiers of the 1st battalion 26th native infantry completed to 200 men, and detachments from the 1st battalion 19th, and 1st battalion 23d regiment of 150 men (to be supported by 200 more from near the breaching battery, if necessary), under the command of Captain Watson, 1st battalion 26th regiment, to move down to the attack.

The remainder of the detachment were all ready to act as might be necessary. On the storming party getting to within thirty yards of the breach, the garrison opened a most heavy and destructive fire from different quarters. Before the head of the column could reach the foot of the breach 32 men of the leading and next section were knocked down, belonging to the 1st battalion 26th regiment native infantry. This had such an effect on the remainder that they could not be induced to push on, although led in a most brave and gallant manner by Captain Watson, Lieutenants Lister and Grant, 1st battalion 26th regiment native infantry, Lieutenant Manson of the pioneers, with ladders, and Ensign Irvine of the engineers. On those Officers reaching nearly the foot of the breach, only four or five men were with them, the remainder having got under

cover of the ruins of the village they were close to, and from the enemy's fire being so destructive could not be got to make a rush towards the breach, although the Officers did every thing to induce them. The rear of the column were the first to seek shelter; finding they could not be induced to make another attempt, I desired them to remain under the shelter till dark, the old walls completely protecting them. About eight P. M. they returned to the camp, bringing away the wounded. I then took every precaution possible for investing the fort as closely as possible during the night.

I am grieved to say our loss has been great; a list of the killed and wounded I inclose. Amongst the killed is that brave Officer, Lieutenant Manson of the pioneers. Captain Watson first had his horse shot, and afterwards, when close to the breach, received a wound in his cheek and shoulder, but I am happy to say not dangerously. Although wounded severely, he would not leave the party until he found he could be of no use. He reports the head of the column, composed of the 1st battalion 26th regiment native infantry, to have behaved in a most brave manner, as much so as he could have wished at first; but that the fire was so very heavy and destructive that it was enough to deter them from proceeding. Every shot from the fort seemed to take effect, and the enemy stood at the breach, and in every part, although grape was fired at it on the approach of the party. I never saw braver or better marksmen than the garrison, in which every Officer agrees with me.

Lieutenant Lister, detachment staff, had his horse shot under him in going down with orders from me.

Thinking it very likely the garrison would attempt to escape during the night, every precaution was taken to prevent it, but they succeeded in doing it; at least, I suppose, about one half of the garrison; the remainder of the real fighting men were taken or killed by the cavalry under Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Turner; and Captain Hardwicke also, with his 100 men, mentions having killed about twenty. About 50 men, women and children have been brought in. I have no doubt but that a number who have got away are wounded; from the darkness of the night, and a thick jungle, it was impossible to prevent the escape of every one. I have every reason to be highly pleased with the different parties sent to invest on the opposite side; they had a most harrassing duty for two nights and a day, as well as most of the detachment.

From the accounts I have received from the prisoners there were 250 real fighting bangrees in the fort, and about three hundred altogether. The Commander named Undah Jemadar was wounded; his brother Tackoor Sing killed, with about 20 others, before they left the fort, which was found empty this morning at daylight.

The forts of Kureega Kalookhareo and Mnyielgur have been delivered up to Captain Johnson agreeably to the terms offered by Captain Henley. I believe there are no other places to go against.

This fort I believe was the only one that fired against our troops.

I have, &c.

W. LAMB, Major  
Commanding the detachment.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded before the Fort of Suttunwarree, between the Morning of the 8th and the Evening of the 10th of June 1818.*

*Killed.*

Detachment of Artillery—1 corporal.  
4th Company of Pioneers—1 lieutenant, 3 privates.  
Flank Company 1st Batt. 26th Reg.—1 subidar, 5 privates.

*Wounded.*

Detachment of Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, 5 matrosses, 2 sepoys, 3 lascars.  
Engineer Dept. and Miners—1 serjeant, 2 miners.  
4th Company of Pioneers—4 sepoys.  
1st Batt. 19th Reg.—1 subahdar, 1 naick, 3 sepoys.  
1st Batt. 23d Reg.—3 sepoys.  
Light Company 2d Batt. 23d Reg.—1 sepoy.  
Flank Company 1st Batt. 26th Reg.—1 captain, 1 jemadar, 5 naicks, 38 sepoys.  
1st Rohilla Cavalry—1 sawar.

*Names of European Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

Lieutenant Manson, commanding Pioneers.

*Wounded.*

Captain A. T. Watson, 1st Batt. 26th Reg. wounded severely, but not dangerously.

W. LAMB, Major,

Commanding Detachment.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Roberts, dated Bankerece, November 29, 1818, inclosed in a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Commanding the Nerbudda Field Force, dated December 1, 1818.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that yesterday, about nine o'clock, I received information of the advance of the enemy in large force, and that the tooman were engaged. I moved full gallop immediately. On reaching Futtehpoor\* we were met by two large bodies, principally infantry, who had moved round the village and had nearly joined each other. A feint was made to charge their left column, which gave us more time to near the right one, which I immediately charged. The ground was terrible; nullah's thick jungle, &c. notwithstanding, the spirit of the men, which I cannot too much praise, carried them through every difficulty. This body was dispersed and a number of them killed.

I then formed the men and we crossed a broad nullah between us and the town, galloped through a great part of the town, driving the enemy from their posts and killing such as could be got at in the streets. A body of Arabs planted their colour in one of the streets and the standard bearer killed three.

To keep the horsemen in a town like Futtehpoor, from the rising grounds on which the different Rajah's houses are built, two of which were occupied by the enemy's troops, was of course out of the question. I therefore drew the men out of the town and mustered the infantry who by this time had come up; twenty-five men were present.

It is from local circumstances impossible to state

\* An operation of the same detachment, of a subsequent date, in the vicinity of this place, was published in the London Gazette of August 10, 1819, page 1421.

the enemy's force. I believe it is not less than 4000 men, Arabs, Patans, and Gonds. Cheyn Sah, Modly Kooah, a relation of Cheetoo, and a Maharratta Chief are with it.

The party I in the first instance attacked consisted of about 1000. I have brought the tooman from Futtelhpoor which is nearly useless having expended all its ammunition. I have had three men killed and five wounded.

The opportunity by express of forwarding this prevents my entering to-day into further detail.

I have, &c.

H. ROBERTS, Captain,  
Commanding 1st Rohilla Cavalry.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpore, to Mr. Strachey, the Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, dated February 11, 1819.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that Appa Sahib, in company with Cheetoo Pindarry and Shaikh Dula, has fled from Puchmurry, and that the Arabs and other troops, who had attached themselves to his fortunes, have also abandoned the Mahadeo-hills.

Appa Sahib with the two abovementioned Chiefs and about 50 horse passed Boordah on the evening of the 1st instant, whence he proceeded by Sowdeegurh to the vicinity of Piplode, where he was on the evening of the 5th encountered by part of Colonel Pollock's detachment and seems to have escaped from night coming on; he has fled towards Aseegurh, but it is not ascertained whether he has been admitted into the fort. Colonel Pollock has taken up a post at Sewul, near Aseer, on which place General Doveton is advancing.

The Arabs, amounting to about 500 men, in their retreat had reached the vicinity of Boordah, when they were overtaken by a detachment under the command of Captain Jones, of the 7th Bengal cavalry, who completely routed and dispersed them, with a loss of upwards of 200 men in killed and wounded; in this affair, Lieutenant Isaack, of the Bengal establishment, commanding the infantry, was wounded.

I am happy to acquaint you, for the Right Honourable the Governor in Council's information, that Nowah, the principal strong hold of Nowsajee Naick, has been carried by storm by Major Pitman's detachment, 430 of the garrison killed on the spot, and about 100 taken prisoners, mostly desperately wounded.

I have &c. &c.

R. JENKINS, Resident.

*Extract of a further Letter from Mr. Jenkins, dated March 4, 1819.*

ON the 21st of January, a rissalah of the Rohilla cavalry and a havildar's party fell in with a body of Pindaries in the Gurrawarrah valley, situated upon the southern bank of the Nerbudda to the eastward of Hussingabad, of whom 60 were killed, and five, with 24 horses, were taken prisoners.

On the night of the 31st, the ex-Rajah appears to

have made his escape from the hills with Cheetoo Pindarry and about 60 horsemen, who were pursued, but unsuccessfully, by Captain Jones, of the 7th Bengal cavalry.

He had, however, the good fortune to fall in with a body of 400 Arabs, and 600 of all arms, on the 4th February, whom he attacked first with his troop of cavalry, and afterwards with a detachment of infantry; and by subsequent accounts it appears that 5 to 600 of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the whole completely broken.

On the 8th February, Major Nation, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment of native infantry, surprised and defeated after a long march amongst the hills, a body of 600 Gondes, under their Chief Gubbah, about 60 of whom were killed; the remainder favoured by the nature of the country escaped.

The same day, three columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Morine, and Major O'Brien, entered the hills. Bulkagurh and Hurrye were taken possession of without resistance; and Kisrode Sing, of Bulkagurh, Jeswunt Sah and Nawul Sah, of Hurrye, surrendered themselves. On the 15th, Major O'Brien with the left column, after a march of nineteen miles through a mountainous country, which admitted not of guns or cattle, fell in with a body of 5 or 600 men, under Chyne Sah, who were immediately attacked; 150 were killed, and 50 or 60 taken with all their baggage; amongst whom were two nephews of Chyne Sah, the most able and active of all the Gond Chiefs. That Chief surrendered the next day, and no further resistance was made.

The right column, under Colonel Adams, reached Puchmurry without any opposition. With the exception of Mohun Sing and Gubbah, all the Chiefs of any note; and all the inhabitants have thrown themselves on our protection, and the war may be said to have drawn there to a conclusion.

Colonel Adams, with the exception of a small detachment, has commenced his march towards Hussingabad; and Colonel Scott has returned with most of his force to Nagpore.

To the eastward Captain Moxon has lately attacked and defeated in his strong holds, the rebel Zemindar of Soonakan; the last of any force remaining in insurrection in that province.

To the southward a few zemindars of little note remain in the jurgles in Wyragurh, and give some employment to our troops; but all appearance of disturbance is fast dying away; and I am in hopes that perfect tranquillity will soon prevail.

*Extracts from General Orders by the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated as undermentioned:*

January 7, 1819.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the able manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope carried into effect, on the 10th ultimo, an attack on a body of coolies, who had been the terror of the zillahs, north of the Mahe, and those of His Highness the Guicawa, and who had taken post in Lohaur.

After a secret night march from Ahmaedabd, of twenty-four miles, the Honourable Colonel succeeded completely in surprising the banditti, and by

the conduct and spirit of the Officers and troops engaged on the occasion completely routed them, one of their Chiefs is killed, the others have suffered severely, and their loss has been so great that it is trusted they will not again disturb the peace and tranquility of the country.

February 13, 1819.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council having received intelligence of the success which has attended the measures adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, with the detachment under his command, in dispersing the gangs of banditti which have lately infested the north eastern districts of Guzerat, that he has reduced the refractory villages to subjection, and re-established the tranquility of the country, is pleased to express his approbation of the zeal and activity of that Officer and the gallant conduct of the Officers and men employed under his command on this service.

*Extract from a General Order by the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated April 14, 1819.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing in general orders the following extract of a dispatch from Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., dated 26 ultimo, reporting the capture by assault of the hill fort of Bhooj,\* constituting the principal defence of the town of that name the capital of the state of Cutch, by a detachment from the field force under the command of Captain Digby, of His Majesty's 65th regiment.

The spirited manner in which this attack was conducted, was followed on the same day by the fall of the capital and by the arrival in the British camp of his Highness the Rao, where he remained a prisoner under charge of the British Resident. Thus have the principal objects contemplated by government in the equipment of this force, in concurrence with the principal Chieftains of the country, been carried into effect in the short period of four days from the movement of the force from Anjar, with an energy, judgment and ability which reflect the greatest credit on the Major-General and the Officers and men employed under his command, and entitle them to the warmest acknowledgement of government.

The Major-General particularly notices the zeal and ability displayed by Captain Stannus, the Assistant Adjutant General, and by Lieutenant Remon, of the engineers, by whom the mode of attack is stated to have been suggested.

The prompt and spirited manner in which the attack was conducted by Captain Digby is also spoken of with the highest praise, and that Officer has particularly reported the names of Captain Wilson, of His Majesty's 65th regiment, Lieutenants Collis, Hunt and Booth, and Ensigns Newhouse and Matheson, as having merited his fullest approbation.

\* The capture of this place was noticed in the extract from a dispatch from Mr. Newnham, dated 5th April 1819, published in the London Gazette of 29th August 1820, page 1670.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 26th March 1819.*

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Major-General commanding the forces, that the hill fort of Bhooj was this day taken by escalade by a detachment from the force under my command.

On my arrival before this place yesterday morning, I considered it advisable to take up a position calculated to mislead the enemy with regard to my future operations, so that although my dispositions indicated an attack upon the town of Bhooj, my measures were taken to effect a breach in the eastern face of the fort; with a view to this object a battery was erected upon a hill in front of our right flank, and I had the satisfaction to perceive from the movements of the enemy that my plan had produced the desired effect.

We had scarcely taken up our ground when the enemy commenced a firing from the fort, and pushed forward large bodies of cavalry and infantry, the former of which was quickly dispersed by a few rounds from the field pieces, and the latter driven under the walls of the town by a party from the flank battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, who performed this service with great spirit and celerity. In the afternoon a party was ordered for the purpose of more closely reconnoitering the town and fort, but was countermanded at the suggestion of Lieutenant Remon of the engineers, who proposed that the reconnoissance should be deferred till the morning, when the party might approach the walls in the dusk, and without being observed, and if circumstances appeared favourable escalade the fort at the point where it had been intended to breach, and which his local knowledge enabled him to determine with great precision. This proposal was acted upon, and has been attended with the most complete success. The party reached the bottom of the wall just as the day broke, and before the enemy were aware of their approach, the ladders were immediately planted and ascended by the gallant assailants, headed by Captain Digby of His Majesty's 65th regiment, who commanded the storming party. The enemy, completely surprised, fled with precipitation towards the gate leading to the town, through which they effected their escape, with the loss of upwards of 100 men; ours I am happy to say was trifling, and can only be accounted for by the rapidity of the attack, and the fancied security of the enemy.

During the assault on the forts the troops were drawn out considerably in advance of the line, to distract the attention of the enemy, and prevent reinforcements being thrown into the fort from their camp, which was situated close to the town, whilst a sharp cannonade was kept up from a small battery thrown up in front of the encampment, and the measure contributed essentially to the success of the enterprise.

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India House, dated 9th August 1820, which incloses a Letter from Captain Miles, of which the following are extracts:

*Extracts from a Letter from Captain Miles, Political Agent, with a Detachment employed against the Khoosas, dated the 1st March 1820.*

THE troops marched on the morning of the 25th towards a tank called Nariasur, two koss beyond Nuggur.

The town of Nuggur Parkur, is seated under a range of hills extending about six koss S. S. E. from Bhodesur, and is about two koss from that place.

Behind the town of Nuggur is a narrow pass into the hills which, after a short distance, led to an open space or valley, where it was reported the inhabitants of Parkur had placed the whole of their cattle and effects.

This pass from the broken rugged nature of the ground and the great height and steep ascent of the hills on each side, is estimated very strong and as I am informed has never been forced.

Colonel Barclay not having reason, from the occurrences of the preceding day, to expect any hostile proceedings from the inhabitants of Nuggur, marched without suspicion close past the town, when, without any provocation or apparent cause, he received a discharge from the matchlocks of a body of armed men stationed in it, which I understand killed one man and wounded one or two others.

This treacherous and cruel outrage could not be endured; however, desirous to save the peaceable inhabitants who appeared mixed with the armed men, Colonel Barclay directed a shot from the six pounders to be fired over their heads, this had no effect and the infantry were ordered into the town, which was taken possession of with trifling loss and the khoosas, coolies, rajpoots, &c. driven into the pass, from which and the hills they kept up a brisk fire.

As the advantage the ground gave them was great and much injury likely to result from their fire, it became necessary to dislodge them again, and accordingly as soon as the men had encamped and refreshed themselves they were formed into divisions, one to force the pass and another to proceed by a road to the right practicable to infantry.

The troops moved off at about half-past eleven in the forenoon and very gallantly gained the heights and the pass with trifling loss, considering the badness of the ground and the fire to which they were exposed; by four o'clock in the afternoon they had cleared most of the hills and had taken a considerable booty in cattle, &c.

The loss of the rajpoots, bheels, &c. was very considerable, but I have no means of ascertaining the precise amount; the khoosas with Poonjajee, it is said galloped off as soon as the town was attacked.

I am sorry to add that in the evening the town was set on fire; however it was soon after got under, and the damage done comparatively small.

I shall not presume to offer any commendation of the excellent arrangements of so experienced and gallant an Officer as Colonel Barclay; they will be self-evident; but I must be permitted to say, that the service, certainly in all its parts difficult, has been so far accomplished with an ease and celerity which can only be referred to his zeal and ability.

The detachment of guicawar silladar horse with me, under the Bukhshee's Karkoon, have on all occasions done their duty with a promptitude and cordiality which does them the greatest credit.

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer to your favourable notice as a proof of exertion and zeal, that in less than thirty days from the movement of the force from Pahlapore, the khoosas have been expelled from all their stations in the districts of Rahdanpore, the Chowhan Raj, the Nyere, or banks of the Sooni, and the whole of the territory at present dependent on the Rana of Parkur, that they have been followed to their utmost haunts on this side the desert, and their associates and friends, the inhabitants of Parkur, have received a lesson which, in all probability, will prevent them again uniting with the khoosas, or receiving them; lastly, that the obstacle to our complete success has been what from the nature of things was insurmountable.

It is proper to observe, that delay in the operations would have rendered our movements beyond the Sooni nearly impracticable.