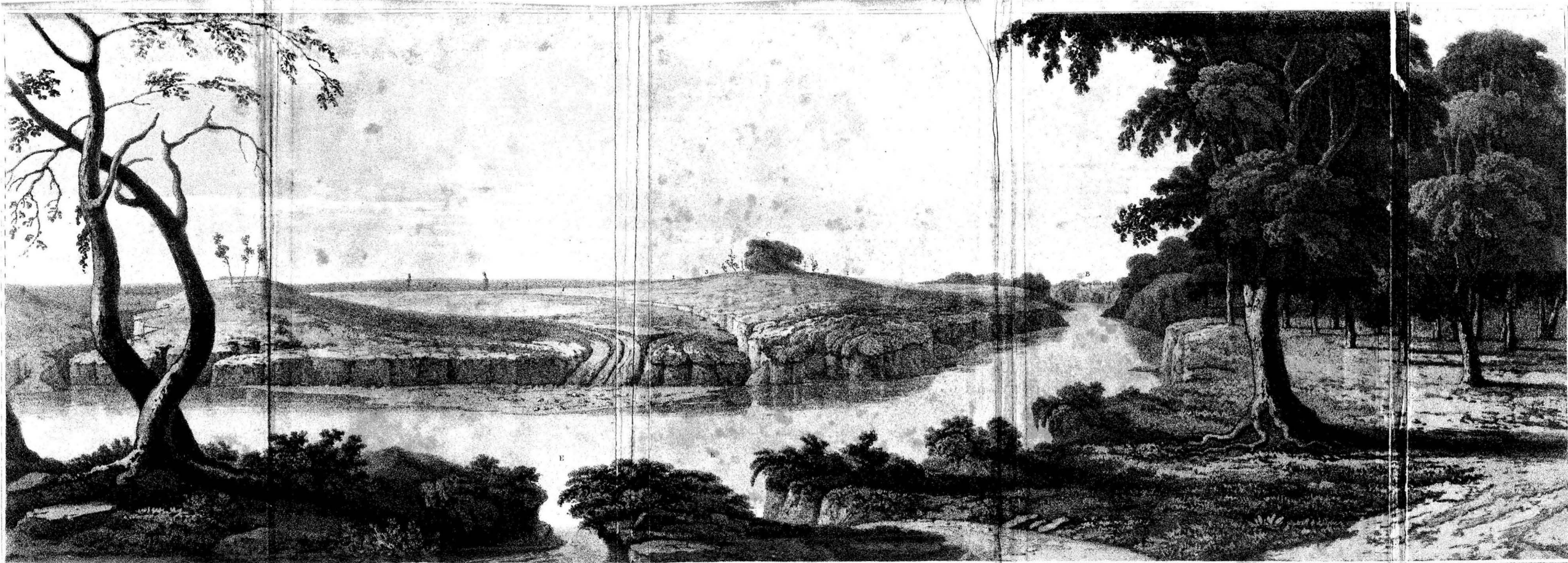


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View of the Ground on which was fought the Battle of Mehulpoor, seen from the right bank of the Seepra.

References

- AA* Avenue of Trees leading to Mehulpoor.
- B* Fort of Mehulpoor.
- C* Ruined Village of Doobla.
- D* Ruined enclosure.
- EE* Forts of the Seepra, called Kaldas Ghat.
- a* Ravine in which the Light Brigade was posted.
- b* Ravine by which the European Brigade ascended.
- c* Horse Artillery Battery.
- d* Cavalry formed for Action.
- e* Rocket Battery.
- 1111* Front of the Enemy's position.
- 222* Enemy's Cavalry.
- 33* Enemy's principal Batteries.
- 4* Ravine by which parties of the Enemy's Infantry came down to annoy the British Cavalry.

MEMOIR

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

IN

INDIA,

DURING THE

MAHRATTA WAR OF 1817, 1818, & 1819.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL PLANS.

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL VALENTINE BLACKER,

COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, AND
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

LONDON:

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TO
THE OFFICERS
OF THE
BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

FELLOW SOLDIERS,

THE original object of Dedications, to gain currency for a Work under the patronage of some powerful name, forms no part of the motive with which I address you. Your decision on subjects of Literature will not be admitted by the Public, as infallible; though you are the best judges of the truth of the facts, and justness of the opinions, which are introduced in the following pages.

A lively interest in your Fame, a grateful attachment to our common Service, and a sincere Friendship for many of you, conspire in prompting me to offer you this Memoir. I am anxious that your merits and services may ever be exhibited to the public view; and though I do not pretend to the credit of being actuated solely by this desire, it forms an important part of my motives. I assert this with a confidence, the sincerity of which, I trust, the freedom of my language throughout this work will testify. Candour of speech is, or ought to be, a characteristic of our profession; I have therefore, without hesitation, treated of your merits and deficiencies, as they have appeared to me, with an impartiality which will, I hope, be received as the highest compliment.

DEDICATION.

You have done your duty in war, by bringing it to a successful termination. It behoves you now to acquit yourselves equally well in peace. The proper motives of a Soldier are Patriotism and Love of Fame. Of these excitements, neither can have any valuable operation, without constant and attentive study of the Military Profession. The objects abounding in this pursuit cannot here be enlarged on with propriety; yet, I may be permitted to remark, that an interval of peace is the fittest time for reflecting upon them, as, during active service, there is little leisure for more than observation. Such ardour of improvement will correct those imperfections, of which you have your share; and will render you still more worthy of a better history of your exploits than you have now before you.

That you will never have a more zealous historian, I may venture to affirm; and with assurances of the just pride I feel, in belonging to the same Army with yourselves,

I remain,

Your most devoted and faithful Comrade,

VALENTINE BLACKER.

PREFACE.

AN AUTHOR who offers himself for the first time to the Public is usually occupied in anxiously considering the most effectual method of avoiding their severity, and securing the protection of their indulgence. In pursuance of this design, some place all their confidence in the novelty of their subject; or, if it has already been discussed, in their additional information, and the new lights in which facts are exposed. Should no one, however, have described the same events, they consider themselves imperiously called on to rescue from total oblivion a subject which all others have abandoned. They wish, indeed, that an abler pen had undertaken the task, and plead an evident necessity, to secure a lenient judgment. Should an author pursue the profession of arms, he may even consent to term himself an "unlettered soldier," with the probable expectation of being allowed to possess, instead of the knowledge of books, a familiarity with scenes of life, the most important to States from their results, and most interesting to individuals from their vicissitudes and dangers.

If, thus, only a few are either instructed or amused; if even in a solitary instance, the Reader shall be guarded against the dangerous consequences of ignorance, the candidate for indulgence declares himself entirely content. In the modesty of his own pretensions, he founds his claim to the forbearance of others. Some, however, candidly confess as their object, a desire to amuse their leisure hours. Others boldly declare their intention of edifying the world by their opinions. There are those also, who consider their professional or official situation as having constituted them the proper historians of certain events in which

they have participated. Old *Montluc** freely avows, as the intention of his *Commentaries*, the excitement of his countrymen to glorious actions, through the emulation of his exploits. However natural this style may be to a *Gascon*, to the better taste of the present day it will be more agreeable to propose self-instruction and excitement, from contemplating the behaviour of others. Whether a Military Author make this his own object, or induce it in his Readers, he will necessarily benefit the public service.

While, in the present instance, the Author disclaims all intention of writing for the edification of others, he is conscious of having had opportunities, which fall to the lot of few, of forming opinions respecting the Military Service of India. It does not follow, that he has fully profited by the occasion; yet reflections grounded on the observations of twenty-two years unremitting service in that part of the British empire, and referring to numerous facts, are entitled to the consideration, if not to the approval, of the less experienced. The events which form the subject of the following Memoir are worthy of attention, at least on account of their important consequences; and, under this view, they may, possibly, engage even the general reader, however indifferent to military affairs. But to interest the public at large, as it never formed the object of the Author, so is it by no means his present expectation. To be rendered popular, the Memoir must be divested of the professional details, which form the principal value of a Military work. It must be interspersed abundantly with affecting incidents, and private anecdotes; with the adventures of individuals, and florid descriptions. These topics, unfortunately, so far from holding a conspicuous situation in a work of information, should be carefully withheld from any interference with essential points, the contemplation of which is alone capable of confer-

* Blaise de Montluc, who died in 1577, aged 77 years, sixty of which he had passed in military service during the reigns of Francis I., Henry II., and Henry III. By the latter prince, he was created a Marshal of France. Montluc's "*Mémoires ou Commentaires de sa Vie et des Affaires Mémorables de son tems*" were reprinted at Paris in 1746. Henry IV. used to describe them as "*La Bible des Guerriers.*" Vid. "*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*" Paris, 1772. Tom. iv. p. 598.

ring instruction. However amusing, in an idle hour, may be a history of individuals, unless its details exhibit characteristic features, which illustrate human nature under views belonging to the subject of such a history, it is evidently extraneous. It is, indeed, as prejudicial to the integrity of a work, as, in the present instance, would be the substitution of a romantic description of the beauties of a prospect, for a topographical delineation of a field of battle.

The leading object of a Military Commentary should be the information of professional men. Thus they may, by reflection, derive instruction, and consequently promote the service of their country. It is not, therefore, with a view to recreation, but to careful study, that such a work should be perused; nor should attention to the amusement of the Reader's mind be suffered to distract it from essential objects. These embrace a variety of circumstances, relating to the strength and composition of armies—their efficiency; and the peculiarities in their method of warfare: military character, and proficiency in the modern art of war: arms, and even clothing. Descriptions of important encampments, marches in the vicinity of an enemy, and orders of battle, must be minute to be beneficial; and as these are to be understood only by topographical description, its value becomes doubly enhanced. Ascending to more general topics, the geographical positions of the several belligerent powers bear to the project of a campaign the same relation, as the details of ground to armies within each other's sight; and a study of their frontiers involves considerations connected with both views. Their interests, power, and resources, as well as the applicable parts of their previous history, are considerations no less important.

Though these topics refer principally to facts and circumstances, yet, on many accounts, the introduction of individual names will be indispensable. Without dwelling on the occasional clearness it gives to the narrative, it must be allowed, without hurting its main objects, to increase its interest. Other arguments, founded on a supposed regard to equity, have been used in support of the same principle; but the propriety of these is questionable. If their tendency be at all to advance

individual fame, at the expense of the due importance of principles and facts, they should surely be avoided, even under the most plausible pretences. That a man who serves his Country well in a high and responsible situation, is entitled to the good-will and applause of his fellow-subjects, as well as of his Prince, is undeniable. He runs great risks, both of person and reputation; and submits to privations, and diminution of freedom, unexperienced in other walks of life. If to these sacrifices be added, devotion to his Country's service, uncontaminated by a view to personal emolument through the exercise of his functions, such an individual is entitled to be ranked with those whose existence has conferred most honour on the human race: but these numerous qualities, added to successful exertion, are of rare occurrence, and limit the field of impartial panegyric within narrow bounds. Even such praise is incompatible with the pure objects of a Military work. It would be the assumption of an unnecessary freedom with the Reader: for, unless the Author be esteemed a final dictator, his encomiums can only be received as the results of his own admiration. With all due deference to the generous character of that sentiment, it has much tendency to mislead; and, in a judicious Reader, will be more likely to excite distrust than confident acquiescence.

An Officer, fitted for a situation of high responsibility, will necessarily possess a certain education, and be accustomed to reflection. Such a man is not to be excited through his vanity; and on those who have no worthier motive of action, than the desire of exciting the admiration of others, example is thrown away. There must be, derived from nature and improved by habit, an internal principle, whose operation alone will be permanent; whether the main object proceed from patriotism, or a love of fame. Facts clearly defined, and circumstances satisfactorily explained, will form to such Readers the grounds of impartial judgment, respecting the characters and conduct of the principal actors. The mere introduction of their names, therefore, for the reasons already mentioned, leaves open to them the only sure road to permanent fame. Nor is it improper here to advert to the frequent custom of

recording, in the body of a Military Memoir, the names of Officers killed and wounded. If they hold important commands, such distinction appears necessary, because the removal of their talents or incapacities from a post of consequence, may materially affect the conduct and success of the war. Otherwise the indication of the numbers appears to be sufficient in the Narrative; leaving the insertion of individual names to the Appendix, where that course may be practicable. If so much moderation be proper in the notice of Officers, it is equally advisable respecting troops; and a continual aim at exalting their exploits can be calculated only to dazzle the imagination. The same principle applies to the circumstances attending battles and sieges. If the perils and labours belonging to them are related in superlative terms and hyperbolic expressions, it is evident that there is in the description a deviation from the reality. Such a method is calculated not only to produce an exaggerated impression, but likewise to divert the attention from the main object, which is that of overcoming similar difficulties. Thus the more sober the narrative, the more will it offer of facts for instruction. On the other hand, the risk of appearing dull to the generality of readers is not less manifest. Thus numerous are the obstacles in the way of reconciling instruction with general amusement.

If it be permitted to an author to advert to the style of his own work, or to mention the difficulties of expression by which he has been embarrassed, they may be explained in a summary manner, by a reference to the principal objects of description. The history of warfare since the beginning of the world cannot exhibit an example of more unremitting movements than is furnished by this Memoir. Marches and countermarches, when so frequently repeated, cannot be described in varied language. Not only the same words, but the same order must occur. Yet to treat them generally or loosely, would be to sacrifice all the advantage which may be derived from particular information respecting them. The author can vouch, from his own experience, for the great importance of knowing what movements have been made on former occasions; by what description of force, and in what times;

and that, under certain circumstances, such information affords the safest ground of calculation, from the principle, that what has been once done, may be done again. A similar difficulty attends the description of sieges, of which there were very many during the late war. To describe them familiarly would afford no precise instruction, and to adopt the style of a journal would not accord with the rest of the work. Yet a diurnal form is certainly the most distinct method of conveying the required information on such a subject. The author has endeavoured to combine both methods; but confesses himself doubtful of his success.

To these considerations may be added, the necessity of frequently inserting dates, and the designations of corps. Both these, however unfriendly to eloquence, appeared indispensable to a Military commentary. They have therefore been scrupulously preserved, as well as the strength of detachments on all occasions of service. Such minutiae cannot be invented; and therefore become valuable even as pledges for the fidelity of a narrative. While two approved historians, *Guicciardini* and *Davila*, are cited as abounding in details, it will not be denied that some popular military histories have been written under a total disregard of dates. Of this fact "The retreat of the ten thousand," "Cæsar's Commentaries," and Polybius's History, are sufficient examples. Still, however justly admired are these productions, they afford no conclusion against the principle contended for. Though it was of less importance to the objects of those works, yet even in them the deficiency in this respect produces an effect more favourable to the desire of pleasing, than to the means of instruction. In fact, the pleasure of the reader was the chief object of most of the ancient writers, to which was rendered subservient every other consideration. But the example has not been followed by the generality of historians, as will appear on a comparison of the best ancient and modern histories. It is still less worthy of imitation in the instance of a professional work. The great importance of facts and circumstantial information in this case, gives the narrative, in some measure, the character of a voyage on

discovery, or of a process in experimental philosophy; the popular description of which may be fitted to teach a smattering of science, but not to confer or improve scientific knowledge. A considerable difficulty attaches to attempts at literary composition by all men in offices of much writing, arising from the unavoidable habit of confining their compositions to one description of subject. Words are used with a particular import, for want of others expressly belonging to the case, particularly in a far distant country. Writers in India, therefore, are never likely to succeed in works of taste*.

In a Memoir of this kind, the reader will reasonably expect to be informed from what sources the facts related are derived. On this head the author has so little reason to complain of any deficiency, that he exposes himself, by a display of the abundance of his materials, to the charge of having failed in making the most advantageous use of them. Occupying an important staff situation in the Army of the Deckan, he was in the confidence of his Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Hislop, under whose orders he conducted all the correspondence respecting the movements of the several Divisions under the Lieutenant-general's command. Where this public source failed, he was supplied through the medium of private letters from his friends, both during the war and after its conclusion. As the object for which he called for information was fully known, he considers himself authorized to refer to those papers, should the intelligence so obtained be ever questioned.

But in fact there is scarcely a single assertion advanced, for which there are not several authorities, and many can be proved from the author's personal observation. As, however, this source of information, and the others which have been mentioned, refer principally to the Army of the Deckan, he found himself uninformed on many points respecting the operations of the Grand Army. He was therefore induced to visit the Bengal Presidency, where alone his wants could be

* Sir William Jones's Works come not within the scope of this observation.

supplied. The public records were thrown open to him, by the liberality of the Governor-general. The facilities afforded to his enquiries by the suavity and accommodating disposition of the highest official characters at Calcutta, also demand the expression of his gratitude for a reception which forms a striking contrast with the vulgar insolence of office. He can boast of similar liberality from Sir John Malcolm, and the Residents at Hydrabad, Poonah, and Nagpoor. To the friendship of F. Warden, Esq. the Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government, he is also indebted for most valuable materials. Gratifying as it would be to the Author's private feelings to continue this enumeration, he is forced to curtail it, from a regard to the Reader ; but not without adding the name of Captain James Hanson, who conducted for him some important enquiries, with as much ability as good-nature and industry. These sources of information respect the geographical descriptions, as well as the substance of the Memoir. In their collection, and in the acquisition of topographical plans, he is greatly indebted to the extra-labours of all the Officers of the Quartermaster-general's department. The maps which accompany this work are therefore offered with confidence, as superior to any that have ever been published respecting Central India, though minute detail has generally been avoided, as injurious to the perspicuity of Military geography. For their construction from a mass of detached materials, he is indebted to the intelligent and diligent aid derived from Captain T. P. Ball, Assistant-Quartermaster-general.

For the official returns of killed and wounded in the Appendix, access was open to the Adjutant-general's office, the proper repository of those documents, as well as of the reports of actions and of commendatory orders and reports. None of any other description respecting the conduct of the troops are to be found on record. How far this circumstance could stand as evidence of their correctness, would be an important point for examination, were any opinions on this subject derived from them. But they have been entirely disregarded under

this view; for a vicious style has manifestly crept into this species of composition, emanating from the highest to the lowest authority.

In almost all armies there will be detected some partiality of the General or other Commanding-officer in distributing praise; but that is not the fault in the present instance. It is an indiscriminate application of superlative expressions*, which banishes all gradation, and leaves no distinction between the most exalted and most moderate merit. To such excess has this practice extended, that at length the pen is dropt, with an avowal of inability to find words for the description of remaining excellencies. With this confession, they are dismissed as indescribable; in imitation of the painter, who, having exhausted every expression of grief, finished by drawing a veil over the principal figure. Reports of actions are in so many cases equally inconclusive, that, excepting as an outline, they afford little information. Long and general descriptions are given of trifling affairs, in terms important enough for the conflict of armies and the loss of thousands; but they are easily reduced to their proper level, by the investigation of facts and circumstances, the real loss of the British troops in the return, and the probable loss of the enemy inferred from many accounts. No common standard being easily established for the preparation of reports, they are left at the mercy of individual characters; of which, in one respect, they do not form a bad criterion. It therefore follows that some officers display, in diffuse detail, petty services, which by others † would be altogether omitted.

Though few wars possess greater variety of incident than abounds in that which has been recently terminated, it is probable the account of

* The Duke of Wellington's reports always maintain a sobriety of style which renders them intelligible.

† The reduction of Paar Gheer, once an important place under the first Mahratta Ruler, with that of more than thirty other forts of different degrees of consequence, was effected under Brigadier General Munro's orders without their ever being reported; so little did he consider them worthy of notice.

it which is now given will be considered as abundantly long. A more summary narrative, however, would have been unnecessary ; and would not have suited its declared intention. How far the importance of the subject entitles it to be treated at such length, may possibly be considered with more impartiality out of India. Yet if *here* be a tendency to confer too much importance on events in this quarter of the British Empire, there is not less danger of their being neglected by the public at home. Compared with the events of vital consequence at their own doors, the transactions of India lose much of their interest, except among a few who have relatives or friends in this country. The high rank* of the actors, and the strength of the armies engaged in Europe, give them a splendour denied to Indian warfare, where a Lieutenant will occasionally exercise the functions of a Lieutenant-colonel, and a Colonel command a division. At the same time the real dignity of events ought to depend on facts and their results to mankind, and are a worthier object of the contemplation of a philosopher. Yet even here the field is narrowed, for, as the reviewers remark : “ It is very difficult to be philosophical about the details of warfare---about marches and sieges, howitzers and lieutenant-colonels, stratagems, alarms, manœuvrings, fightings, and runnings away”---of all which there is abundance in the following pages.

Not only is the rank of the officers, employed in great commands, lower in India than in Europe, but the military operations, it must be allowed, are more simple, and consequently neither afford so much interest, nor require the same calculation or caution. The want of skill in the Commandant of a fort relieves his adversary from the practice of many precautions and expedients. Owing, indeed, to a deficiency of perseverance or means of defence on the part of a garrison, the greater number of sieges have been reduced to little more than *demonstrations*.

* Although it may be said, we had “ a kingdom for a stage, Princes to act, and Monarchs to behold the swelling scene,” yet they were very unimportant characters compared with the Potentates of Europe.

Equal simplicity prevails throughout the general conduct of the campaign. The practicability or difficulty of roads is even more considered, and with good reason, than the opportunities which may be furnished by any movement, to the enterprises of the enemy. On the field of battle, there occur but few instances of parts of a position being taken and retaken, or long contested. There are few batteries carried and recaptured*, and few difficult predicaments or uncertain situations arising out of an enemy's manœuvre. This will be manifest from an inspection of the topographical plans, none of which require repetition, for the exhibition of new positions on the same ground.

But if the service of India is thus reduced within narrow scientific bounds, its dangers † are not inferior to those in European service; nor is there less exercise for the virtues of bravery and constancy, as may be deduced from the following details; and these displayed in a climate, whose influence tends to debilitate the mind as well as the body. An efficient military system, under vigilant superintendence, has always prevailed in some part of the Eastern empire, and has kept alive the military spirit, like the sacred fires which are never extinguished. In India the mind of the officer has scarcely any opportunity of being weaned from his profession; his home is distant, and he can fly to no other society or scenes where he may cease to reflect that he is a soldier. His service is against declared enemies; for he is not even employed against an unarmed mob. ‡ The very circumstance also of wearing his

* The instance of the Nepal War forms scarcely an exception.

† The following recapitulation of casualties in action during the war, will illustrate this point, if it be recollected how few European Officers are ever present with Native corps.

Number of European Com-	{	Of the Bengal Presidency	18
missioned Officers Killed		—— Madras ditto	104
and Wounded.		—— Bombay ditto	12
		Total.....	<u>134</u>

To which might be added, in justice to this subject, the extraordinary number who have died during the latter campaign, and immediately afterwards, from the severity of service.

‡ The singular instance to the contrary occurred at Seringapatam, in 1800.

military uniform on all occasions (excepting at a few stations) is, however trivial it may appear, calculated to maintain the *esprit de corps* undiminished. The common marches of corps in India for mere change of quarters, bear the semblance of war, and are accompanied by forms and circumstances of actual service, which are impracticable either in the United Kingdom, or any of the Colonies. On these grounds is ventured the general assertion, that during peace a British corps in India is at any time fitter for field service, than one in Europe.

Under such circumstances, the generality of officers cannot avoid attaining a considerable share of proficiency in their art. Even for excellence in the highest walk, the India service boasts of having unfolded the talents of a genius who has outshone and conquered his rivals. The Madras Army pride themselves on this distinction; and the individuals of it who served under Sir Arthur Wellesley add to the common feeling, the cherished recollection of acquaintance* with a General who has risen even to the pinnacle of fame, and the highest rank of a subject. Indisputable merit alone can attain such elevation under the British Government. This places the pre-eminence of the *Sepoy General* on a different footing from the fame of many heroes who have risen by Court favour.†

* It is said that the Duke of Wellington recollects the acquaintances of Major-general Wellesley; and his Grace has given most substantial proof of the constancy of his Eastern friendships.

† Although the great Condé is deservedly esteemed a genius in war, and had latterly to struggle against Court intrigues, he was forced into command of the French army by Court favour, when only twenty-one years of age, before he could possibly have formed his character, when he was quite inexperienced, and was therefore placed under the tutelage of old Mareschal de l'Hôpital, to be thus prevented from doing wrong. His genius, however, forced the Marshal's trammels on the occasion of the first battle, and, at that early age, exhibited not only talents, but a judgment scarcely credible. The accounts of this warrior having come down to posterity, through the medium of panegyrics, (those master falsifiers of facts,) and the vain expositions of French writers, there is almost room to distrust so miraculous a phenomenon. What man will find in his own breast, or in his observations, the evidence of such self-confidence at that age, or of that of the page of Gustavus Adolphus, who, at the age of eighteen, ventured to change the orders of his Prince on the field of battle? These instances of precocity certainly appear incredible; but they are in reality little more singular than the circumstance of Mareschal Turenne growing more venturous as he grew old.

It might have been gratifying to the reader to find here a portraiture of the various Native characters whose names have been introduced ; and it is confessed that such an addition would have served to elucidate some circumstances of the war. But the information on this subject, which is in the Author's possession, being very defective, would appear quite insulated, from the want of further materials for completing a general view. Great difficulty attends the acquisition of knowledge respecting the characters of individuals among the Natives of India ; and when obtained, it is not particularly interesting.

The only remaining topic which appears to require notice here, respects the geographical and topographical plans, which exceed in number those commonly attached to military works. Without them no commentary is completely intelligible ; and it is only to be regretted, that, in general, it is impracticable to supply them so abundantly as on the present occasion. To the professional student they are invaluable ; and even the general reader will be gratified by the geographical plans. The collection of materials, both for them and for the Memoir, has delayed the completion of this work beyond the period originally proposed. This, perhaps, should not be considered a subject of regret, as it afforded more opportunity for a satisfactory conclusion. On some points information may be still wanting ; but it must necessarily be trifling, for otherwise it would have been found in the records to which the Author has had access. As the further suspense, to command minute precision, would however lead to an indefinite delay, it has appeared inexpedient to lose a favourable opportunity, which cannot recur during this season, for dispatching the work in its present shape from India. The Author would fain excuse its deficiencies, by a reference to the multiplicity of his official business ; but he is aware of the weakness of such apologies, and that when a man assumes the character of an Author, he is liable to every responsibility belonging to a voluntary act. While the public are grateful for information submitted to them, they will bear ready evidence against perverse or mistaken views and errors of judgment ; but above all faults, they will resent the freedom of a writer,

who appears carelessly before their tribunal ; for the general position may be safely maintained, that however common is the spectacle of labour fruitlessly bestowed, a work of permanent value is only accomplished by toilsome perseverance.

Madras, March 13, 1820.

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A. (p. 69.)

RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, of the POONAH BRIGADE, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel C. B. BURR, in the Action with the Enemy near POONAH, on the 5th of November 1817.

CORPS.	Killed.				Wounded.							Missing, supposed Killed.	Privates.		
	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers.	Privates.	Lieutenants.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers.	Lascars.	Bheasties.			Privates.	
His Majesty's 65th Regiment Detachment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artillery Detachment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
H. C. Bombay European Regiment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2d Battalion 1st Native Regiment	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
2d Battalion 6th Native Regiment	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
1st Battalion 7th Native Regiment	-	-	1	9	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Major Ford's Battalion	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pioneers' Detachment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	1	1	16	1	1	3	4	-	2	1	55	-

Name of the Officer Wounded, severely in the shoulder—Lieutenant Falconar.

(Signed)

J. HALLIFAX,
Major of Brigade.

B. (p. 73.)

RETURN of CASUALTIES in the Force under the Command of Brigadier-general LIONEL SMITH, C. B. on the 11th, 15th, and 16th of November 1817.

Camp, near Poonah, 17th of November 1817.

CORPS.	Killed	Wounded.							Missing					
		Rank and File.	Captains.	Lieutenant	Subulars.	Sergents, or Havildars.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Ehcasters.	Drivers.	Troopers.	Horses.	Rank and File	Horses.
11th November. Auxiliary Horse - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	8
1/3d Regiment - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15th November. 1/3d Regiment - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16th Bombay Foot Artillery - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
His Majesty's 65th Reg. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay European Reg. - - -	5	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Light Company 1/3d Reg. - - -	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Company 1/4th Reg. - - -	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Battalion 6th Regiment - - -	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 7th Regiment - - -	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident's Escort - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madras Pioneers - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - -	15	1	1	1	3	60	2	1	2	8	7	-	-	2

Names of Officers Wounded.

11th November, Lieutenant Spiller, 1/3d, attached to Auxiliary Horse, slightly.

16th November, Captain Preston, B. E. Regiment, severely.

(Signed)

H. TOVZY,

D. A. General.

C. (p. 114.)

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, in the Action on the 26th and 27th of November 1817, at NAGPOOR.

CORPS.		Killed	Wounded	Missing																		
					Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Sergeant-majors.	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars or Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers & Trumpeters.	Puckallics.	Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Recruit Boys.	Horsekeepers.	Grass Cutters.	Horses.
Detachment three troops, 6th Reg. Bengal Cavalry.	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	20
	Wounded	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	14
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Detachment Madras Body-guard	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detachment Foot Artillery	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	49	-	1	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident's Escort	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Major Jenkins's Battalion	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unattached	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		1	6	7	-	3	-	1	1	2	5	3	20	1	2	-	303	10	1	1	-	45

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED, Lieutenant Clarke, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment N. I.; Captain Sadler and Lieutenant & Adjutant Grant, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment N. I.; Mr. Assistant-surgeon Niven, unattached.

WOUNDED—severely, Lieutenant R. W. Smith, and Lieutenant & Adjutant Hearsey, Detachment 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry—slightly, Lieutenant Maxwell, Detachment of Foot Artillery—slightly, Major Mackenzie, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment N. I.—severely, Captain Pew, Ditto ditto—slightly, Lieutenant Dun, Ditto ditto—severely, Captain Charlesworth, and Lieutenant Thuillier, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment N. I.—severely, Captain Lloyd, Resident's Escort—slightly, Captain Robison, and severely, Captain and Adjutant Bayley, Major Jenkins's Battalion.

(Signed) H. S. Scorr, Lieutenant-colonel.

D. (p. 121.)

RETURN of CASUALTIES of the Detachment under the Command of Brigadier-general HARDYMAN, in the Action before JUBBULPOOR, on the 19th of December 1817.

	Commissioned Officers.						Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Horses.	Gun Bullocks.												
	Europeans.			Natives.								Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.							
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.																		
Artillery - - - - -
8th Native Cavalry - - - - -	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
His Majesty's 17th Foot - - - - -	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total - - - - -	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant Pope, 8th Native Cavalry (severely) not dangerously
 Maw, 17th Foot, ditto ditto
 Nicholson, 17th Foot, slightly

Native Corps.

Subidar Summer Sing (severely) and right arm amputated.

(Signed)

H. DESPARD,
 Major Brigade.

APPENDIX.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 21st of December 1817, near Mehidpoor, with the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkur.

KILLED.

His Majesty's Royal Scots	.	.	Lieutenant Donald Macleod.
Madras European Regiment	.	.	Lieutenant Charles Coleman.
1st Battalion 3d Regiment	.	.	Lieutenant Glen.

WOUNDED.

Horse Artillery	.	.	.	Lieutenant Gamage	.	.	Slightly.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant F. Worker Noble	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Troop Quartermaster Griffin	.	.	Severely.
His Majesty's Royal Scots	.	.	.	Lieutenant John M'Gregor	.	.	Slightly.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant C. Campbell	.	.	Severely.
Madras European Regiment	.	.	.	Lieutenant and Acting Adj. Hancome	.	.	Do. (since dead)
Rifle Corps	.	.	.	Captain Norton	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne	.	.	Dangerously.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Shanahan	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Drake	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Eastment	.	.	Severely.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Calder	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Ensign Gem	.	.	Dangerously.
Ditto	.	.	.	Ensign Agnew	.	.	Slightly.
1st Battalion 3d Regiment, or P. L. I.	.	.	.	Lieutenant Jones	.	.	Dangerously.
Ditto	.	.	.	Captain Lieutenant Agnew	.	.	Slightly.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Clemons	.	.	Ditto.
2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.	.	.	.	Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Maister	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Mathias	.	.	Ditto.
1st Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.	.	.	.	Captain W. Brown	.	.	Ditto.
2d Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.	.	.	.	Lieutenant M'Intosh	.	.	Ditto.
1st Battalion 16th Regiment N. I.	.	.	.	Major Bowen	.	.	Dangerously.
Ditto	.	.	.	Captain Cuffley	.	.	Slightly.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant and Adjutant Macglashaid	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant M'Intosh	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieutenant Palmer	.	.	Severely.
Ditto	.	.	.	Surgeon Stephenson	.	.	Slightly.
Attached to the Russell Brigade	.	.	.	Lieut. Kennedy, H. M. 86th Regiment	.	.	Ditto.
Adjutant-General's Department	.	.	.	Lieutenant O'Brien	.	.	Ditto.
Quartermaster-General's Department	.	.	.	Lieutenant Gibbings	.	.	Severely.
Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff	.	.	.	Lieutenant Elliot	.	.	Slightly.
Brigade-Major	.	.	.	Capt. Evans, Acting Major Bde. Lt. B.	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Capt. Hunter, 2d Infantry Brigade	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieut. Tocker, Acting M. B. R. B.	.	.	Ditto.
Ditto	.	.	.	Lieut. Lyon, 2d Cavalry Brigade	.	.	Severely.

(Signed)

T. H. S. CONWAY,

Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deekan.

MEMORANDUM of the ORGANIZATION of the DIVISIONS of the ARMY of the DECKAN, under the personal Command of His Excellency Lieutenant Sir THOMAS HISLOP, Bart. Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c. on the 21st December, 1817.

(P. 149.)

Light Horse Ar- tillery Brigade	{ Ten Guns, Madras Horse Artillery } Galloper Guns, 3d Regiment Cavalry } Galloper Guns, 8th Regiment Cavalry } Rocket Troop }	Captain Rudyard, Madras Horse Artillery, com- manding.
1st Cavalry Brigade	{ One Squadron H. M. 22d L. D. under Captain Vernon . } 3d Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, under Lieut. Club- ley }	Lieut.-Col. Rus- sell, 3d Regt. Ca- valry, Brigadier.
2d Cavalry Brigade	{ 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Macquay } 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, under Captain Martin }	Major Lushington, 4th Regiment Ca- valry, Brigadier.
Artillery . . .	{ Madras Artillery, one Company, under Lieut. Bennett . } Russell Brigade Artillery, in the regular Service of H. H. the Nizam, under Lieut. Sotheby . . . }	Major Noble, C. B. Horse Artillery, commanding.
Light Infantry Bri- gade	{ Madras Rifle Corps, commanded by Major Snow 1st Battalion 3d M. Regiment, or Palamcottah Light In- fantry, under Major Knowles 1st Battalion 16th M. Regiment, or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, under Captain Cuffley }	Major Bowen, 16th Light Infantry, Brigadier.
1st Brigade of In- fantry of the Line	{ Flank Companies H. M. Royal Scots, under Captain Hulme } Madras European Regiment, under Major Andrews . } 1st Battalion 14th Madras N. I. under Major Smith . } 2d Battalion 14th Madras N. I. under Major Ives . }	Lieut.-Colonel R. Scott, Madras European Regi- ment, Brigadier.
2d Brigade of In- fantry of Line .	{ 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Major Moodie } Russell Brigade in the { 1st Battalion under regular Service of { Capt. Laride, H. H. the Nizam, { 2d Battalion under Lieut. J. Currie, } Captain Hare Brigade, }	Lieut.-Colonel A. M'Dowell, 6th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, Brigadier.
Madras Pioneers .	Three Companies under Command of Captain M'Craith.	
Mysore Silladar Horse	{ Commanded by Captain James Grant, 5th Regiment M. Light Cavalry. }	

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, Camp at Mehidpoor,
23d December, 1817.

H. 1. (p. 177.)

RETURN of CASUALTIES in the Division under the Command of Brigadier-general SMITH, C. B., from the 22d of November to the 8th of December, 1817.

Camp, Punderpoor, 8th December, 1817.

CORPS.		Killed.			Wounded.				Miss- ing.
		Troopers.	Silladars.	Horses.	Farrers.	Troopers.	Lascars.	Silladars.	Horses.
25th November,	Auxiliary Horse	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
27th ditto	ditto	.	2	.	.	.	4	4	
29th ditto	Horse Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5th December,	Madras Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	Auxiliary Horse	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
7th ditto	Horse Artillery	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
	2d Madras Cavalry	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	
	Auxiliary Horse	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
8th ditto	ditto	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total . . .		1	2	2	1	1	1	16	6

(Signed)

H. TOVEY,
Deputy Adjutant-general.

H. 2. (p. 191.)

RETURN of CASUALTIES in the Division under the Command of Brigadier-general SMITH, C. B., from the 23d to the 29th of January, 1818.

Camp at Lonud, 31st January, 1818.

CORPS.	Wounded.					Missing.		
			Followers.					
23d January, 2d Madras Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Light Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24th ditto H. M. 65th	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Battalion	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
26th ditto Horse Artillery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2d Madras Cavalry	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
H. M. 65th	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Battalion	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
27th ditto Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
H. M. 65th	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29th ditto H. M. 65th	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	17	2	1	1	1	2	3

(Signed)

H. TOVET,
Deputy Adjutant-general.*Officer Wounded.*

Ensign Newhouse, H. M. 65th, slightly.

N. B. The wounds all slight, and the parties in the ranks,
except two Sepoys badly wounded with rockets.

I. (p. 183.)

To Lieutenant-colonel FITZSIMON, commanding, &c. Serroor.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, that in conformity to your instructions, I marched from Serroor at half-past eight P. M. on the 31st of December, in command of the following detachment: the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment, about five hundred, two six-pounders, and about two hundred and fifty auxiliary horse under Lieutenant Swanston. Having proceeded on my way towards Poonah, as far as Koreigaum, by ten A. M. on the 1st of January, my further progress was arrested by the appearance (according to information then obtained) of the Peishwah with a very large army, supposed to be about twenty thousand horse, and eight thousand infantry, with two heavy guns; the whole formed on the opposite side of the river Beemah ready to attack us. I continued my march until I reached the village of Koreigaum, in which I determined to make a stand; and accordingly took post, selecting commanding situations for the two guns. The enemy, perceiving my intention, sent three different bodies of Arabs, consisting of about one thousand each, under cover of their guns, and supported by large bodies of horse, for the same purpose; and I am sorry to say, from their superior information of the nature of the village, succeeded in getting hold of its strongest post; and from which I was unable to dislodge them during the day. We continued incessantly engaged till nine P. M. when we finally repulsed them. At day-break on the morning of the 2d, we took possession of the post the enemy had occupied the day before, but they did not attempt to molest us. On the evening of the 2d, despairing of being able to make my way good to Poonah, and my men having been forty-eight hours without food, and no prospect of procuring any in the deserted village we had taken post in, I determined upon the attempt to retreat; and having collected the whole of the wounded, secured the two guns and one tumbril for moving, I commenced my retreat at seven P. M. being under the necessity of destroying one empty tumbril, and leaving the camp equipage. Under this explanation, I trust I shall be deemed justified in the steps I have taken. Our loss has been heavy indeed, but not more so than might have been expected in a struggle like this; and is as follows:

Killed . . Lieutenant Chisholm, Artillery.
 ——— Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, 2d Batt. 1st Reg.
Wounded, Lieutenant Patterson 2d Batt. 1st Reg. dangerously,
 ——— Lieutenant Connellan } badly, but not dangerously,
 ——— Lieutenant Swanston }

APPENDIX.

50 men killed, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.
 12 men killed, Artillery.
 62 killed, Auxiliary Horse, not included.

124

105 men wounded, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.
 8 men ditto Artillery.

113 wounded.

Total, 175 men, Auxiliary Horse not included.

In concluding this Report, I beg to assure you that it is utterly impossible for me to do justice to the merits and exertions of the European officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, that I had the honour and good fortune to command on this trying occasion.

I have &c. &c.

(Signed)

F. F. STAUNTON,
 Capt. 1st N. I.

Serroor, 2d January, 1818.

K. (p. 210.)

RETURN of CASUALTIES in the Detachment commanded by Major-general THOMAS BROWN, at the Assault of JAWUD, and Capture of JESWUNT RAO BHAO's Camp and Guns, on the 29th of January 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.		Wounded.				Missing.
	Rank and File	Horses.	Ensigns.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Horses.
European Horse Artillery	1	1	-	-	4	-	-
Native Horse Artillery	1	-	-	-	4	1	-
3d Regiment Native Cavalry	1	2	-	-	3	3	2
4th ditto ditto	-	6	-	1	7	1	-
2d Rohillah Cavalry	-	1	-	-	4	4	-
1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Pioneers	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Dromedary Corps	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	5	10	1	1	31	9	2

Officer Wounded.

Ensign J. W. Patton, (commanding Dromedary Corps) severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) EDWARD W. BEATSON,
 D. A. A. General.

(Signed)

THOMAS BROWN,
 Major-general.

L. (p. 232.)

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED in the First Division of the Army of the Deckan, under the personal command of His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir THOMAS HISLOP, Bart. Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c. in the Operations against the Fort of TALNEIR, on the 27th of February 1818.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Deckan.
Camp near Talneir, 28th Feb. 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.				Wounded.			
	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Horse-Artillery and Rocket Troop	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Engineers	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Flank Companies H. M. Royal Scots	2	1	3	6	1	-	3	4
Flank Companies Madras European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rifle Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1st ditto 16th ditto, or Trichinopoly L. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1st Battalion of Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Adjutant-general's Department	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Deputy Adjutant-general H. M. Forces	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	2	3	7	5	-	13	18

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Major Gordon, H. M. Royal Scots.

Captain Mac Gregor, ditto.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel Mac Gregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-general H. M. Forces, severely.

Lieutenant Mac Gregor, H. M. Royal Scots, severely.

Captain H. O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant-general, severely.

Lieutenant Anderson, Engineers, severely.

Ensign Chauvel, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I. severely.

(Signed)

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-general of the Army of the Deckan.

M. (p. 248.)

RETURN of WOUNDED on the 13th and 14th of March, belonging to the Field Force under Lieutenant-colonel PROTHEB, at the Siege of KOAREE.

CORPS.	Lieutenants	Sergeants.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Rank and File	Dooley Bearers	Bheasties.	Total.
Engineers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
His Majesty's 47th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ditto 65th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto 89th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
2d Grenadier Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2d Battalion 4th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1st ditto 5th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d ditto 6th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st ditto 9th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Followers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	1	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	12

Killed.

One Drummer, H. M. 89th Regiment.

(Signed)

GEORGE MOORE,

Officer Wounded.

Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant Remon, Engineers, slightly.

N. (p. 253.)

TRANSLATION.

Dated from Peempulnair, in the Pergunzah of Kurkum, 21st February, 1818.

YESTERDAY morning, after the Peishwah had bathed and was eating, the English cavalry arrived, with an intention of seizing him, but he fortunately escaped. The Satara Rajah, with his mother and two brothers, fell into the hands of the enemy. Tents, elephants, colours, nagarrahs, palankeens, and elephants laden with jewels and treasure, and the palankeens of Nur-Narrain, were all lost. We intended to march upon Trimboorna, and had sent off part of our baggage in that direction; but when the alarm took place, the route was altered to Pureinda, near which place we encamped. Grain and grass were given to the horses, and it was intended to move on; however, as I had lost every thing, I quitted the army, and came to this place on my way to Merritch. Our loss has been so great, that not even a cooking-pot remains with us. We had no information;

which was the cause of our misfortune; but some say treachery must have existed. Gokla, with a part of the troops, went out to meet the enemy; and if the others of the army had charged with equal spirit, such a defeat could never have occurred. The English, in gaining possession of Maharaj (Rajah of Satara), have accomplished all their wishes. Where the Peishwah's army is going, is known only to themselves.

The Peishwah, on the first alarm, mounted, and rode two coss at full speed.

The elephants belonging to the Alkote Rajah, carrying the colour and nagarra, were taken, as were the whole of Nepaunkur's.

Some say Gokla is wounded; others, that he is killed.

Dated Peempulnair, in the Pergunnah of Kurkum,
21st February.

By B——e Jasood, I wrote to you at Chinchunee, which you will have received. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, the English came from Amkluch to Ashtee, where the army was halting. Our men were eating, when the first report of their being within half a coss reached us. In the confusion which followed, A——m came and gave me more certain information. The army moved off; and when the guns opened upon us, the flight became general: Bajee Rao went from right to left, not knowing how to act; the whole of his family were on horseback. The Satara Rajah, with his mother and two brothers, were also on horseback; but finding escape impossible, dismounted, and, as the enemy were fast approaching, sat down until their arrival; when they were surrounded and carried off. The elephant, carrying the standard of the empire, was taken; the flag only was saved, by being put in charge of a horseman. Five elephants laden with treasure, and ten Hurcarrah camels, were captured. Two of Mahadeo's palankeens, with the idols in them, were taken, together with many others, tents, stores, aftabgeers, &c. In this manner was the wealth of the Sirkar destroyed. The mare of the Sur Luskhur, the nagarra elephants, treasury department, were all, all lost. The Akulkote Rajah lost two elephants carrying howdahs; it is reported, however, that part of his baggage has arrived in safety. Gokla was wounded, but he has not joined us. Poorundurie, Rastia, and some few Mahrattas, came up at night. Several men of distinction, belonging to Gokla, have fallen; and the troops that arrived from Nagpoor have fully shared in the misfortunes of the day. After this, we halted at Kurwa Roopallee, three coss from Pureinda. Soon after sunset, a report of the English approaching created the greatest alarms; and becoming more so about nine o'clock, the baggage was sent off, and at midnight the whole army moved north. My people, R—o, Punt, Yadoo, and Gunajee, began to consider that after this it would be difficult for them to save themselves; and as our villages were near, it would be better to return home. When the last alarm took place, we quitted the army, and went off towards Punderpoor. Where the Peishwah is going, I know not. The whole of our property is gone; jewels, money, to the value of one crore of rupees, have been lost. Let this be forwarded to our master
——— What can I say more?

O. (p. 254.)

TRANSLATION of a PROCLAMATION published by the HONOURABLE COMPANY,
Sorsun Suman Usur Myanlyn Ouluf, or A. D. 1817.

THAT all persons may become acquainted with this Proclamation, and regulate their conduct accordingly: It is notified, that from the time of the assumption of the Government, by Bajee Rao, sedition and rebellion prevailed in various shapes; that his authority was not, at any time, established in the country subject to his rule; that not very long ago, when Holkur was in a state of rebellion, he abandoned the country, and pusillanimously repaired to Bassein, where he remained dependant upon the assistance he derived from Khunderow Rastay. He then formed an alliance with the British Government; and being joined by the troops of the Honourable Company, was by them re-established in his government. The disorders and disaffection which prevailed, were suppressed, and his authority was restored throughout his dominions in the most beneficial manner. In consequence of the previous disordered state of things, followed by a famine, the country was in a most depressed condition; but its prosperity revived under the Honourable Company's protection. Bajee Rao, however, adopted the system of farming out the districts; and the farmers, on their part, made undue exactions from the inhabitants: still, however, the improvement of the country was materially advanced, so much so, that Bajee Rao was enabled, from the revenues of the country, not merely to defray the expenses of the administration, and to enjoy every degree of personal tranquillity and happiness, but also to amass immense wealth. The Honourable Company's Government did not wish to countenance claims on the Mahratta Chieftains which had long ceased to exist; it was the wish of the Company's Government, that he should regulate his conduct by the principles of equity. In conformity with this feeling, the Guickwar Government dispatched Gongather Shastree to Poonah as its agent, to settle the matters in dispute with that Government, under the guarantee of the Honourable Company. He accordingly repaired to that city; and it was expected the discussion would be brought to a speedy termination, which would have proved infinitely to the advantage of Bajee Rao; but in the mean time the Shastree was assassinated by a public officer of Bajee Rao's, on consecrated ground, at Punderpoor. At the very moment in question, the universal voice of the country, including pilgrims and all those that were on the spot, declared that it could only have been by Bajee Rao's order, that Trimbukjee perpetrated that deed: but still regarding Bajee Rao as an Ally ruling over a large Empire, and entertaining no suspicion that he would be accessory to such a crime, the Honourable Company's Government contented itself with demanding the surrender of Trimbukjee as the murderer; but as he was not immediately delivered up, as he ought to

have been, a large army belonging to the Honourable Company was assembled, and Trimbukjee was therefore put into our possession. The expense incurred by the Honourable Company, on this occasion, was very heavy; but in consideration of the existing friendship, it preferred no demand for the same, and was satisfied to accept the person of Trimbukjee, and to replace the alliance on the footing on which it had previously stood. Subsequently to these occurrences, Bajee Rao dispatched letters to foreign Chieftains, urging them to have their army in a state of preparation; while he excited disturbances in his own territories, and had his troops in readiness in aid of the same system; the object of which was to plunge the Company's Government into a state of war, and to expose it to injury. For the purpose of suppressing these disturbances, a British force was equipped and marched to Poonah, and the city was invested, with Bajee Rao in it. At this moment Bajee Rao was in our power, and a force was likewise collected fully adequate, from its strength, to the subjection of the country; but from the time the treaty was signed, Bajee Rao had, on all occasions, acknowledged that he owed his political existence, as well as the happiness and tranquillity he enjoyed, to the Honourable Company's Government, and that he was grateful for the blessings its protection had afforded him. His declarations to this effect were reiterated in various shapes; and in consideration of them, a fresh treaty was concluded in confirmation of that of Bassein, the object of which was to maintain his sovereignty, but to deprive him of the means of exciting disturbances. It was stipulated that the five thousand horse and three thousand infantry, which Bajee Rao was all along bound to furnish as auxiliaries, should be kept up by the Honourable Company; and to meet the expenses of this force, territorial assignments were made; and from that moment the same friendly course of proceeding which had previously existed was renewed; and as the Pindarries had been in the yearly habit of harassing the people in every direction, and especially the territories of Bajee Rao, which had suffered the most severely, the Company's Government determined to adopt the necessary measures for suppressing these freebooters; and Bajee Rao then acknowledged, that the accomplishment of this object would be highly beneficial to him, and promised that his army should also co-operate therein. Under the cloak, however, of an assurance so satisfactory, he remitted to foreign Chieftains, that treasure which the Company's protection had afforded him the means of amassing, for objects hostile to its interests, at the same time that he put his own army in a state of equipment; while, for the purpose of removing to a distance the British force, which was in its neighbourhood, he caused it to be joined by a body of two thousand of his cavalry, and they then marched to a remote position. Taking advantage of this opportunity, at a moment when there was neither cause for such a measure, nor any points of difference in discussion, he suddenly equipped his army, put it in motion, and attacked the Honourable Company's troops; he likewise pursued a line of conduct, which has never been adopted in any country. The residence and cantonments of the British representative were plundered and burnt; inhabitants of the Company's dominions, as well as tra-

vellers, passing through the country in faith of existing treaties, were seized and imprisoned; whilst others were plundered; two British officers, who were on their way from Bombay, were put to death in the vicinity of Tellagaon, in a manner not even practised in regard to public offenders, and the perpetrators of that crime are yet in his service—it is therefore manifestly established, that their murder could only have been in pursuance of the Peishwah's orders. Trimbukjee Deinglia, the assassin of Gungadhur Shastree, has likewise been recalled to his presence, and has been allowed to continue in the exercise of official functions; and hence he has fixed upon himself the assassination of the Shastree, which public opinion had all along declared could not have been committed without his sanction; he has, moreover, taken steps to call in the Pindaries to lay waste the country. Having thus abandoned the paramount duties of a Sovereign, for the purpose of ruining the Company's Government, that Government is satisfied, Bajee Rao is unfit to reign over this Empire. Upon these grounds, measures are in progress to deprive him effectually of all public authority, and to place the country and forts in possession of the Honourable Company, to be governed by them. With this view, a light force has been dispatched in pursuit of the Peishwah; another has been appointed for the reduction of the forts, and a third has reached the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur, whilst a large army has also made its appearance in Khandesh. General Munro is employed in reducing the southern provinces, and another force from Bombay is in the Kokun, where it is engaged in settling the country, having already reduced the forts there. In a short period, therefore, there will be nothing remaining connected with Bajee Rao, and measures will be adopted, by the Honourable Company's Government, for the enlargement of his Highness the Rajah of Satara, now in the custody of Bajee Rao; and who, when his liberation shall be effected, will be established in a principality, for the maintenance of his rank and dignity, and the rank and dignity of his court. In prosecution of the measures thus contemplated by the Honourable Company's Government, his Highness's flag has been displayed in the fort of Satara, and satisfactory assurances given to his adherents. In the territories which will belong to the Maharajah, the administration of justice, the controul and government of the country, will be conducted by his Highness. In the territories which will be reserved to the Honourable Company, their authority will be established, without prejudice to any Wutuns, Enams, annual allowances, charges of the temples, alms, or the religious tenets of any sect. Whatever may be equitable, will be duly enforced. The farms granted by Bajee Rao being abolished, the duties will be committed to Kamavidars, who will confine their collections to the just amount of the revenues. Every individual will be secured from every species of tyranny and oppression. Upon this point, let every person be satisfied. Those who shall be in the service of Bajee Rao shall withdraw from it, and retire to their habitations in two months from this date; in failure of which, their Wutuns shall be seized, and ruin will be their inevitable lot. The Zumeendars (public officers) are, without delay, to send in a detailed list of those in their respective Pergunnahs, who are in the employ of Bajee

Rao, continuing also to report those who may quit his service and return to their homes, as they do so. No assistance is to be afforded to Bajee Rao; and no payments, on account of revenue, are to be made to him. If payment be made to him, no remission will be allowed when the injury sustained by the country, in the present year, shall be investigated. If any revenue be paid to Bajee Rao, credit will not be allowed for the same, but the whole amount thereof collected. The Wutuns and lands of all those public officers who may afford aid or pay money to Bajee Rao, will be forfeited. Dated the 11th of February, 1818, or 5th of Rubecoolkaheir.

P. (p. 294.)

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the RESERVE DIVISION during the Operations against the Fort of BELGAUM, from the 21st of March to the 10th of April 1818 inclusive.

Camp near Belgaum, 11th of April, 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.							Wounded.					REMARKS.
	Sub-Conductors.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Matrosses, or Privates.	Drummers.	Sepoys, or Gun Lascars.	Total.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Matrosses or Privates.	Sepoys, or Gun Lascars.	Total.	
Detachment H. M. 22d Light Dragoons	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	One Matross since dead. Two Sepoys since dead.
Ditto Foot Artillery	-	-	2	3	1	2	8	-	1	1	2	4	
2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Store Department	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	2	4	1	2	11	-	1	4	7	12	

(Signed) D. NEWALL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment.

N. B. The Sergeant returned "Killed" belonged to the Honourable Company's Horse Artillery, and was doing duty with the guns of H. M. 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Q. (p. 304.)

RETURN OF KILLED and WOUNDED in the FIELD DIVISION of the Army before SHOLAPUR, from the 10th to the 15th of May, 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.		Wounded.						Ditto Missing ditto.	
	Sergeants, or Havildars.	Rank and File.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants, or Havildars.	Rank and File.	Gun-Lascars.	Officers Horses.		Regimental ditto.
His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	3	16	4
Detachment Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
His Majesty's Flank Battalion	-	3	-	-	1	37	-	-	-	-
Rifle Detachment	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion 4th Reg. Madras N. I.	1	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
1st ditto 7th do. Bombay do.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2d ditto 9th do. Madras do.	1	4	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	-
Engineers Department	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	11	1	3	1	77	1	3	16	4

(Signed)

WAL. JOLLEE,

A. A. General.

(Signed)

THOS. MUNRO,

Brigadier-general.

Names of Wounded Officers.

Captain Middleton, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

Lieutenants Maxtone and Robertson, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Wahab, acting in the Engineers Department, slightly.

R. (p. 322.)

RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED in a Detachment of the HYDRABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, under the Command of Lieutenant-colonel MAC DOWELL, at the Attack of TRIMBUCK, on the 23d and 24th of April, 1818.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.								NATIVES.							Grand Total.			
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naugas.	Drummers.	Puckallies.	Privates.				
Sappers and Miners . . .																			
Sappers and Miners . . .	}	Killed . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
																			Wounded . . .
Detachment Royal Scots . .	}	Killed . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1st Battalion 2d N. I. . . .	}	Killed . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2d Battalion 13th N. I. . . .	}	Killed . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total . . .				1	1	1	1	8				2			7				22

APPENDIX.

(Signed)

W MAITLAND,
M. B. 2d Brigade H. S. Force.

Names of Wounded Officers.

Sappers and Miners, Ensign Lake, severely, but not dangerously.

2d Battalion 13th N. I., Major M'Bean, slightly.

N. B. one Sepoy, 1/2d N. I., since dead.

S. (p. 330.)

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED in a Detachment of the HYDRABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel MAC DOWELL, at the Siege and Storm of MALLEYGUM, from the 18th to the 29th of May 1818.

CORPS.	KILLED.													WOUNDED.																									
	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.							EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.																			
	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Captain-Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns and Lieutenant-Fireworkers.	Rank and File.			Nat. Officers.	Jemadar, or 1st Fuzildar.	Havildar, or 2d Thibald.	Drummers.	Puckalies.	Naiques.	Sepoys, or Labourers.	Total.	Grand Total.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Captain-Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns, or Lieutenant-Fireworkers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.			Nat. Officers.	Jemadar, or 1st Thibald.	Havildars, or 2d ditto.	Drummers.	Puckalies.	Rank and File.			Grand Total.	
							Minors or Privs.		Total.																		Corporals.	Gunners.	Total.						Privs. or Mitrasses.	Total.	Subjadar, or 2d Thibald.		Minors or Privs.
Sappers and Miners	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	
Detachment Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	
Ditto His Majesty's Royal Scots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Madras European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
2d Battalion 17th, or Chicacole Light Infantry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	49		
1st ditto 2d N. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43	46	15		
2d ditto 13th N. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	15		
2d ditto 14th N. I.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	21	25	
Russell Brigade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	11
Detachment Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13	15	
Total	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	3	17	20	38	-	2	-	-	3	2	5	1	8	-	89	42	2	2	5	-	7	101	108	175		

Names of Officers Killed.

Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant Davis.
Ditto Ensign Nattes.
2d Battalion 17th N. I. Lieutenant Kennedy.
2d ditto 13th N. I. Lieutenant Egan (28th, at Night)
2d ditto 13th N. I. Lieutenant Wilkinson.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Detachment of Artillery, Lieutenant-Fireworker King.
His Majesty's Royals Ensign Thomas.
Madras European Reg. Major Andrews.
2d Battalion 17th N. I. Major Greenhill.
1st Battalion 2d N. I. Lieutenant Dowker.
Russell Brigade Captain Larride.
Ditto Lieutenant Kennedy.

(Signed)

W. MAITLAND, M. Brigade.
2d Brigade H. S. Force.

T. (p. 341.)

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the LEFT DIVISION of the GRAND ARMY,
during the Operations before MUNDALAH.

Camp, 30th of April, 1818.

Artillery Detachment One Private of Golandauze, and three Ordnance-drivers, Wounded.
Pioneers One Private Wounded dangerously.

5th Brigade.

2d Battalion 1st N. I. Two Sepoys, and one Lascar, Wounded.
2d Ditto 13th N. I. One Sepoy Killed, one Bheastie Wounded.

6th Brigade.

2d Battalion 8th N. I. One Havildar, and two Sepoys, Wounded.
1st Ditto 14th N. I. One Naick, one Sepoy, Killed, two Sepoys Wounded.
2d Ditto 28th N. I. None.

Total Three Killed, and fourteen Wounded.

(Signed)

W. L. WATSON,
Assistant Adjutant-general.

U. (p. 346.)

RETURN of European and Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the Detachment under the Command of Major LAMB, who have been KILLED and WOUNDED before the Fort of SATUNWARREE, between the Morning of the 8th, and Evening of the 10th of June 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.					Wounded.													REMARKS.	
	Lieutenants.	Corporals	Subidars	Privates.	Total.	Horses.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Subidars.	Jemidars	Naugues.	Sepoys	Risaldars.	Sewars.	Miners	Lascars.		Total
Detachment of Ar- tillery	8th June 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineer Depart- ment, and Miners	10th	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
4th Company of Pi- oneers	8th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Detachment 1st Batt. 19th Reg.	10th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Detachment 1st Batt. 23d Reg.	8th	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Comp. 2/23d N. I.	10th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Flank Comp. 1/26th N. I.	8th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
1st Rohillah Cavalry	10th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	35	-	-	-	-	40
	10th	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	35	-	1	1	-	-	2
Total		1	1	1	8	11	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	6	51	1	1	2	3	75

N. B. The Wounded are,
in general, severely so.

Officer Killed.

Lieutenant Manson, commanding Pioneers.

(Signed) W. LAMB, Major,

Commanding Detachment.

Officer Wounded.

Captain A. T. Watson, 1st Batt. 26th Reg. N. I.

(severely, but not dangerously.)

(Signed) T. LESTER, Lieut.
Adj. Detach. Staff.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED in the Siege and in the Assault of CHANDA.

Camp near Chanda, 22d May, 1818.

CORPS.	Killed.											Wounded.														
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Nacks.	Drummers.	Privates and Sepoys.	Gun-Lascars.	Magazine-Men.	Ordnance-Drivers.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Sergeants, or Havildars.	Nacks.	Drummers.	Privates and Sepoys.	Gun Lascars.	Magazine-Men.	Ordnance-Drivers.
Bengal Foot Artillery . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
Madras ditto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2
Bengal Grenadier Detachmt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-
Light Infantry Battalion .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1st Batt. 19th Regt. N. I. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
1st do. 23d do. N. I. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Madras Flank Battalion . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
1st Batt. 1st Regt. N. I. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1st do. 11th do. N. I. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bengal Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Madras ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nizam's Reformed Horse .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	37	4	2	2

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Major Goreham, commanding the Artillery, died of excessive fatigue and exposure to the heat.
 Capt. Charlsworth, commanding 1st Batt. 1st Reg. wounded severely in the shoulder.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson ditto ditto.
 Lieutenant F. M. Cunny, Bengal Pioneers.
 Lieutenant Casement, 1st Batt. 19th Reg. Baggage-master, left hand amputated.

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT,
 Dy. Asst. Adjutant-general.

APPENDIX.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED in the Storm of the Town and Ghurrie of COMPTA,
on the 18th of September, 1818.

	Peer Khan's Silladars.	Omeon Sahib's Russalah.				Jeejabia Sahib's Russalah.				1st Batt. 1st Reg. Madras N. I.					1st. Batt. 30th Mad. Nat. Inf.			Nagpoor Brigade.				Ambarick Jemidar's Irreg. Inf			Annund Rao's Irregular Infantry.							
		Men.				Horses.				Men.					Horses.					Men.				Horses.			Men.			Horses.		
		Rissaldars.	Jemidars.	Duffadars.	Sewars.	Horses.	Jemidars.	Duffadars.	Sewars.	Horses.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Sepoys.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Jemidars.	Duffadars.	Sewars.	Rissaldars.	Jemidars.	Duffadars.	Sewars.			
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Wounded	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	3	-	2	1	12	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	11			
Total	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	3	-	2	1	12	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	12			

Total of Horses Killed and Wounded 8.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Subidars	-	-
Jemidars	-	2
Havildars	-	4
Naigues	-	3
Sepoys	4	40
Jemidars of Horse	-	1
Duffadars of ditto	-	7
Sewars of ditto	-	7
Total	4	57

(Signed)

W. GORDON, Captain,
Commanding Detachment.

GENERAL RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED during the Operations against ASSEERGHUR, in the Forces under the Command of Brigadier-general JOHN DOVETON, C. B.

Camp, Asseerghur, 11th of April, 1819.

CORPS.	KILLED.										WOUNDED.																							
	Lieutenant-colonel.	Sub-conductors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Subjens.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Rifles.	Drummers.	Sapors.	Deputy Quartermaster-general.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fire-writers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	First Thirds Gun-Lacqps.	Second Thirds Gun-Lacqps.	Gun-Lacqps.	Students.	Dooly Bayers, and Bamboe Coolies.						
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force	General Staff											1																						
	Foot Artillery				1	1							1	1					8															
	H. M. Royal Scots	1				1													14															
	Madras 26th Regiment																		6															
	1st Battalion 12th, or W. L. I.			1															7															
	2d ditto 17th, or C. L. I.																																	
1st Battalion Pioneers																																		
Bengal Division	Foot Artillery																																	
	2d Battalion 15th Regiment N. I.																		5															
	1st ditto 15th Regiment N. I.										1																							
	2d ditto 15th Regiment N. I.										29																							
	2d ditto 29th Regiment N. I.										1																							
Pioneers																																		
Brigadier-general Sir John Malcolm's Division	3d Regiment Light Cavalry																																	
	Detachment Horse and Foot Artillery		1		1	1																												
	2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.																																	
	1st ditto 7th Regiment N. I.														1																			
	1st ditto 14th Regiment N. I.																																	
Public Followers																																		
Bombay Brigade	Foot Artillery																																	
	H. M. 67th Regiment																																	
	1st Battalion, or Grenadier Regiment					1																												
	1st ditto 8th Regiment N. I.																																	
	Detachment of Pioneers																																	
Public Followers																																		
Total	1	1	1	2	5	-	1	2	2	-	32	1	1	2	5	1	7	1	65	8	5	1	184	2	2	25	2				9			

N. B. Major Macleod, Deputy Quartermaster-general, Wounded slightly.
 — A. Weldon, Madras Artillery, ditto.
 Captain J. H. Frith, ditto, ditto.
 Lieutenant-colonel Fraser, H. M. Royals, Killed.

Lieutenant-colonel James Blond, H. M. Royals, Wounded severely.
 — A. D'Esterre, M. E. Regiment, ditto slightly.
 — Guncell, Bengal Artillery, ditto ditto.
 Captain Burman, 1/7th N. I. ditto ditto.

Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Bombay Artillery, Wounded slightly.
 — T. J. Adair, H. M. 67th, ditto severely.
 — J. Hannah, ditto, ditto ditto.

B. B. (p. 427.)

RETURN OF ORDNANCE, &c. taken in the Fortress of ASSEERGHUR, 11th April 1819,
by the Troops under Sir JOHN MALCOLM.

	Guns.																	Howitzers.					Grand Total.									
	384-Pounders.	140	110	85	68	44	42	34	32	24	18	14	12	9	8	6	3½	2	1½	1	½	12-Inch.		9½	9	8	6	5½	4	3½	3	2
Brass Ordnance	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Iron Ditto	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	5	3	5	7	1	3	1	35	11	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	104
Total	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	3	1	6	3	7	7	1	3	1	39	12	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	119

N. B. Round Iron-shot, of different sizes, about 30,000; Ditto Stone Ditto, Ditto, about 6,000; Guupowder loose, in different Magazines, about 2 Cwt.; about 2,000 Wall-pieces, of different sizes; about 4 Cwt. of Grape-shot.

(Signed)

J. CROSDILL,
Lieut.-colonel Com. Artillery.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE, &c. taken in the lower Fort of ASSEERGHUR.

	Guns.				Howitzers.	Grand Total.
	33-Pounders.	14	13½	8	1		7-Inch.
Iron Ordnance	2	1	-	1	2	7
Brass Ditto	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	1	1	1	2	8

(Signed)

J. CROSDILL,
Lieut.-colonel Com. Artillery.

C. C. (p. 428.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS, detailing the Operations of Major PITMAN'S Detachment
against NOWAH.

TO HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. Resident at Hydrabad.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that on the 7th instant, in conformity with your instructions, I assumed the command of the force which had assembled for service against the Naiks, at the village of Tonnah, twenty-four miles north-east of Nandair, and three miles east of Nowsaghee Naiks Fort of Nowah.

On the following day, the detachment took up a position before Nowah, and I was joined by Lieutenant Sutherland with his *russalah* of reformed horse.

Nowah is a strong mud fort, of the usual construction. A square, with a bastion at each angle, and one on each side of the gateway. The rest of the works consist of a *fausse-braye* extending all round the fort, a covert way, ditch, and glacis. The gateway is protected by an outwork, in which cannon were mounted. The wall of the *fausse-braye* is almost entirely covered by the glacis; and pieces of ordnance, throwing shot of between five and six pounds in weight, were mounted on the different faces.

From the above description it will be evident, that the only mode of reducing the place was by regular approaches. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, a mortar-battery was commenced, about six hundred yards from the north face of the fort, when the enemy advanced and fired upon our working-party. He was immediately driven back into the fort by Captain Hare, with two companies of the Russell brigade. This battery, and one for our eighteen-pounders, one hundred paces in advance of it, were completed during the night. Both began to play at sun-rise the following day, with considerable effect, silencing the enemy's guns, and knocking off the defences.

On the evening of the 11th, positions were established to the right and left of our batteries, and within three hundred yards of the place; and a six-pounder and a mortar-battery were constructed in front of the east face, distant three hundred and fifty yards.

On the night of the 13th, the enemy made a sortie, and attempted to pass our post on the right. He was quickly driven back by Lieutenant Hampton, with three companies of the Berar infantry. He then attempted to pass our post on the left, but retired after receiving a few shots from the party posted there.

During the night of the 14th, an eighteen-pounder battery was advanced to within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, and lines of communication were formed between our several advanced positions.

On the 16th, a sap was commenced from our post on the right, which has this morning reached to within twenty-five yards of the crest of the glacis. If the soil will permit, it is intended to form a mine to blow in the counterscarp, otherwise the ditch, which is our principal obstacle, must be filled in some other manner. In either case, I hope to be enabled, in a few days, to report to you the successful termination of our operations against the place. Our loss hitherto has been, five Sepoys and three horses killed, and three European officers and fifty-five Native officers, Sepoys and Lascars, wounded.

At ten P. M. of the 19th, about two hundred of Nowsaghee's horse came suddenly and fired on a small guard in the rear of my camp. They were soon repulsed, and Lieutenant Sutherland, with a small party of the reformed horse, pursued them for a few miles; but, owing to the darkness of the night, they got clear off.

Having received information that a party of five hundred of Nowsaghee's matchlock men had taken possession of Omurkair, which is nine or ten coss distant from Nowah, and is represented to be in a dilapidated state, I determined to attempt to carry it by escalade. I accordingly detached Captain Seyer, last night, with eight companies of infantry, his battalion field-pieces, and six hundred reformed horse, and directed him to make the attempt, should there appear to be a fair prospect of success. He will afterwards take up a position to be ready to check the movements of the enemy, who has of late been plundering the country in every direction.

I beg leave to inclose copy of my instructions to Captain Seyer, and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT PITMAN,

Major Com. Detach.

Camp before Nowah, January 21, 1819.

List of Officers Wounded before Nowah, to the 21st January, 1819.

Lieutenant Kennedy, H. M. 86th regiment, doing duty with the Russell brigade, severely.
Captains Larkins and Johnston, Nizam's Berar infantry, slightly.

TO HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. Resident at Hydrabad.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to report to you that the Fort of Nowah was carried by assault this day, at two P. M. The greater part of the garrison was put to the sword.

With reference to my letter to your address, under date the 21st instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, at nine A. M. of the following day, the enemy made a desperate sortie; and sword in hand attacked our working-party at the head of the sap, but was very soon driven back to the fort.

On the morning of the 24th, a man brought me a letter from the Arab Jemidar commanding the fort, requesting permission to send two persons to treat for its surrender. No notice was taken of this letter; but the people in the fort ceased firing, and called out to our men to do the same; and an Arab was sent to me with another letter, of the same purport as the former. To this I returned a written answer, offering to allow the garrison to surrender at discretion. The Jemidar replied by claiming their arrears of pay, and permission to leave the fort with their arms and property of all kinds. I answered that, as he had not agreed to the terms offered, none other would be granted. I have the honour to inclose copies of the notes which passed on this occasion.

On the 25th, our sap had reached the crest of the glacis, where a six-pounder battery was established, and two mortars were brought into it. On that night, the engineer commenced his mine, which was completed on the 29th. The whole of the 30th was employed in battering in breach with the eighteen-pounder, and in demolishing the Rownee or Porkotah wall with the six-pounder. During the night, shells and grape were thrown into the breach; and it was determined to spring the mine, and make the assault, this day at noon.

At eight A. M. two Arabs were again sent to request permission to treat for terms, but they were told that no other could be granted than that of unconditional surrender.

I beg leave to inclose for your information, copies of my orders preparatory to the assault, and after the reduction of the place.

On the mine being sprung, Ensign Oliphant, of the Madras Engineers, rushed forward with the Pioneers, and planted ladders against the scarp of the ditch, which were instantaneously ascended by Captain Hare, and the storming-party, who in a few minutes had surmounted every obstacle, and were in possession of the upper fort. The Arabs continued to defend themselves for a considerable time between the two walls, with the exception of about two hundred, who fled from the gate of the fort. They were immediately attacked by Lieutenant Campbell, who commanded a party of infantry posted for the purpose of intercepting them; and nearly at the same time they were charged by Captains Davies, Smith, and Lieutenant Sutherland, with different parties of the reformed horse, so that not a man of the enemy escaped.

By the best accounts I have been able to obtain, the garrison consisted of more than five hundred men; of these one hundred are prisoners, more than eighty of them are dreadfully wounded, and upwards of four hundred bodies have already been counted.

The conduct of all troops employed has been exemplary, and I trust will obtain for them the high honour of your approbation.

I beg leave to inclose a return of our killed and wounded during the siege, and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT PITMAN,
Major Com. a D. N.

Camp Nowah, January 31, 1819.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of a Detachment of his Highness the NIZAM'S Regular Forces, commanded by Major PITMAN, during the Siege of NOWAH, from the 10th to the 31st of January, inclusive.

Camp at Nowah, 31st January, 1819.

CORPS.	Killed.								Wounded.																							
	Corporals.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Horsemen.	Golandauze.	Sepoys.	Bildars.	Total.	Horses.	Captain Commandant.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	European Privates.	2d Rissaldars.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	1st Tindals.	Naigues.	Horsemen.	Golandauze.	Gun-Lascars.	Miners.	Duffadars.	Sepoys.	Bildars.	Total.	Horses.			
Reformed Horse.																																
Newaub Jullahool Dowlah's Russalah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	
Newaub Alleem Ullee Khan's	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	26	33		
Artillery.																																
Russell Brigade Artillery	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6	17	-		
Berar Regular Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-		
Infantry.																																
1st Regiment Russell Brigade	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	58	-		
2d ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	58	-			
2d Battalion Berar Regular Infantry	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3d ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	11	-			
	1	1	1	1	2	2	13	1	21	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	4	1	7	28	5	1	2	3	108	6	179	40			

Names of Officers Wounded.

Captains Currie, Larkin, and Johnston; Lieutenants Sutherland, Kennedy, and Burr.

D. D. (p. 428.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS, detailing the Operations of Major-general Sir WILLIAM GRANT KEIR's Force in the Sawunt-Warree Country.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Sir WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, to the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner at Poonah, dated 3d February, 1819.

“ Major Thatcher's brigade having arrived at Choke, on the 26th ultimo, after a very tedious, and harassing march, during which the labour of the Pioneers was required in cutting a great part of the road, I lost no time in making dispositions for entering the Sawunt-Warree country. The heavy ordnance and stores required for the siege of Newtee having to proceed by sea, I directed Lieutenant-colonel Imlach to proceed along the coast with his corps, the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, and some field-pieces, to protect their debarkation; with the rest of the force I determined to proceed by the ford at Kalsee. This disposition was further calculated to embarrass any attempt that might be made to obstruct our advance. Both divisions marched from Choke on the 31st of January, and crossed the Carlee river on the 1st of February. Some advanced picquets of Babna Gopauls appeared opposite the ford by which Colonel Imlach was to cross, and fired on his advance. They were driven back without loss, and a position taken up near the Fort of Newtee, by the Lieutenant-colonel, where every facility presented itself for landing the guns and stores. On my side, no opposition was made. The post of Coodall was evacuated on my advance, and the inhabitants of the country exhibited every friendly disposition. The road however was bad, and the labour of the Pioneers incessantly required to make it practicable for the guns. Owing to this circumstance, I was unable to arrive before Newtee until this morning. Four hundred men, whom I detached under Captain Donnelly by another route, have also taken up a position to the southward of the fort, which is now closely invested on all sides. Every exertion has been made in landing the guns and stores, and the batteries will be thrown up without delay.”

(A true Extract.)

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary to the Government.

Camp at Newtee, 4th February, 1819.

To the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of reporting, that an overture was made to me this morning by the Killedar of Newtee, to surrender the place, on permission being granted for the garrison to march out with their arms. I have complied with the condition, and the fort is in our possession. The garrison consisted of three hundred men: of whom one hundred and twenty-five are Pur-Deshees, who have requested passports to return to their country above the Ghats; the rest are inhabitants of this neighbourhood, who have promised to remain at their houses. Although the defences of Newtee are not formidable, they are of a nature to have caused a considerable loss in their reduction. The ordnance and stores are again embarking, to be transported to Rarree.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,

Major-general.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Sir WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, to the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner at Poonah, dated 10th Feb. 1819.

“ Having left a detachment of Sepoys in occupation of the Fort of Newtee, I put the force in motion on the 4th instant, and arrived here yesterday, after experiencing a slight opposition from the enemy, in crossing the salt-marshes to the eastward of the fort. The position I have taken up is nearly that which was occupied by the Portuguese last year. It was my wish to have closely invested the place on all sides; but I find that a much larger force will be required to do this effectually. I am, besides, convinced, from observation, that the active and concentrated employment of all the resources at my disposal, will be called for in the reduction of a place, the defences of which are so formidable. I understand, from some Portuguese officers who visited me this morning from their out-posts, that their trenches were open twenty-nine days, and that they employed in the siege twenty-five pieces of ordnance, of which ten were of the largest caliber.

Sambajee Sawant has declined to receive the summons which I sent in, and preparations for the siege are in progress. The arrival of the ordnance and stores required from Bombay, may be hourly expected.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary to the Government.

To the Honourable M. ELPHINSTONE, Commissioner, &c. &c.

Camp, Rarree, 14th February, 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that I have this morning taken possession of the Fort of Rarree. Having erected batteries on the night of the 12th instant, an unremitting fire was maintained from day-break on the 13th, and which was so skilfully directed, that, at four o'clock in the afternoon, I considered the general defences to be sufficiently impaired to admit of the outworks being assaulted. This service was executed by two columns under Lieutenant-colonel Clifford, of H. M. 89th Regiment, in a most gallant manner. The troops were drawn up for the attack on the sea-beach, under cover, and so near to the breaches, that the enemy were completely surprised, and in half-an-hour were driven from two strong lines, defended by brick walls, flanked with towers, and under a very galling fire from the fort. This was situated upon a rocky hill, and accessible only along a circuitous causeway, which intersected the ditch, and was occupied by six gateways. To the second of these the enemy was followed by our troops, and a lodgement made in the first. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of all the troops engaged in this successful enterprize.

I received a communication last night, requesting a suspension of hostilities; and I allowed Sambajee Sawant, with a few followers, not exceeding fifty, to march out this morning, having declined to grant them any other terms. The remainder of the garrison made their escape during the night. The whole were said to have amounted to twelve hundred men.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,

Major-general.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army, Bombay.

SIR,

I HAD the honour, yesterday evening, to forward a brief report of the success of the attack on the enemy's lines before Rarree; and have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fort was this morning taken possession of by a detachment from my camp.

The difficulties experienced in the disembarkation of the ordnance and stores, retarded our operations in a considerable degree, but, on the night of the 12th instant, we succeeded in erecting our batteries, and opened on the fort at day-break the next morning, with four battery-guns, and as many eight-inch mortars, which were served with such vigour and precision, as to dismantle the whole of the guns in the outworks in the course of an hour, when our fire was directed against the general defences of the place. About three o'clock a breach was effected in a curtain of the advanced outwork, and a party of three hundred and thirty grenadiers formed for the assault under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Clifford, of H. M. 89th Regiment. The troops moved to the attack about four o'clock, and passed the breach without difficulty, driving the enemy, in

considerable numbers, towards the second lines, which were immediately carried, and a lodgement effected within half musket-shot of the upper fort, to which the enemy were pursued, and many bayoneted at the lower gate, which was for a short time in our possession. The spirit and rapidity of the attack, added to the advantageous position which was gained by the advance of our troops, struck the enemy with such terror, that nearly the whole of the garrison evacuated the fort during the night.

This morning Sambajee Sawant proposed to surrender, and was permitted to march out with about fifty adherents, the small remnant of a garrison which is said to have consisted of near twelve hundred men at the commencement of the siege.

I beg leave to inclose a more detailed report of the attack, transmitted by Lieutenant-colonel Clifford, whose conduct on the occasion is deserving of the highest applause.

I have likewise the pleasure to forward a copy of the field-orders, conveying my sentiments on the behaviour of the troops, together with a list of killed and wounded.

I shall march to-morrow towards Warree, in order to accelerate the treaty with that Government, which will, I trust, be speedily brought to a favourable conclusion.

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

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-general.

Camp, Rarree, 14th Feb. 1819.

RETURN OF KILLED and WOUNDED of the Force under the command of Major-general Sir WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, K. M. T. employed on the Assault of the Enemy's Outwork of the Fort of RARREE, on the 13th of February, 1819.

CORPS.	Killed.				Wounded.				
	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Gun-Lascars.	Total Killed.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Syrang.	Rank and File.	Total Wounded.
Artillery and Gun-Lascars	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2
Detachment of his Majesty's 89th Regt.	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	3	6
2d Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	9
2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	4	5
Pioneers (Madras)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	6	1	8	2	2	1	20	25

Names of Wounded Officers,

Lieutenant Aylmer Dowdall (severely), H. M. 89th Regiment.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Naylor, H. M. 89th Regiment (severely).

E. E. (p. 428.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS, detailing the Operations of Brigadier-general PRITZLER's Field Force against COPALDROOG.

Head-quarters, Field Division, Camp near Alwundie,
7th May, 1819.

To HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. Resident at Hydrabad.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Division under my command, as per margin,* entered the territories of His Highness the Subadar of the Deckan, this morning, and encamped at this place.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

T. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-general.

* H. M. 22d L. D., three Troops; Detachment 1st N. C., four Troops; Flank Battalion, six Companies; Rifle Corps, eight ditto; 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, five ditto; 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, ten ditto; 2d Battalion Pioneers, three ditto.

Detachment of Artillery ordnance—Iron Guns, eighteen-pounders, four; Howitzers, heavy five-and-a-half-inches, two; Howitzers, light five-and-a-half ditto, two; Brass guns, twelve-pounders, two; Brass ditto, six-pounders, attached to H. M. 22d L. D., two; Brass Mortars, eight-inches, eight; Brass ditto, five-and-a-half ditto, one; Dooab Auxiliary Horse, one hundred.

Head-quarters, Field Division, Camp before Copaldroog,
9th May, 1819.

To HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. British Resident.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I encamped before Copaldroog yesterday, and employed the morning in reconnoitring the fort. In the evening I moved down with the intention of carrying the pettah, and establishing a post for a mortar-battery; but I was met by a man who said he was a brother to Veerapa, and that the fort should be given up. I therefore halted, and directed eight companies to proceed, and take possession of it; but on arrival at the gate, they were refused admittance by the garrison, and returned, accompanied by the man who came out to meet us.

Seeing that there was no prospect of getting possession of the fort, as was proposed,

I established a body of troops in the pettah, and occupied the position for the mortar-battery, which was armed, during the night, with nine mortars and two howitzers; a brigade of brass twelves, and a brigade of six-pounders, was also got into the pettah; which, with the mortars, opened their fire between two and three o'clock this morning.

Preparations are now making for the formation of a breaching-battery, which I am inclined to think the wall will not long withstand.

Mahomed Edroos-Khan arrived last night, and was joined by his troops this morning, which I propose to send against Behauder Bunda, a hill fort, dependant on Copal-droog, while we are carrying on the siege of the latter place.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-general.

Head-quarters, Field Division, Camp before Copal-droog,
11th May, 1819.

To HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. British Resident.

SIR,

ON reference to the subject of my letter of the 9th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, yesterday morning, a breaching-battery of two eighteen-pounders was opened upon the wall of the lower fort; in the evening, a third eighteen-pounder was got into the battery; and I have every reason to hope that the breach will be practicable by sun-set this evening.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-general.

Head-quarters, Field Division, Camp before Copal-droog,
12th May, 1819.

To HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. British Resident.

SIR,

AFTER closing my letter of yesterday, I went down to the batteries, with a view to ascertain that the breach was practicable, and that every necessary arrangement had been made for storming the lower fort, which I had directed to take place at daylight this morning, when two men came in to request *cowl*, which was granted to them, on their giving up the two principal gates, and which were occupied by our troops immediately.

APPENDIX.

Veerapa, who, with about five hundred men, retired into the upper fort, has sent a letter to Mahomed Idroos Khan, and if he does not immediately accept the terms which have in consequence been offered to him, I shall prosecute the siege.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-general.

Head-quarters, Field Division, Camp before Copaldroog,
14th May, 1819.

To HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. British Resident, Hydrabad.

SIR,

ON reference to the subject of my letter of the 12th instant, I do myself the honour to acquaint you, that all negotiation ceased with the enemy about ten o'clock yesterday morning, 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 N. I. in two divisions; the first or left attack, under the command of Captain Tew, H. M. 34th regiment—and the second, or right attack, under the command of Captain Cuppaidge, H. M. 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 it arrived at the first gate, which was, however, blown open by a galloper gun of H. M. 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 impracticable for any wheel carriages.

The right attack found the wall they were to escalade very high, which rendered the operation slow and tedious. I therefore detached Captain Jones, of H. M. 69th Regiment, with the Reserve, 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

* Left Attack—One Company and a half Flank Battalion, one ditto Rifle Corps, one ditto 4th Regiment N. I., one ditto 12th Regiment N. I.

Right Attack—One Company and a half Flank Battalion, one ditto Rifle Corps, one ditto 4th Regiment N. I. two ditto 12th Regiment N. I.

Reserve, Captain Jones—One Company Flank Battalion, one ditto Rifles, one ditto 4th Regiment N. I.

disputed every inch of ground, through two gates, 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 upon the enemy's works, and the power they had of throwing down stones, I am astonished that it was so trifling, having only six killed and fifty-one wounded, and which can only be accounted for by the spirited manner in which the officers and men did their duty; and 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 service of Captain Dunn, Assistant Quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant Pringle Taylor, severely wounded, the former employed to explain my orders to the left attack, and the latter, who happened accidentally to be on the spot, was permitted to advance with it; both these officers, as well as Lieutenant Silver, of H. M. 53d Regiment, were wounded, when shewing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops. A squadron of H. M. 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 him time to think of it before they were driven up the hill.

Where every officer and soldier employed did their 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 H. M. 22d Light 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 by Lieutenant-colonel Fraser, Captains Tew, Cuppaidge, and Jones, commanding the different parties; and every thing that could be done by men, was 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 Dr. Trotter, and the medical officers generally, whose assistance was, upon every occasion, and in every situation, so promptly afforded.

To the Assistant Adjutant-general, Lieutenant Watson, and Assistant Quartermaster-general, Captain O'Donnoghue, I feel much indebted, for their great exertions, and the able assistance they afforded me, as well as to Captain Dunn, Assistant Quartermaster-general, and to my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Brown, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons.

I inclose a Return of Killed and Wounded, and Ordnance captured.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-general.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE captured at COPALDROOG.

GUNS.		Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	REMARKS.
IRON.				
11	Pounder	1	1	
12	ditto	1	1	
9	ditto	1	1	
6	ditto	4	1	
4	ditto	1	1	
3	ditto	2	1	
2	ditto	2	1	
BRASS.				
42	Pounder	1	1	
3	ditto	1	1	
2	ditto	1	1	

(Signed)

SAMUEL CLEVELAND,
Major Commanding Artillery F. D.

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 COPALDROOG.

H. M. 22d Light Dragoons—Wounded: 1 Lieutenant and 1 Private.

Artillery—Wounded: 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 4 Privates, 4 Privates Natives, and Gun-Lascar since dead.

H. M. Flank Battalion—Killed: 1 Sergeant, 3 Privates. Wounded: 1 Lieutenant, 2 Corporals, and 11 Privates.

Rifle Corps—Killed: 1 Ensign. Wounded: 1 Havildar and 4 Privates.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.—Wounded: 1 Jemidar, 1 Puckally, and 4 Privates.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I.—Wounded: 1 Subidar and 5 Privates.

2d Battalion Pioneers—Killed: 1 Private. Wounded: 7 Privates, 1 since dead.

Division Staff—Wounded: 1 Captain.

Name of Officer Killed: Ensign Elliot, Rifle Corps.

Names of Officers Wounded: Captain Dunn, Assistant Quartermaster-general; Lieutenant Taylor, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Silver, H. M. 53d Regiment, Flank Battalion.

(Signed)

J. WATSON,
Assistant Adjutant-general.

Camp at Copaldroog, 14th May, 1819.

F. F. (p. 428.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS, detailing the Operations of Lieutenant-colonel THOMPSON'S Detachment against the Fort of Madoorajpoor*.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel THOMPSON, C. B. to Major CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Adjutant-general. Dated Madoorajpoor, July 29, 1818.

" I request you will report to Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. that Ensign Garstin, Field Engineer, having reported the breach in the wall of the town of Madoorajpoor to be practicable early yesterday evening; I ordered a storming-party, consisting of three companies on duty in the batteries, reinforced by another company from the 1st Battalion 27th, and supported by two companies from the 1st Battalion 28th N. I. the whole under the command of Captain Leith, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment, to advance to the assault, at a signal of three guns fired at ten o'clock P. M., in quick succession, from our battery.

I also directed other columns, one under Captain Arden, 1st Battalion 27th, the other under Captain Watson, of the 1st Battalion 28th N. I. each consisting of three companies, to attempt the town by escalade, at two different points, at the same signal being given. I am to add, that all the columns succeeded, no opposition being made, except by firing one or two matchlocks. The enemy either retreated into the fort, or made their escape over the town wall, and got off, favoured by the darkness of the night. After our party got possession, a heavy fire of matchlocks, ginjals, and guns, was opened from all sides of the fort; but the cover afforded by the houses of the town under which our men were posted, prevented its occasioning that loss it otherwise must.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel THOMPSON, to Major CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Adjutant-general, Jyepore. Dated Camp Madoorajpoor, 2d August, 1818.

" I BEG, through you, to offer my congratulations to Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. on the surrender last night of the fort of Madooghur, to the detachment under my command."

* This fort stood a siege of twelve months against Ameer Khan's army, immediately before the war.

GENERAL RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-colonel THOMPSON, C. B. in the Operations against MADDOORAJPOOR, from the 27th of July to the 2d of August, 1818.

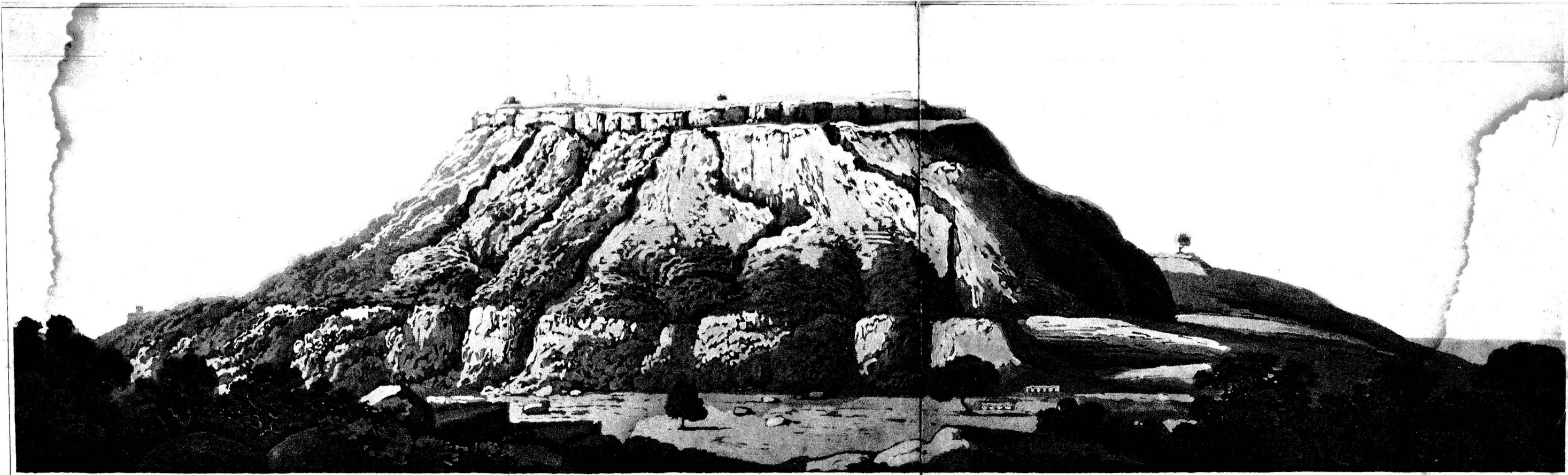
Camp before Madoorajpoor, 2d August, 1818.

	KILLED.					WOUNDED.			
	Rank and File.	Gun-Lascars.	Dooly Beaters.	Gun Bullocks.	Total.	Subidars.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.
European Artillery Detachment . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Native ditto ditto . . . . .	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	5	6
1st Battalion 27th Regiment N. I.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	5	6
1st ditto 28th ditto . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5
Pioneer Detachment . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5
Total	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	15	18

(Signed)

W. A. THOMPSON,
Commanding Detachment.

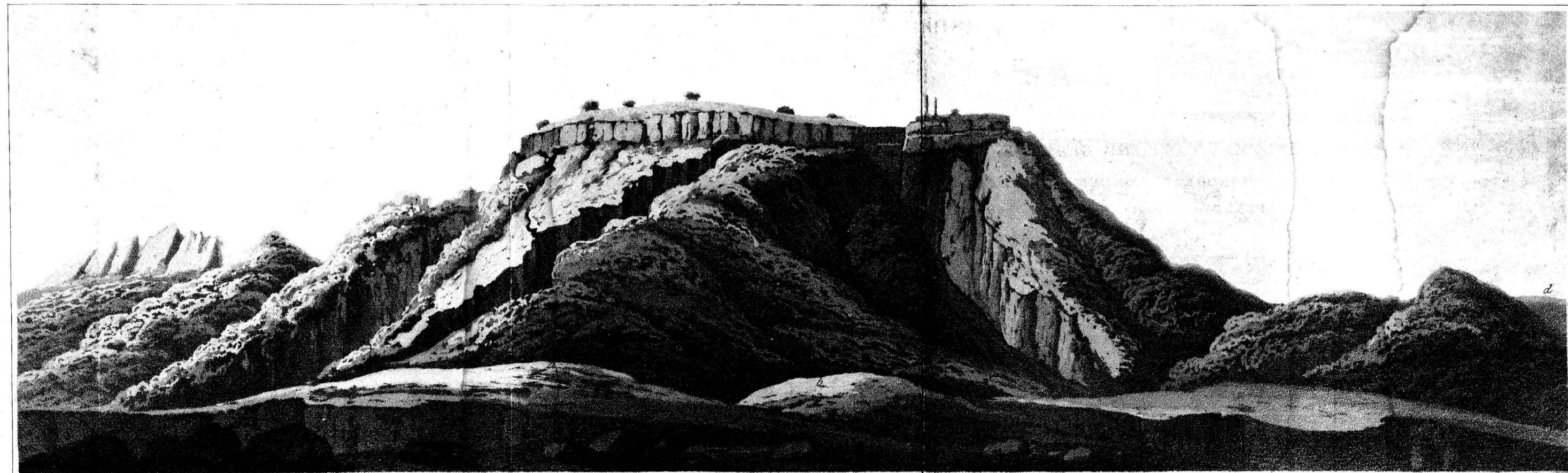
THE END.



a. Mortar Battery.

View of Afseerghur from the North.

b.b. Breaching Battery.



*a. to Mortar Battery.
b. A. As Pendants.*

View of Afseerghur from the East.

*c. Breaching Battery.
d. 5. 18 P^{rs} & 2 Mortars.*

MAPS AND PLANS

ILLUSTRATING THE

M E M O I R

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

IN

I N D I A,

DURING THE

MAHRATTA WAR OF 1817, 1818, & 1819.

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL VALENTINE BLACKER,

COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, AND
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BLACK, KINGSBURY, PARBURY, AND ALLEN,
LEADENHALL-STREET.

1821.

**PRINTED BY S. AND R. BENTLEY,
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MAPS AND PLANS.

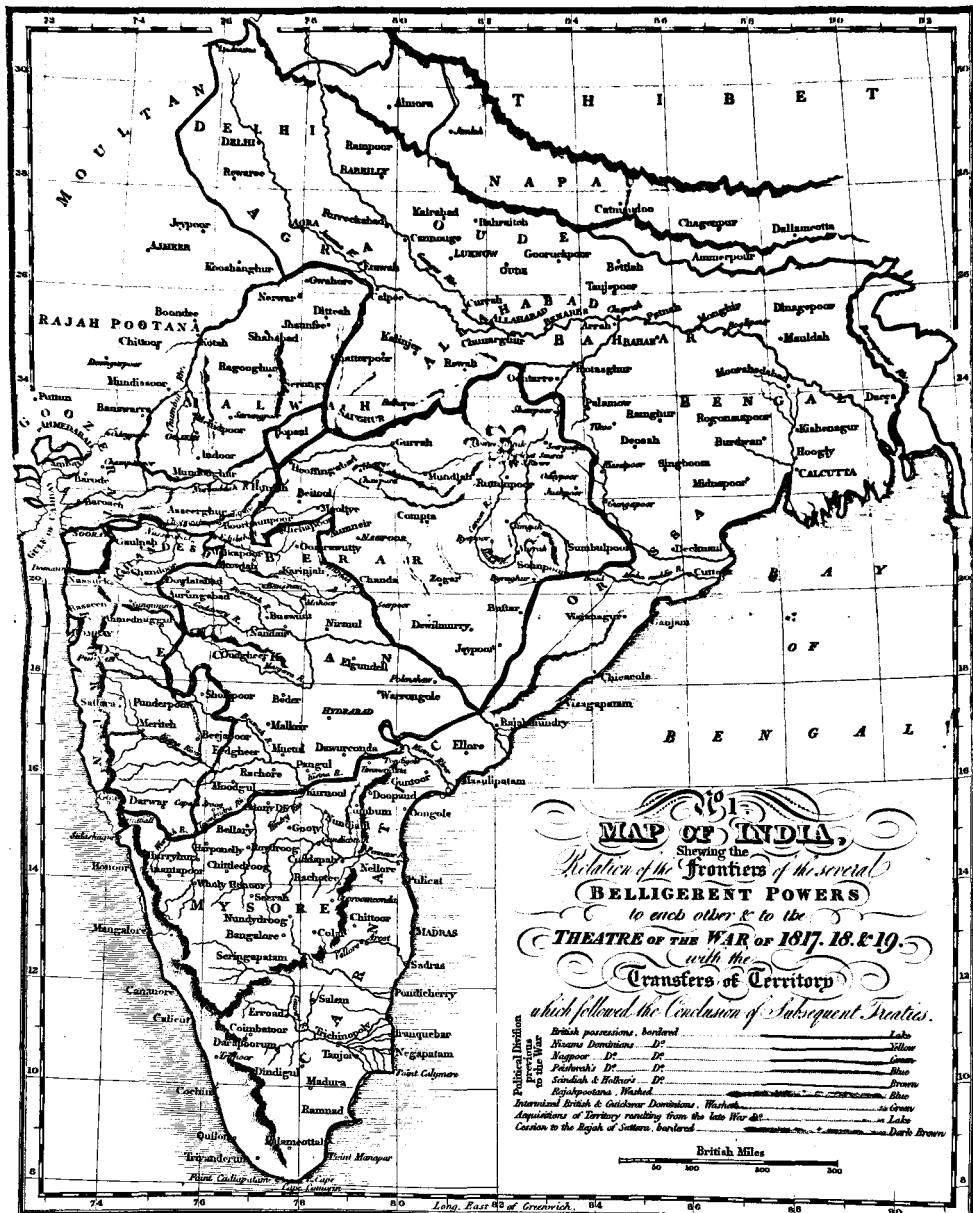
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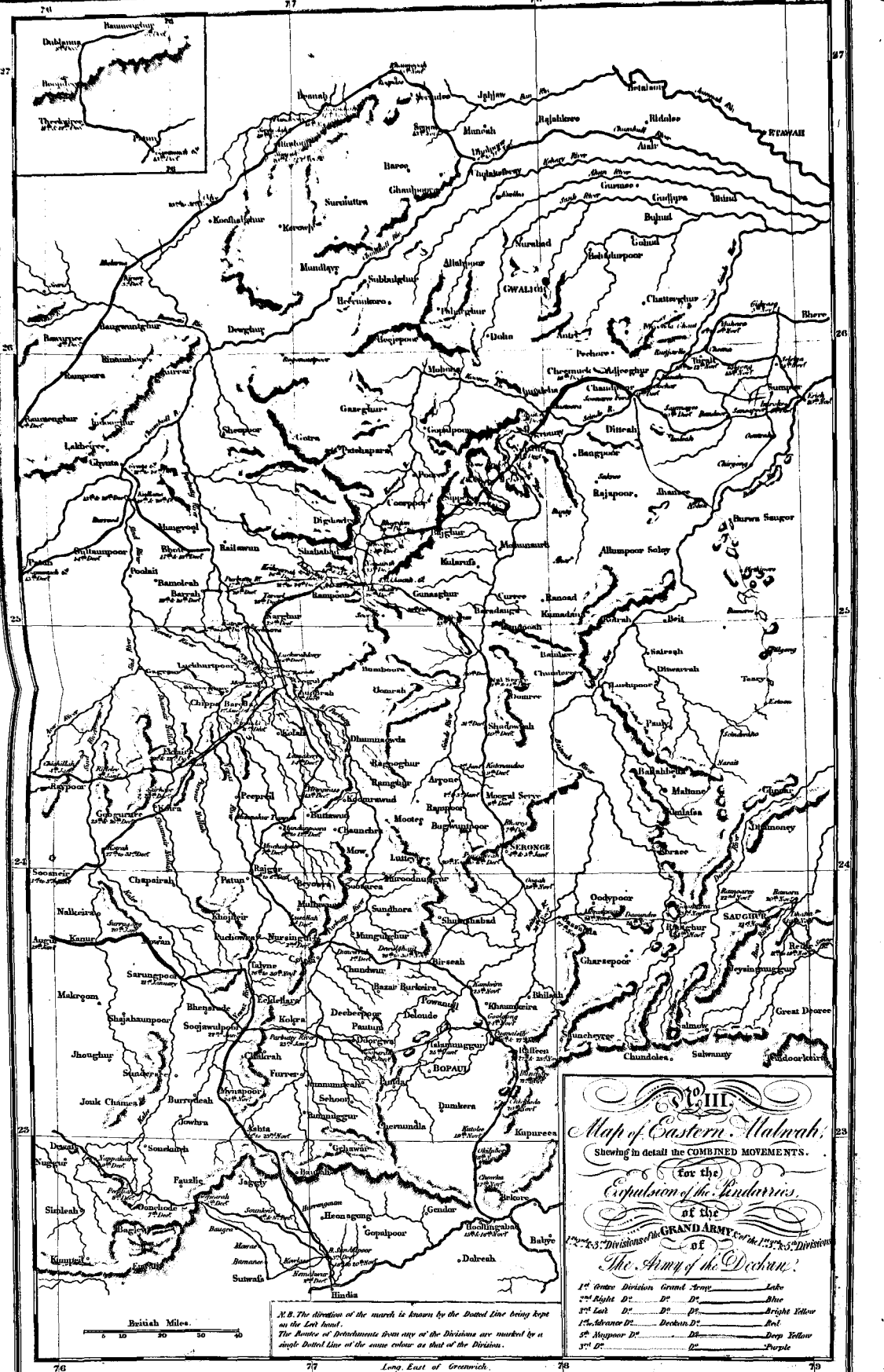
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MAP OF INDIA,
 Showing the
Relation of the Frontiers of the several
BELLIGERENT POWERS
to each other & to the
THEATRE OF THE WAR of 1817. 18. & 19.
with the
Transfers of Territory
which followed the Conclusion of Subsequent Treaties.

British possessions, bordered _____ *Black*
Former Dominions, D^r _____ *White*
Mysore D^r _____ *Green*
Peshwa's D^r _____ *Blue*
Sindiah & Holkar's D^r _____ *Red*
British Possessions, Washed _____ *Blue*
Intermedial British & Calcutta Dominions, Washed _____ *Green*
Acquisitions of Territory resulting from the late War &c _____ *Black*
Carson to the Right of Satees, bordered _____ *Dark Brown*

British Miles
 0 100 200 300



Map of Eastern Malwah
 Showing in detail the COMBINED MOVEMENTS.
 (for the)
Expulsion of the Rindories
 of the
of the
 GRAND ARMY of the 1st, 2^d, 3^d Divisions
 of
 The Army of the Deccan.

1st Centre Division Grand Army Lake
 2^d Right D^o D^o Blue
 3^d Left D^o D^o Bright Yellow
 1st Advance D^o Deccan D^o Red
 5th Mogpore D^o D^o Deep Yellow
 3rd D^o D^o Purple

N.B. The direction of the march is known by the Dotted line being kept on the Left hand.
 The Number of Detachments from any of the Divisions are marked by a single Dotted Line of the same colour as that of the Division.

British Miles
0 10 20 30 40

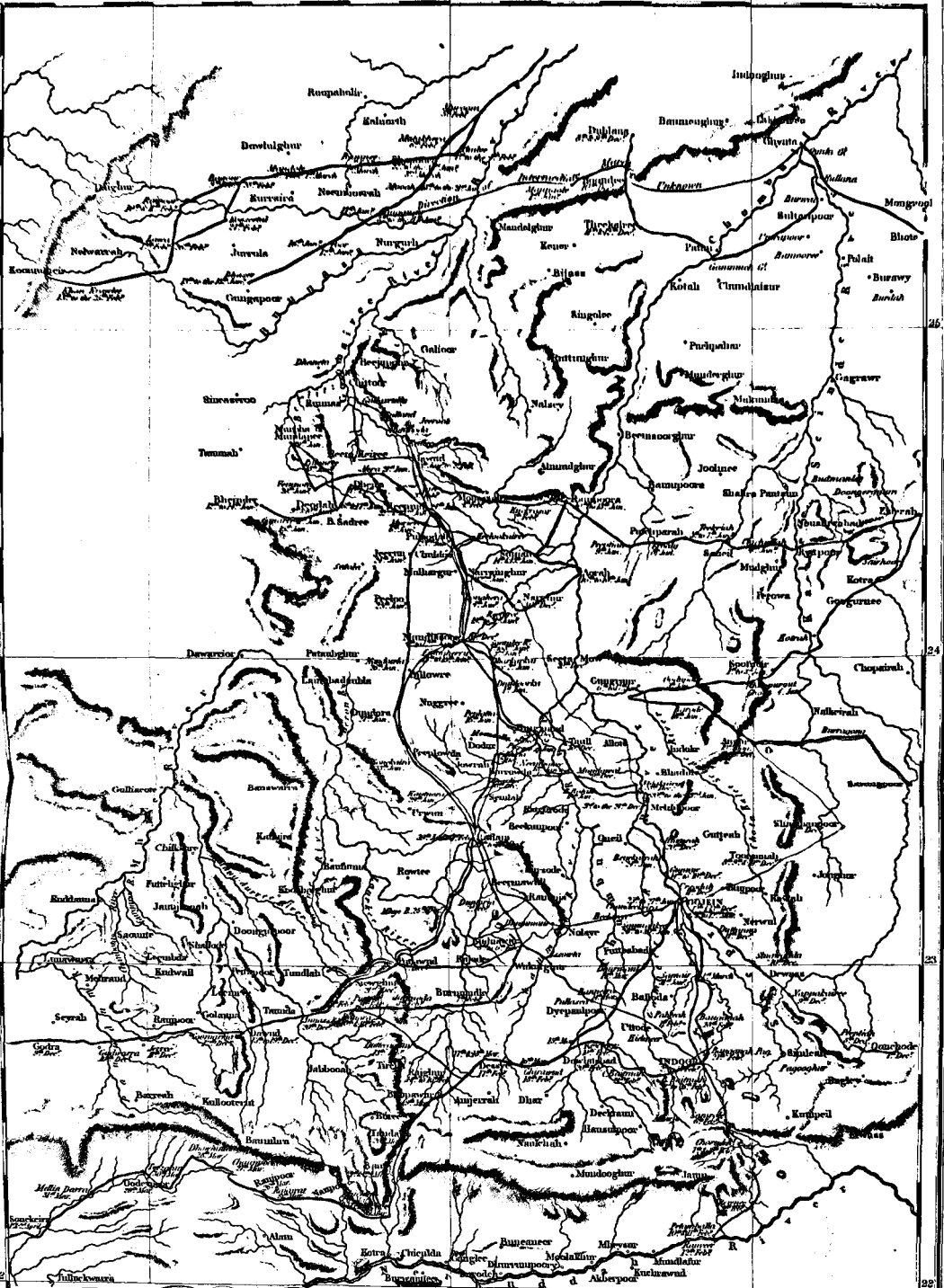
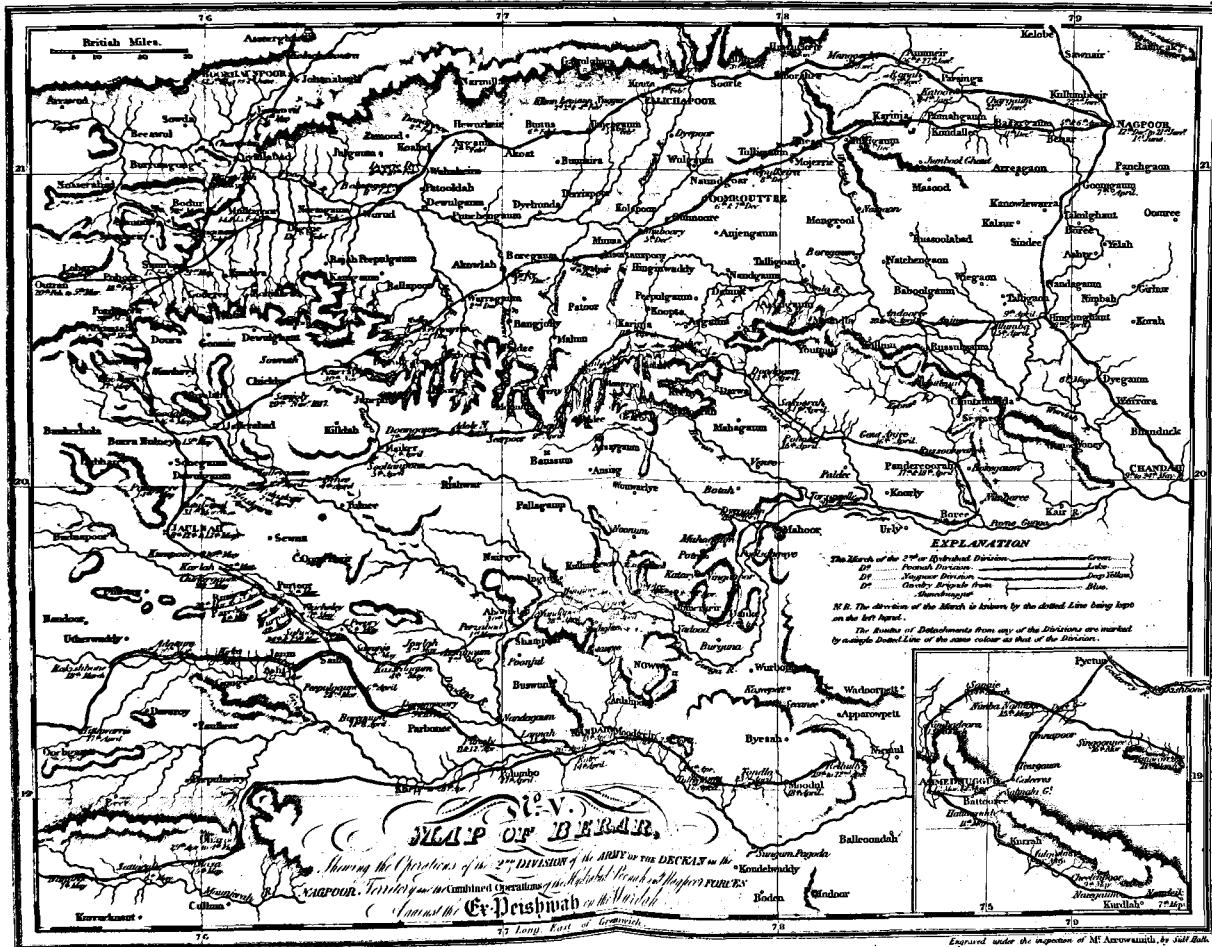


PLATE IV.
MAP OF WESTERN MALWA,
Showing the Operations against
HOLKER'S ARMY and combined Movements against the PINDARRIES,
in the Frontiers of Rajasputana and Gujarat,
of the 1st & 2^d DIVISIONS of the
Grand Army,
of the 1st & 2^d Divisions of the
ARMY OF THE DECCAN.

EXPLANATION

<p>The Marches of a Detachment from 1st Division Grand Army. Green</p> <p>The Marches of the 2^d or Right Division Grand Army. Blue</p> <p>The Marches of the 1st Division Deccan Army. Red</p>	<p><i>R.R.</i> The direction of the March is known by the Dotted Line being kept on the Left hand.</p> <p>The Routes of Detachments from any of the Divisions are marked by a Single Dotted Line of the same Colour as that of the Division.</p>	<p>D^r 3^d Purple</p> <p>D^r 5^d Deep Yellow</p> <p>D^r Coarser Division. Orange</p>
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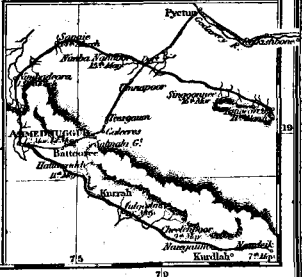
British Miles.
 0 10 20 30 40 50



MAP OF BIHAR.

Showing the Operations of the 27th DIVISION of the ARMY of the DECCAN in the
 NAPOOR. Territory under Combined Operations of the British and Nagpur FORCES
 against the **Ch. Prishwan** of the **Wahar**

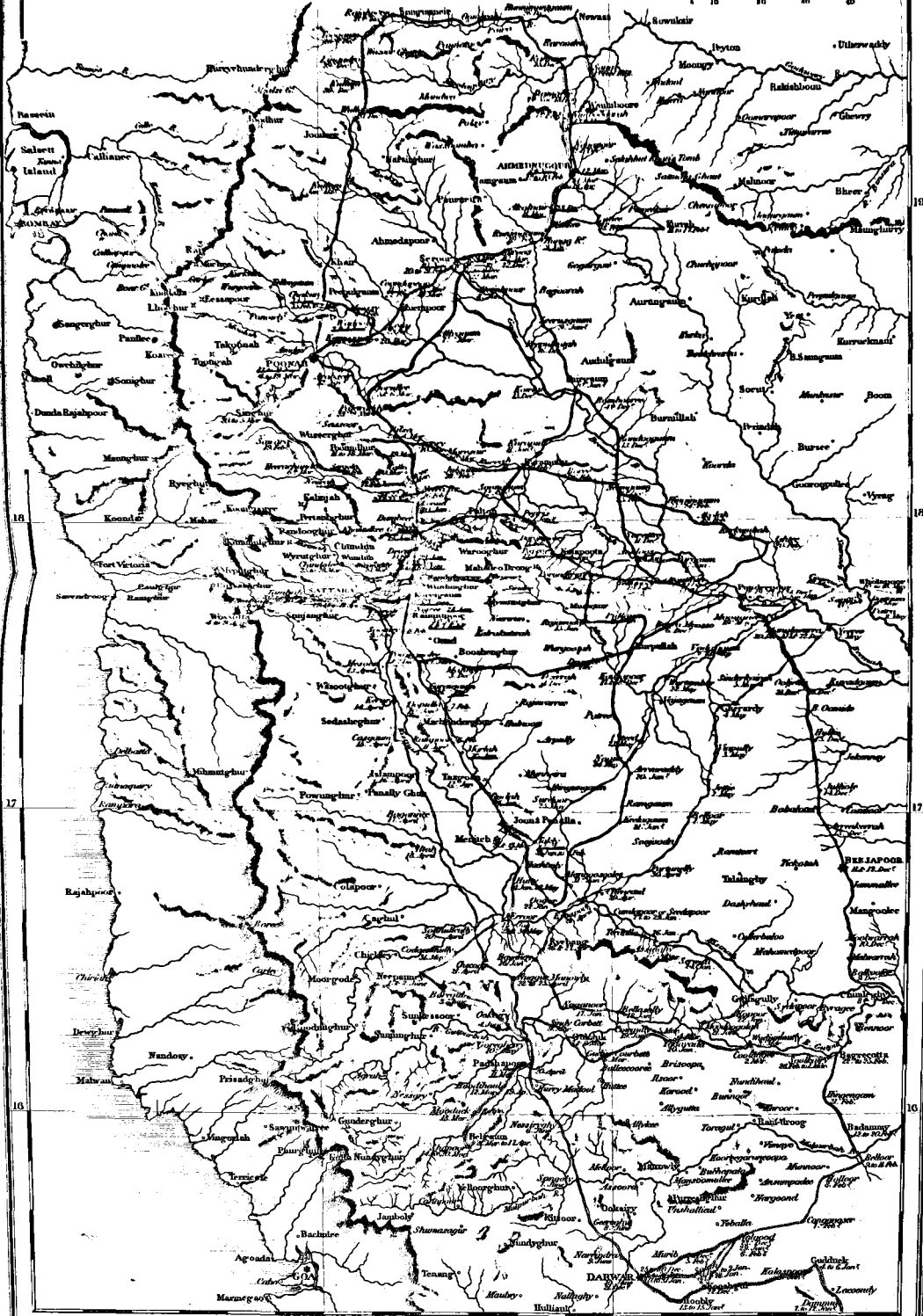
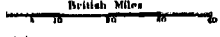
EXPLANATION
 The March of the 27th Division. ————
 British Division ————
 Nagpur Division ————
 Cavalry Detach from ————
 Bandhacharya ————
 N.B. The direction of the March is shown by the dotted Lines being kept on the left hand.
 The Boundaries of Detachments from any of the Divisions are marked by multiple Dotted Lines of the same colour as that of the Division.



MAP OF WESTERN DECCAN AND KOLHAPUR, showing the Movements of the 1st and Reserve Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, in pursuit of the PERSIAN ARMY, &c. &c. from the Bonah Dominions on the 1st of July 1818 to the Southern and Western Territories etc. &c. &c.

EXPLANATION.

The Marches of the 1st Division Lado
Reserve Mitor
Kooltah's Detachment Purple
N.B. The direction of the March is known by the dotted Line being kept on the left Hand.



Engraved under the Supervision of M. St. George, by J. Hill.

NOVII
MAP OF KHANDESH,
showing the Combined Operations of the 1st & 2^d Divisions of the
Army of the Deccan against the Et-Prishwaly.
As far as the UPPER GOAVERTY (from 18° 30' N. to 19° 30' N. NORTHERN TERRITORY) - E. 1849-50.

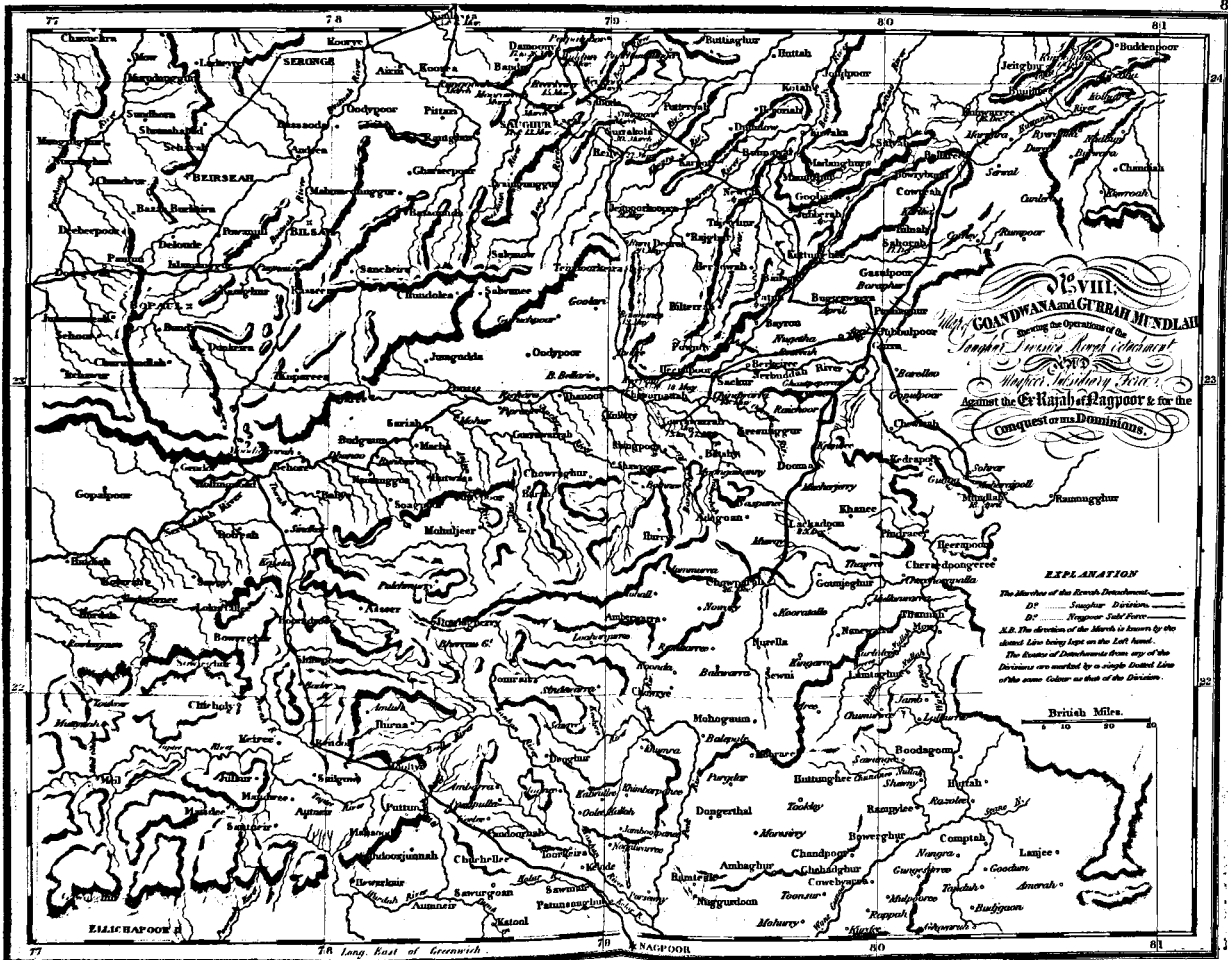
The combined Operations of the HYDRABAD ARMY FORCES of the Government of the
by which the Mahratta Confederacy was dissolved,
and the Assembly of the TROOPS of the three Rulers
before Asserghur which terminated the War.

The Marches of the 1st Division are indicated
 1^o By a Red-shaded Division
 2^o By a Blue-shaded Division
 3^o By a Green-shaded Division
 4^o By a Yellow-shaded Division
 5^o By a Purple-shaded Division
 6^o By a Light Blue-shaded Division

The Direction of the March is known
 1^o By the Red Line being kept on the left hand
 2^o By the Blue Line being kept on the right hand
 3^o By the Green Line being kept on the left hand
 4^o By the Yellow Line being kept on the right hand
 5^o By the Purple Line being kept on the left hand
 6^o By the Light Blue Line being kept on the right hand

British Miles
 0 10 20 30





No. 13. VILL.
GOANDWANA and GURRAH MUNDLA
 Showing the Operations of the
English Forces *under* *General*
Major-General *Archer*
 Against the *Chitpawan Rajpoots* & for the
 Conquest of *the* *Dominions*.

EXPLANATION

The *March* of the *British* *Forces* is shown by a *solid* *line*.

DC *.....* *Saugher* *Division*.

DC *.....* *Nagpore* *State* *Force*.

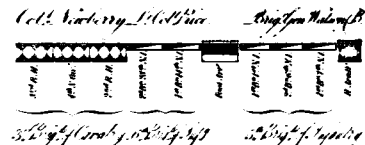
S.R. The *direction* of the *March* is shown by the *arrowed* *line* being *from* on the *left* hand.

The *Boundaries* of *Districts* drawn *are* of *the* *Division* are marked by a *single* *Dotted* *Line* of *the* *same* *Colour* as that of the *Division*.



His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. Governor General & Commander in Chief in India.

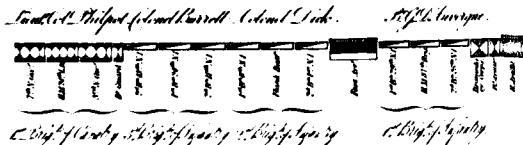
Major General L. Marshall.



3RD OR LEFT DIVISION.

Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

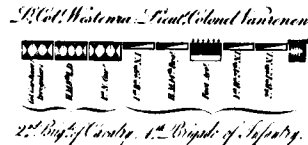
Major General Browne.



1ST OR CENTER DIVISION.

Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

Major General R. F. Donkin.



2ND OR RIGHT DIVISION.

Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

Major General Sir David Colclough Bart. G.C.B.



RESERVE DIVISION.

Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

Order of Battle of the GRAND ARMY. For the Campaign of 1817-18.

Lt. General Fane.



FORCE OF THE REPER SAONE.
Foot & Artillery 4 Guns.

Brig Gen. Haldeman.



FORCE OF THE UPPER MERBODDAH.
Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

TOTAL.					
	Squadrons	Men	Companies, Foot	Battalions	Men
14433	10	1156	5	5	4200
	18	3672	21	21	22404
		9685	5	5	2550
GENERAL TOTAL 13687, FIGHTING MEN.					

Head Quarters of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Cavalry, 1st & 2nd Bns. of Infantry

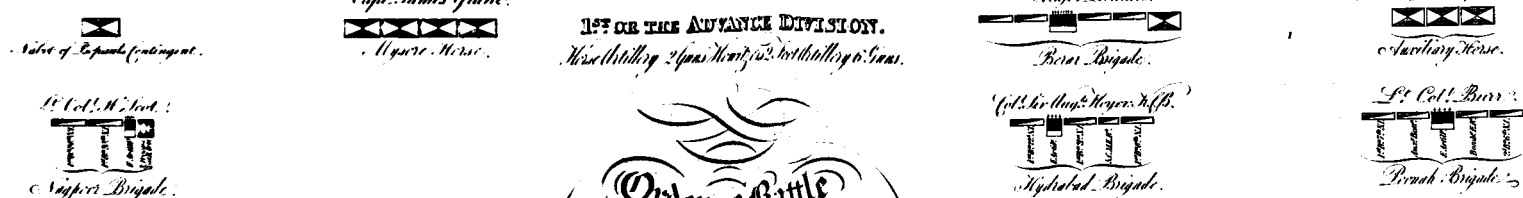
Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet.

Commander in Chief of the Army of Fort St. George.

Colonel J. M. Adams C.B. Brig. Gen. Malabar Hill. Head Quarters of the Army. Brig. Gen. John Devenant. Brig. Gen. Colonel Smith C.B.



1st Lt. Col. Adams 2nd Lt. Col. Adams 3rd Lt. Col. Adams 4th Lt. Col. Adams 5th Lt. Col. Adams 6th Lt. Col. Adams
 7th Lt. Col. Adams 8th Lt. Col. Adams 9th Lt. Col. Adams 10th Lt. Col. Adams 11th Lt. Col. Adams 12th Lt. Col. Adams

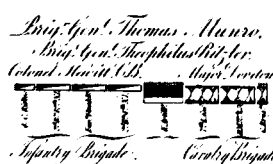


5TH OR NAGPOOR DIVISION.
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.

3RD DIVISION.
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.

2ND OR HYDRABAD DIVISION.
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.

4TH OR POONAH DIVISION.
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.



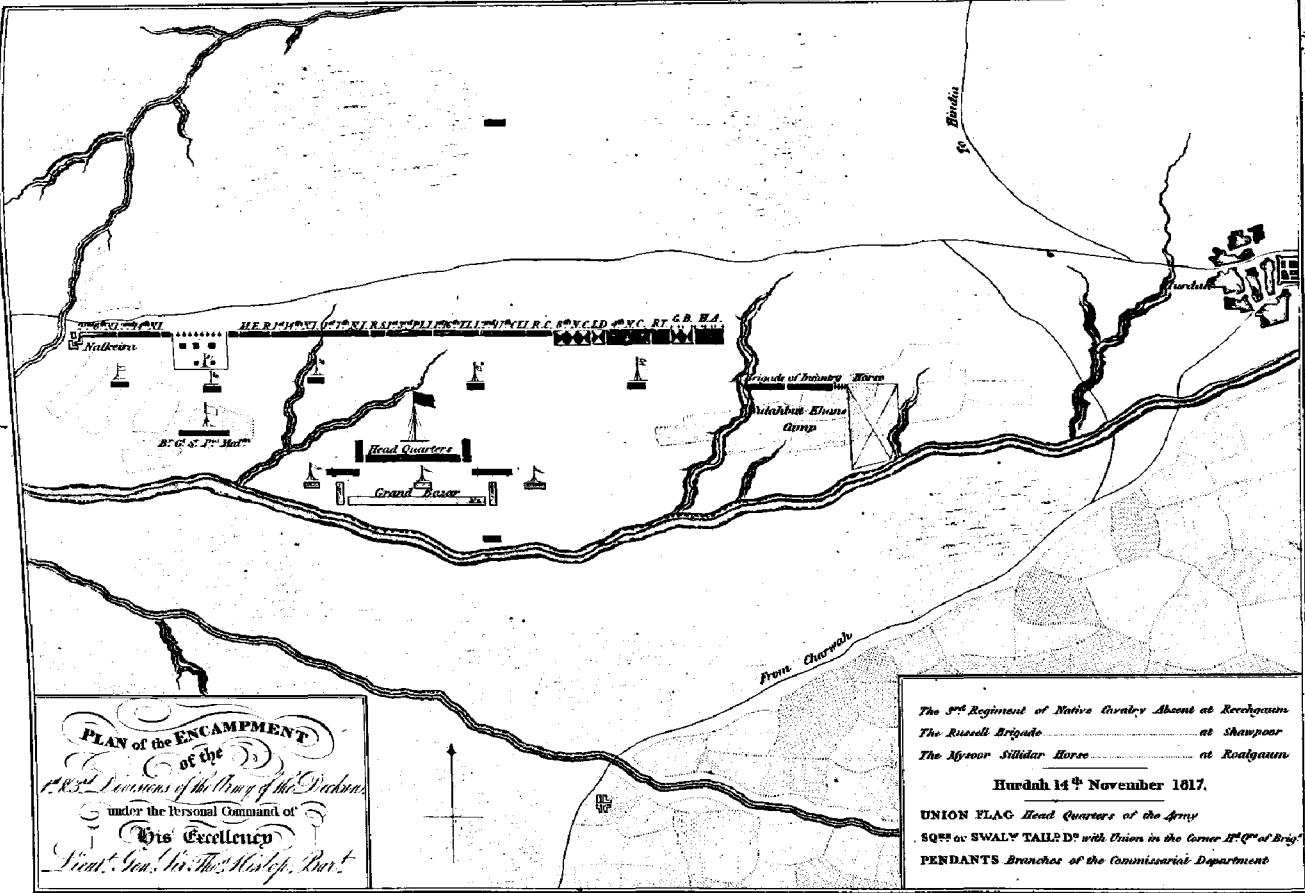
RESERVE DIVISION
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.



GOOZERAT DIVISION.
 Horse Artillery 2 guns Heavy 2nd. Foot Artillery 6 guns.

COAL

	Squadrons	Men	Cavalry Foot	Regiments	Men	Total
Progenies	3	1091		5	1261	
Native Cavalry	26	2461		17	3091	52146
European Horse		13186		10	7991	
General Total		70487	Fighting Men			
						Foot 102



PLAN of the ENCAMPMENT
of the
1st Regiment of the Army of the Deccan
under the Personal Command of
His Excellency
Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Munro, Bart.

The 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry Absent at Kerkgaum
The Russell Brigade at Shampoor
The Mysore Sillidar Horse at Koolgaum

Hurdah 14th November 1817.

UNION FLAG Head Quarters of the Army
SQ^{rs} or SWALY TALLR D^{os} with Union in the Corner 1st Co^o of Brig^{ade}
PENDANTS Branches of the Commissariat Department



REFERENCES

- A Camp and Village defended by a Detachment of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry and two Companies of M^{rs} Kibbiwarra and the Kavars to join the River at Akbar
- CC New Position of the British Line
- DD Second Position of the British Line
- EE Advance of the Mysore Battalion under Dapoorah Hill to join the River
- FF The Dapoorah Battalion moves back to Right Wing and repulses the Enemy
- G Tilted & Lost Position of the British Troops when the Enemy were beaten & were retreating towards Poosah
- H Mysore Encampment
- II Mysore Camp advancing
- BB Detachment of Mysore Infantry advancing to charge the 12th Bombay Native Infantry
- c Serv. Post Flag occupied the 12th Bombay Native Infantry
- d Enemy Lines surrounding Mysore Fort & Dapoorah Position. See Note III
- e Enemy occupied by two Bata^{ns} in Division of Mysore
- f Retreating Mysore Infantry advanced to meet the British but speedily compelled to retreat

colouring

- British Infantry
- Mysore Horse
- Enemy's Infantry

Plan of the Victory
GUNNISKIRK OR KIRKEE,
 Fought on the 5th November 1817,
 By a Detachment Commanded by
Lieutenant Colonel Barr
 and the
ARMY of the PEISHWA: RAJEE RAO.

Engraved by S^r J. G. Bury at Bristol

S.W. QUARTER of POONAH.

Perbutee Hill

POONAH

THE CITY

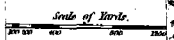
Fort

To Bangalore

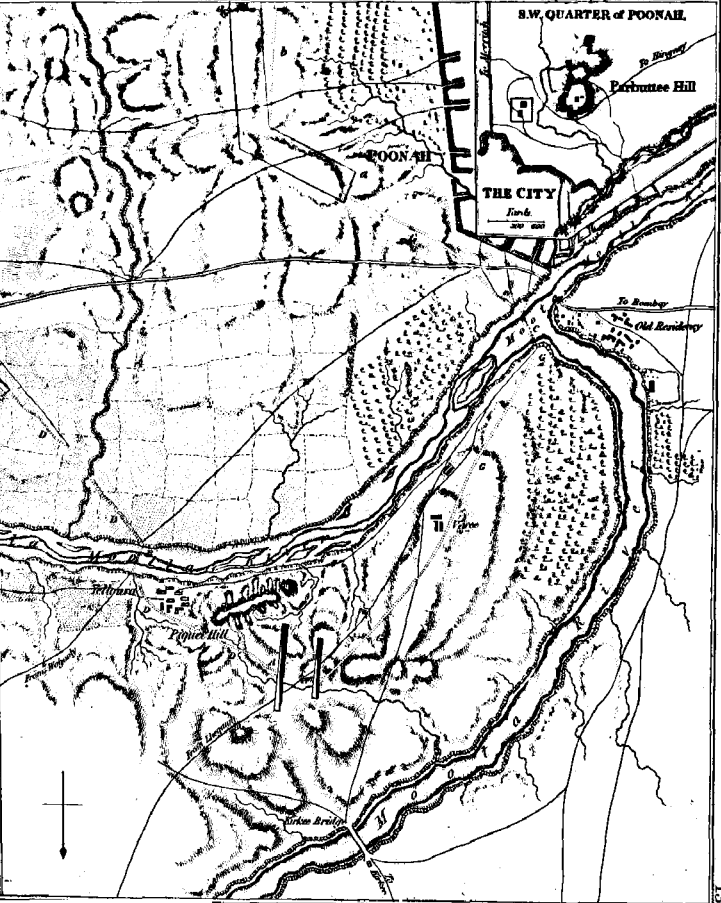
Old Bazar

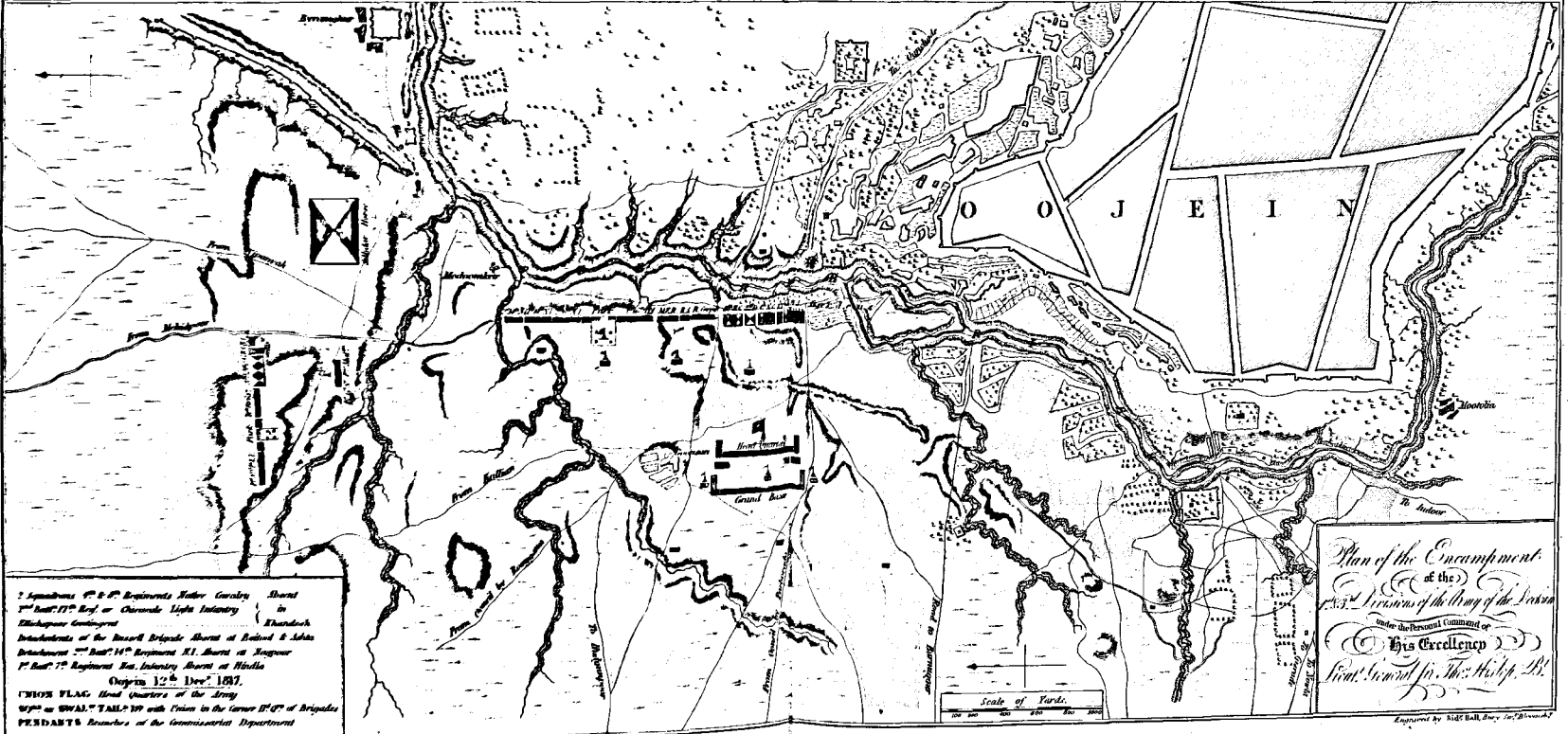
REFERENCE

- A Brigadier General Smith's Encampment as Figure 153
- B The Yellana Ford
- C The Dargun Ford
- Route of Colonel Milnes Left Wing
- DDDD Route of Goopary on the Evening of the 16th November
- E Position of Colonel Milnes's Detachment on the Night of the 16th Nov
- FFFF Route of Colonel Milnes to attack the Enemy on the Morn'g of the 17th
- Route of General Smith to attack the Enemy on the Morn'g of the 17th
- GUGG Enemy's Encampment
- aa a Route by which the Enemy fled on the Morn'g of the 17th Nov



Plan of the Operations
 of the
4th Division of the Army of the Deccan,
 under the Personal Command of
Brigadier General Lord Smith, C.B.
 The Army of The Peshwa
 from the 14th to the 17th November.
 1817.









2 Squadrons 4th & 6th Regiments Major General's Guard
 1st Batt. 11th Regt. of Chivalry Light Infantry in
 Detachments of the Guard's Brigade Guard at Point & Ashby
 Detachments of the Guard's Brigade Guard at Point & Ashby
 1st Batt. 14th Regiment N.Y. Guard at Langport
 1st Batt. 17th Regiment Inf. Infantry Guard at Middle
 On the 12th Dec. 1862.
 THE WAGON FLAG Head Quarters of the Army
 1st BATT. 11th REGT. OF CHIVALRY LIGHT INFANTRY
 1st BATT. 14th REGT. N.Y. GUARD
 1st BATT. 17th REGT. INF. INFANTRY

Plan of the Encampment
 at the
 Junction of the Orange & Potomac Rivers
 under the Personal Command of
 His Excellency
 Genl. Grant for the Army of the Potomac

Engraved by H. C. B. Bury for the Government

Colouring

-  British Cavalry.
-  British Infantry.
-  Enemy's Horse.
-  Enemy's Infantry.

References for the Capture of
SEETABULDEE.

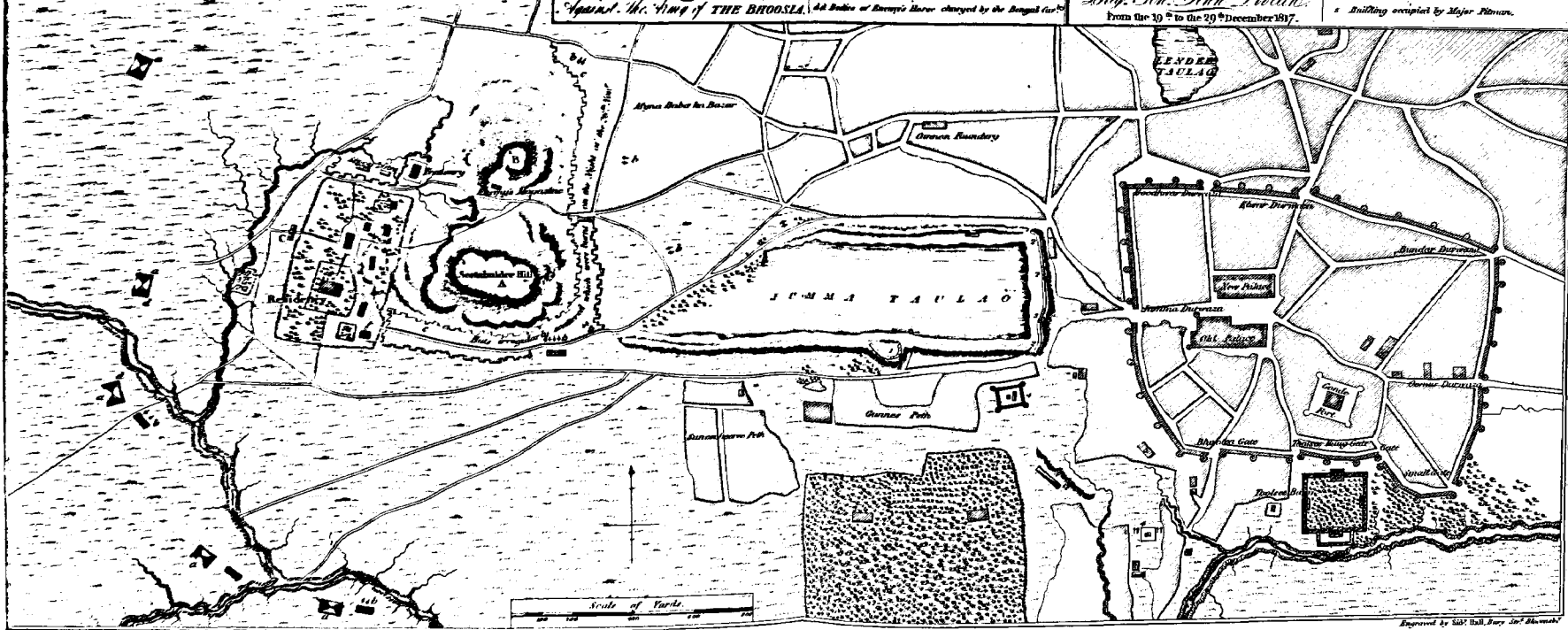
On the 26th & 27th November 1817.

By a Division of the Army of the
LIEUT. COL. H. S. SCOT.
Against the Army of THE BROODLA.

- A Position of the Vanguard Brigade.
- B Position of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry subsequently occupied by the Enemy.
- C Position of 3 Troops Bengal Cavalry.
- 1000 Bullocks of Broodla's Horse & Foot.
- 1000 Enemy's Artillery.
- 1000 Bullocks from which the Broodla attacked the British Position.
- 1000 Bullocks of Broodla's Horse charged by the Bengal Cavalry.

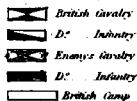
References for the Attacks of
SEETABULDEE.
By the
2nd Division of the Army of the Deccan
 COMMANDED BY
Brig. Gen. John Pakenham.
 from the 19th to the 29th December 1817.

- 1 Entrenchment & Muzzle Battery on the 19th December.
- 2 Parallel Entrenchment & Muzzle Battery on the 23rd December.
- 3 Breaching Battery on the 28th December.
- 4 Positions occupied by Colonel Scot & Major Pitman.
- 5 Building occupied by Major Pitman.



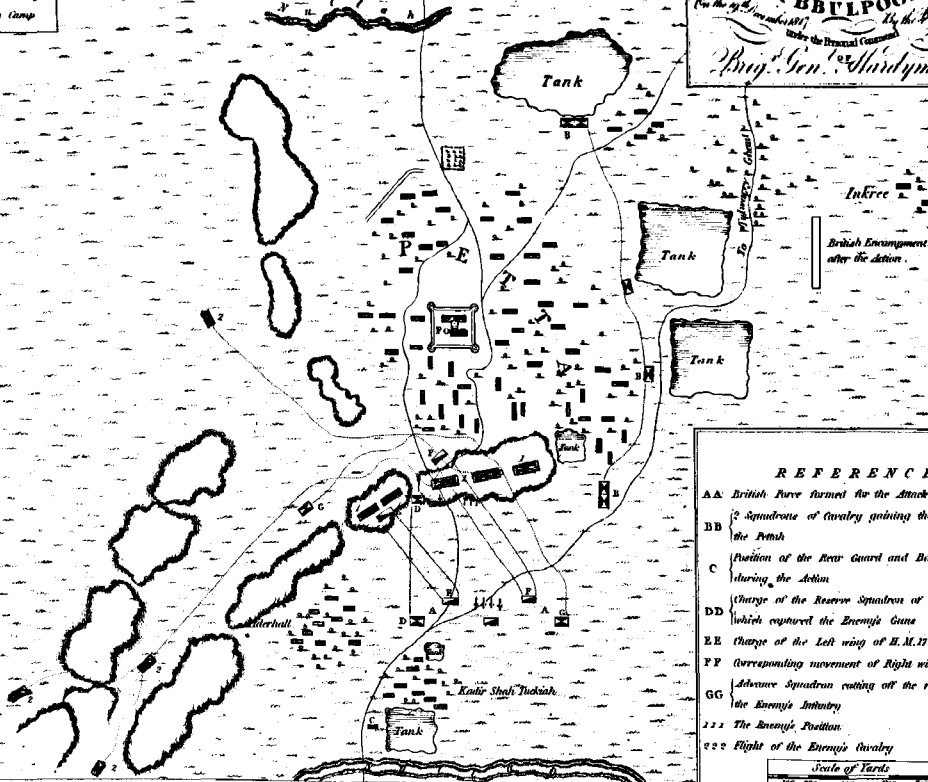
Scale of Yards.
 0 100 200

Colouring



Enemy's Encampment per
Thomson's Report by Major
Richard's Detachment

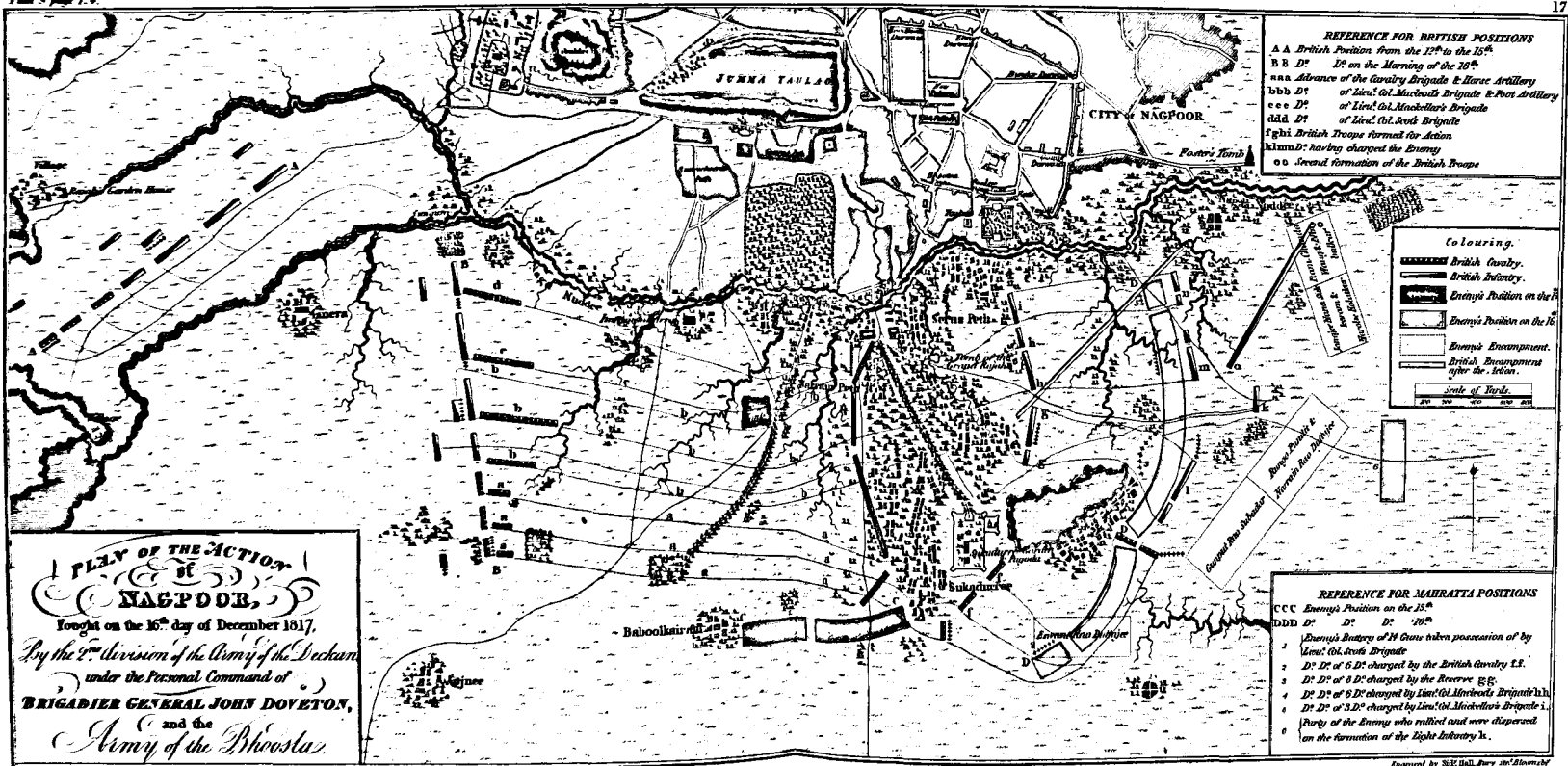
(Plan of the Attack
of the
Enemy's Position
at
JUBBULPOOR.
On the 27th of June 1857)
By the British Army
Under the Personal Command
of
Brig. Gen. Hardyman.



REFERENCE

- AA British Force turned for the Attack
BB Squadron of Cavalry gaining the rear of the Enemy
C Position of the Rear Guard and Baggage during the Action
DD Charge of the Reserve Squadron of Cavalry which captured the Enemy's Guns
EE Charge of the Left wing of H.M. 12th Foot
FF Corresponding movement of Right wing of D's
GG Advance Squadron cutting off the retreat of the Enemy's Infantry
HH The Enemy's Position
II Flight of the Enemy's Cavalry

Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

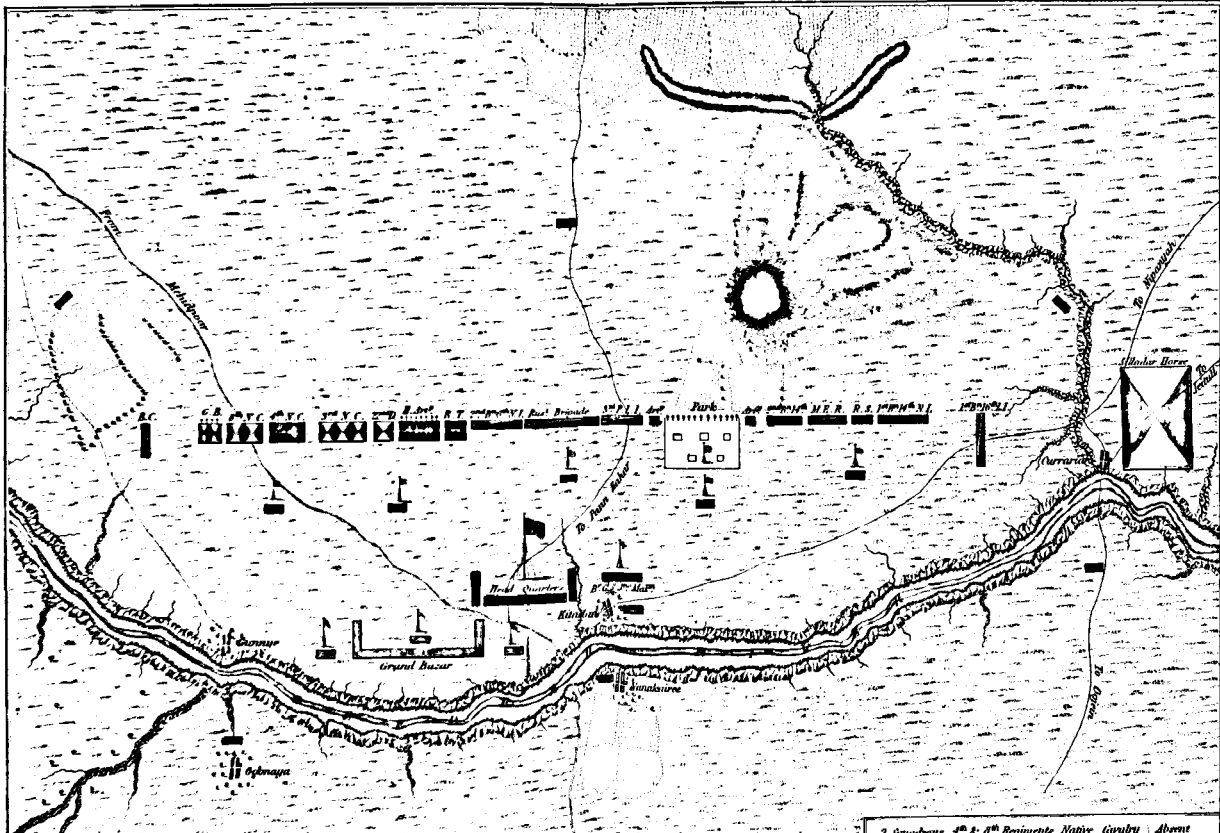


REFERENCE FOR BRITISH POSITIONS
 AA British Position from the 12th to the 15th
 BB D^r D^r on the Morning of the 16th
 naa Advance of the Cavalry Brigade & Horse Artillery
 bbb D^r of Lieut. Col. Mordaunt's Brigade & Foot Artillery
 ccc D^r of Lieut. Col. Mordaunt's Brigade
 ddd D^r of Lieut. Col. Smith's Brigade
 fghi British Troops formed for Action
 klmno^s having charged the Enemy
 oo Several formations of the British Troops

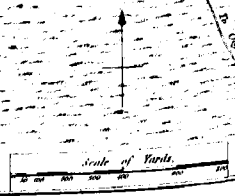
Colouring.
 British Cavalry
 British Infantry
 Enemy's Position on the 15th
 Enemy's Position on the 16th
 Enemy's Encampment
 British Encampment after the Action.
 Scale of Yards.
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

REFERENCE FOR MAHARATTA POSITIONS
 CCC Enemy's Position on the 15th
 DDD D^r D^r 16th
 1 Enemy's Battery of 24 Guns taken possession of by Lieut. Col. Scott's Brigade
 2 D^r D^r of G. D^r charged by the British Cavalry Lt.
 3 D^r D^r of G. D^r charged by the Reserve R.F.
 4 D^r D^r of G. D^r charged by Lieut. Col. Mordaunt's Brigade Lt.
 5 D^r D^r of G. D^r charged by Lieut. Col. Mordaunt's Brigade Lt.
 6 Party of the Enemy who retired and were dispersed on the formation of the Light Infantry Lt.

PLAN OF THE ACTION
OF
NAGPOOR,
 Fought on the 16th day of December 1817,
 By the 2^d Division of the Army of the Deccan
 under the Personal Command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN DOVETON,
 and the
Army of the Bhondas.



CAMP of the 1st DIVISION
 (C. of the 1st)
 1st Division of the Army of the Indies
 under the personal command of
 His Excellency Major-General Sir M. W. P. G. G.



2 Squadrons 4th & 6th Regiments Native Cavalry Absent
 2nd Batt 11th Reg^t or Chitavole Light Infantry in
 Ellichpore contingent
 Detachments of the Russ' Brig^d Absent at Deolai & Laha
 Detachment 2nd Batt 14th Reg^t N.I. Absent at Nagpore
 1st Batt 1st Regiment Mt. Infantry Absent at Bouda

Guamre 7 Miles N.W. of Oojein &
 4 Miles S. of Panna Bahar 14th December 1817

UNION FLAG Head Quarters of the Army
 SQ^{rs} or SWAYE TAILP D^s with Union in the corner 2^d Q^r of Brig^d
 PENDANTS Branches of the Quartermaster's Department

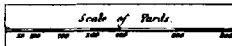
Plan of the Encampment
of the

1st & 3rd Divisions of the Army of the Deccan,

under the Personal Command of

His Excellency Lord General Sir Thomas Munro, K.B.

Peeples



7 Squadrans of 4th & 5th Regiments Native Cavalry About
2nd Bat^l 11th Reg^t of Chindak Light Infantry in
Bhadrachal
Detachment of the 2nd Bat^l 1st Reg^t of British R. Sables
Detachment 2nd Bat^l 14th Reg^t N. I. Sables at Singapur.
1st Bat^l 1st Regiment N. I. Sables at Hindia.
Berma 20th December 1817
UNION FLAG Band Quarters of the Army.
SQBS or SWAL^y TAIL^y DE with Union in the Corner R. O. of Brig^d
PENDANTS Branches of the Commissariat Departments.

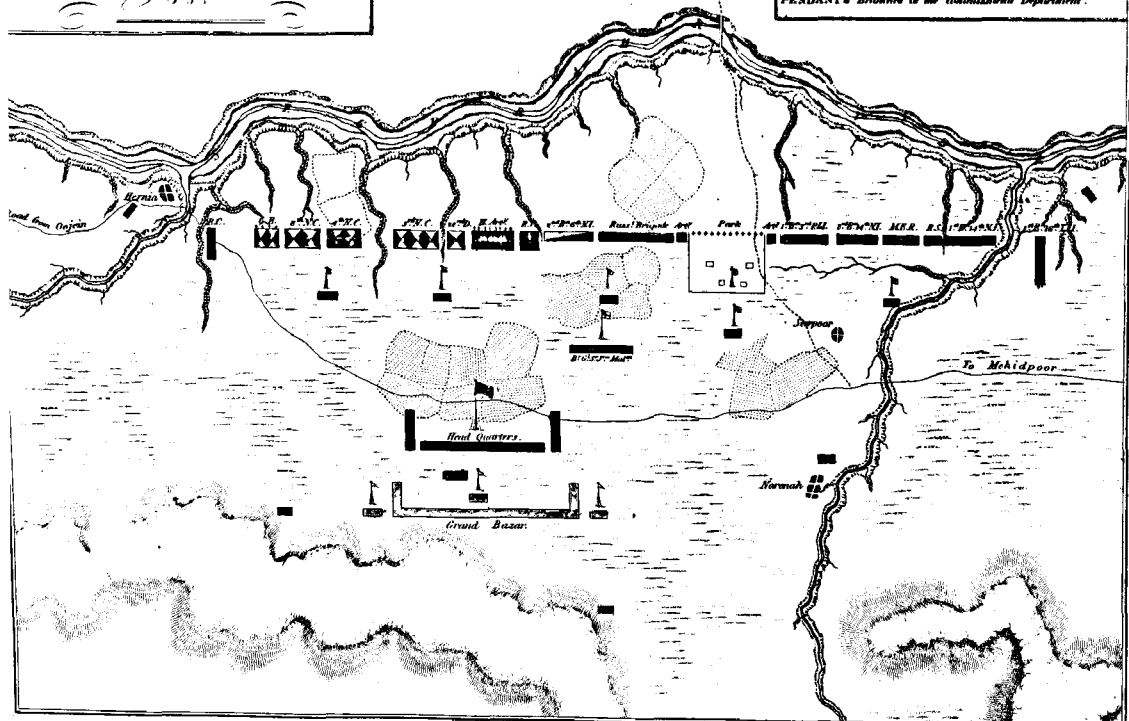
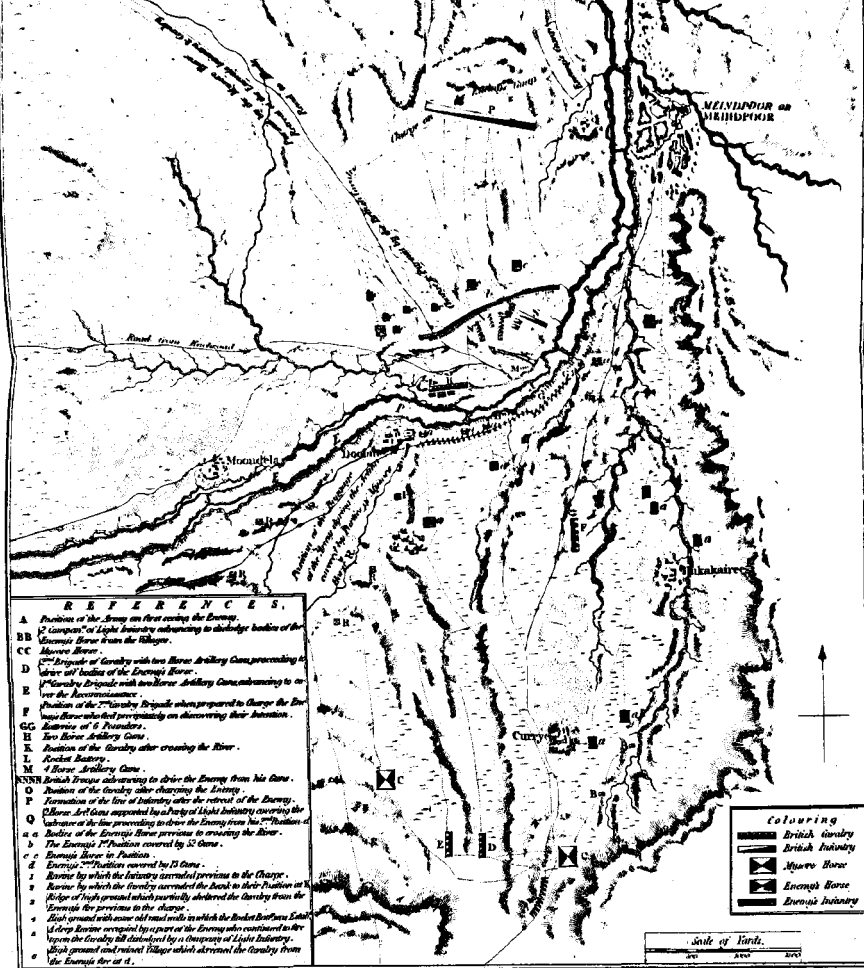


Plate II. General View.

10

(Plan of)
of the Battle of
MEHIDPOOR.
 Fought on the 21st December 1817,
 by the
13th Division of the Army of India
 under the Personal Command of
Colonel Sir David Baird
 (and the ARMY of)
MILIK RAJ HOLKAR.

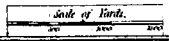


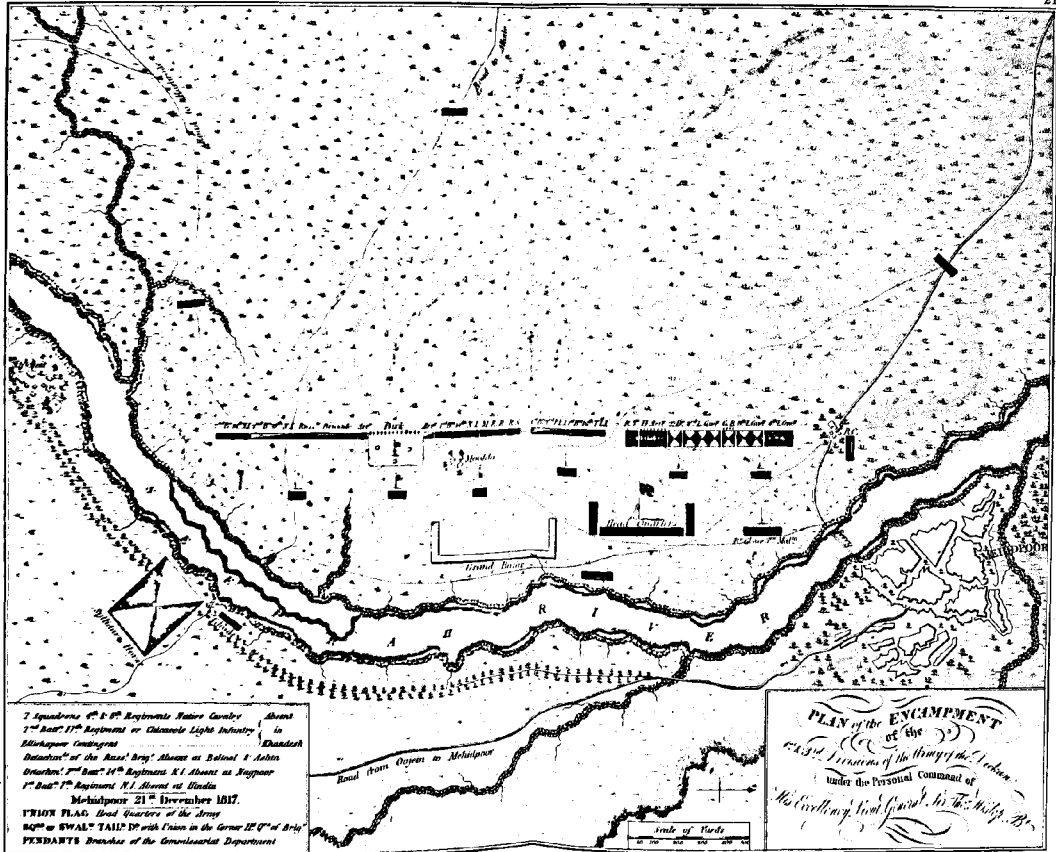
REFERENCES.

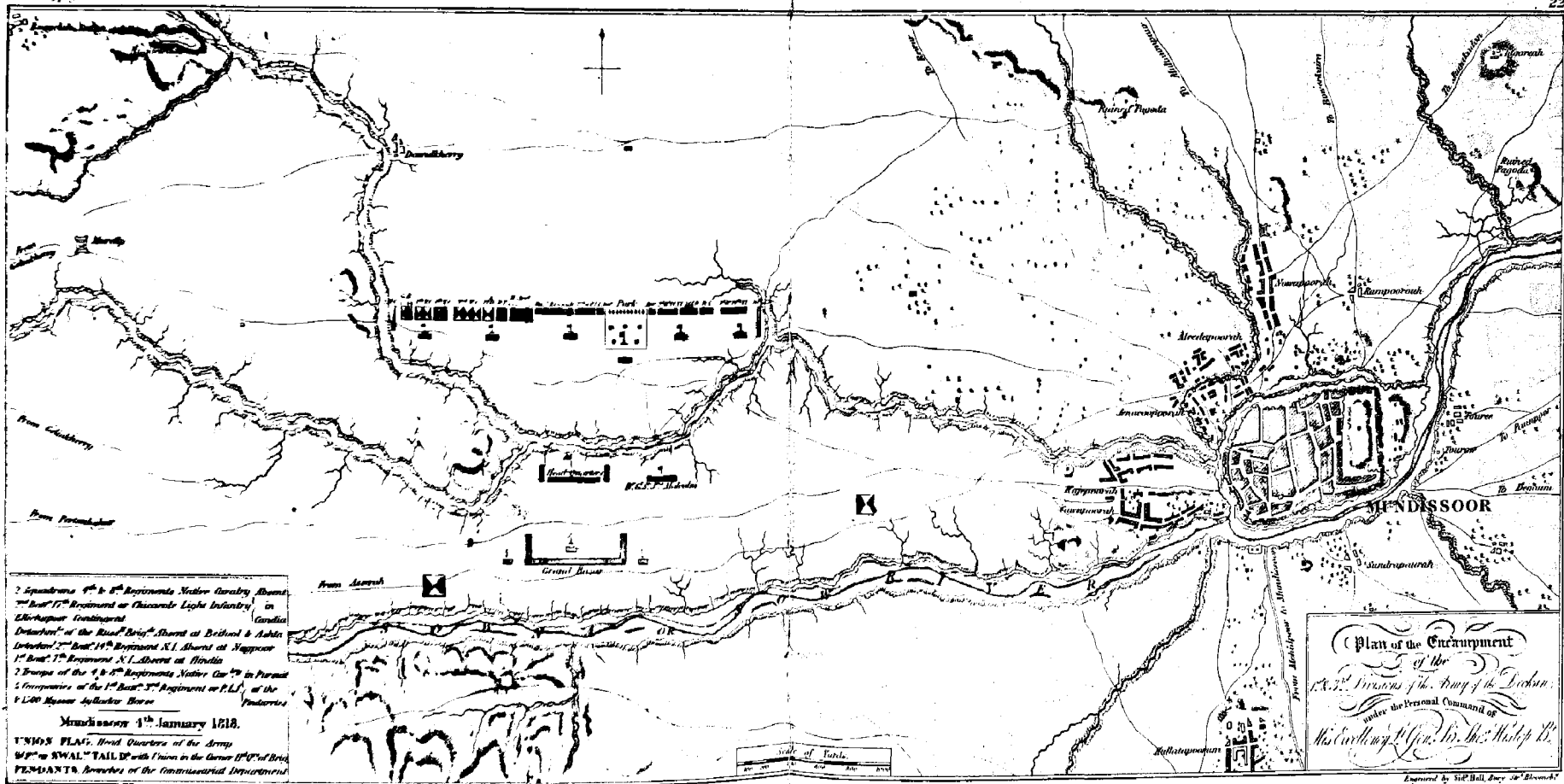
- A Position of the Army on first seeing the Enemy.
- BB Position of Light Infantry advancing to discharge loaded on the Enemy's Horse from the Village.
- CC Advance Horse.
- D Position of Cavalry with two Horse Artillery Guns, proceeding to charge on the head of the Enemy's Horse.
- E Position of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade when prepared to charge the Enemy's Horse when they perceived on discovering their Situation.
- GG Advance of 8 Companies.
- H Two Horse Artillery Guns.
- K Position of the Cavalry after crossing the River.
- L British Battery.
- M 4 Horse Artillery Guns.
- NNN British Troops advancing to drive the Enemy from his Camp.
- O Position of the Cavalry after charging the Enemy.
- P Formation of the line of Infantry after the retreat of the Enemy's Horse Artillery supported by a Party of Light Infantry covering the Advance of the line proceeding to drive the Enemy from his Position.
- Q Position of the Enemy's Horse previous to crossing the River.
- a The Enemy's Position covered by 52 Guns.
- c c Enemy's Horse in Position.
- d Enemy's Position covered by 12 Guns.
- i Route by which the Infantry advanced previous to their Charge.
- l Route by which the Cavalry advanced the Head to their Position on the Ridge of high ground which partially sheltered the Cavalry from the Advance of the previous to the charge.
- n High ground with some old road walls in which the British Artillery and Horse Batteries occupied by a part of the Enemy who retreated to the Village on the Cavalry till destroyed by a Company of Light Infantry.
- o High ground and natural Village which sheltered the Cavalry from the Enemy's fire at it.

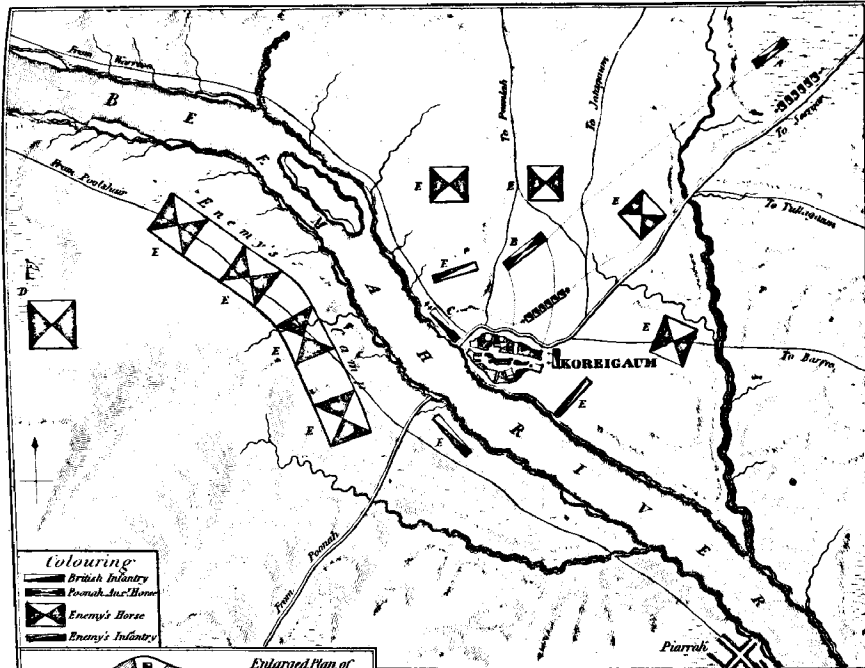
Colouring

	British Cavalry
	British Infantry
	Mywar Horse
	Enemy's Horse
	Enemy's Infantry







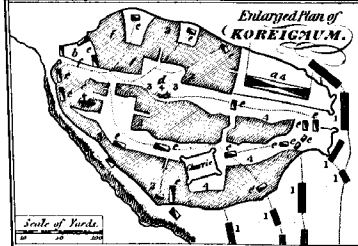


References to the *PLAN* of the *TOWN*

- a Position occupied by the *Assy* River dominated.
- b A strong enclosure in which the *Assy* & *Baggage* sought refuge.
- c Gun commanding the right bank of the *River*.
- d Gun commanding the Road from *Serror*.
- e The *British* dispersed through the *Village* in small parties expecting to occupy the small *Ghorrie*.
- f Stack of the *Arms* who dislodged the *British* parties, occupied the *Ghorrie* and established themselves at 2.2.2.
- g Advanced Positions of the *Enemy* having captured one Gun and the Wounded *Officers* and *Men* but which were not *separately* retained.
- h Position to which the *Enemy* retired at 8 O'Clock when they found their attacks *unavailing* and their numbers diminished.
- i Position retired to by the *British* as the same hour to secure their Wounded and maintain their defence with *more ease* during the *Night*.
- j The *Guns* were likewise retained one being placed to rake the main Street and the other to defend the enclosure b.

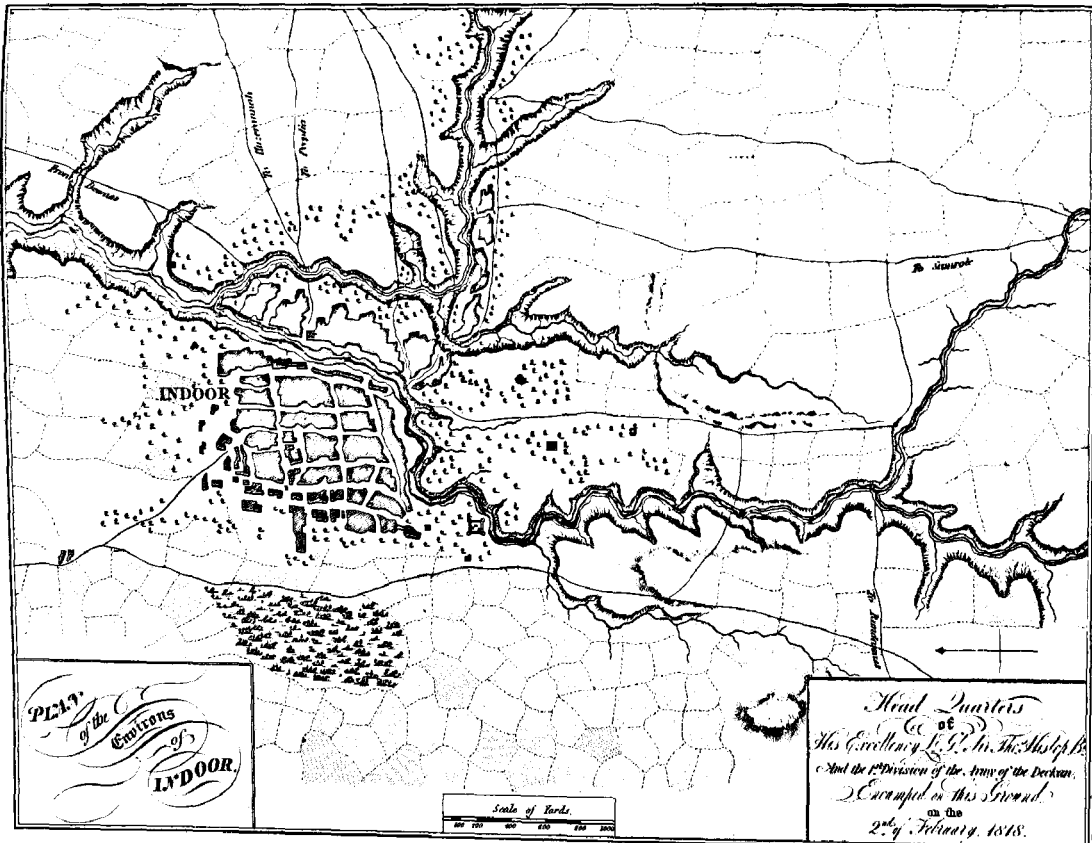
Colouring

- British Infantry
- British Artillery
- Enemy's Horse
- Enemy's Infantry



Plan of the Defence of
KOREIGAUM,
On the 12th of January 1818.
(See A)
Detachment Commanded by
CAPTAIN STUNTON.
In Presence of the
Army of the Peshwa.

- References for the *General Plan.*
- A Detachments on march when it first discovers the *Enemy*.
 - B Auxiliary Horse formed to hold in check the first body of the *Enemy's* Horse which crossed the *River* whilst the *British* marched to A Position on the bank of the *River* where it opened its *Guns* on bodies of Horse at the opposite side.
 - C *Peshwa's* Position during the Attack of *Koreigaum*.
 - EEE *Peshwa's* Army surrounding *Koreigaum*.



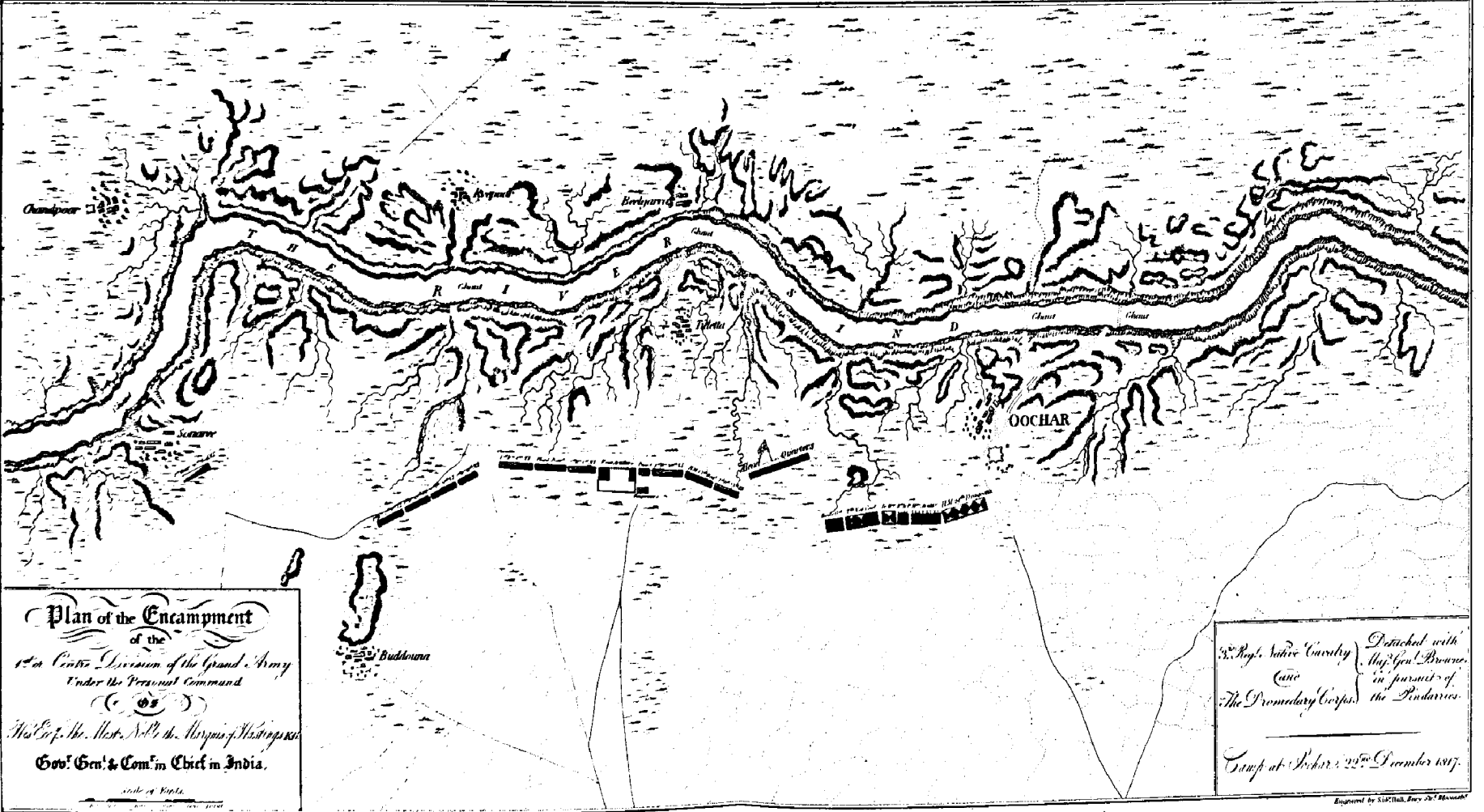
PLAN
of the
Environs
of
INDOOR.

Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Head Quarters
of
His Excellency L. G. M. The Most Excellent
and the 1st Division of the Army of the Deccan,
Encamped on this Ground,
on the
26th February, 1818.

Plan of Environs of In-door

23

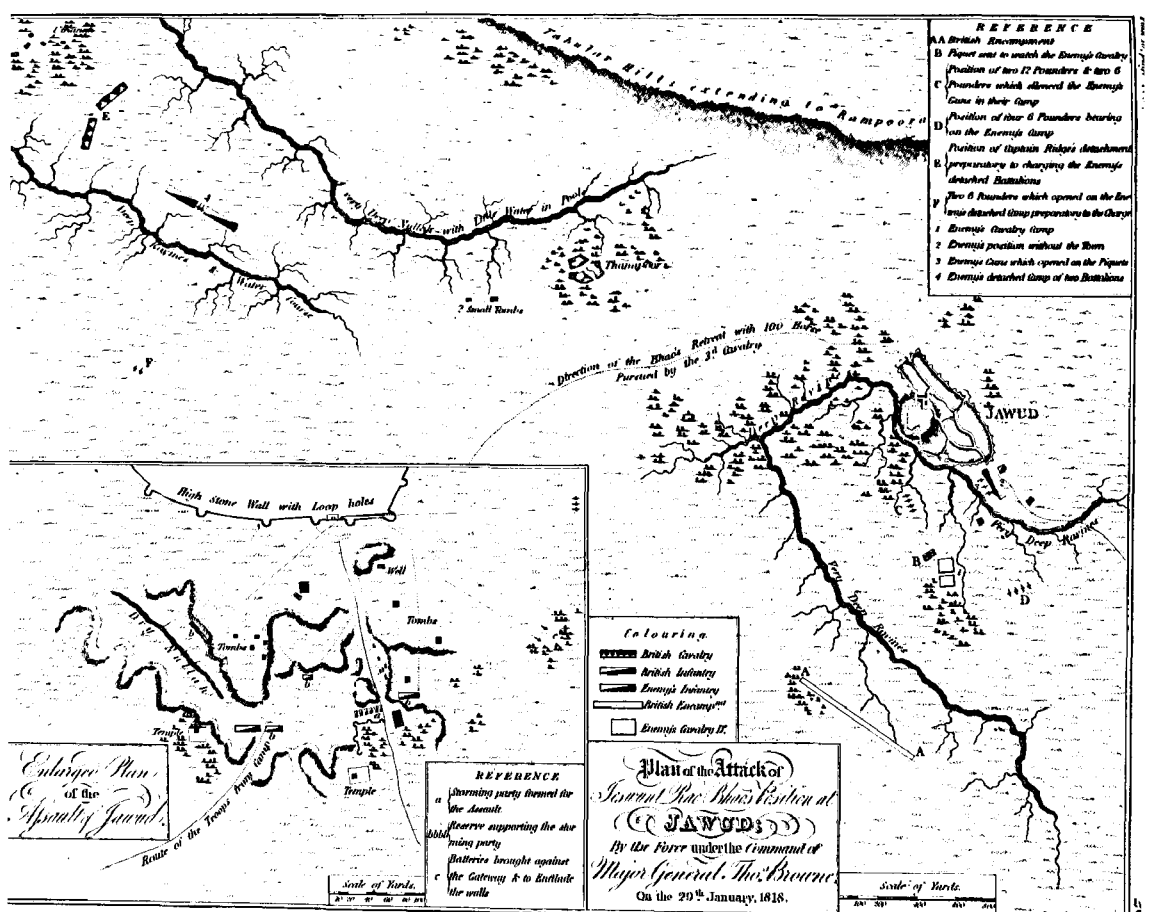


Plan of the Encampment
 of the
1st or *Centre* Division of the *Grand* Army
 Under the Personal Command
 of the *Gov. Gen. & Com. in Chief* in *India*.

Scale of Miles.

2^d Regt. Native Cavalry Detached with
the 1st Regt. Native Cavalry in pursuit of
The Boundary Corps the *Rindaries*.

Camp at Pichur, 25th December 1847.



- REFERENCE**
- AA British Encampment
 - B Paper sent to watch the Enemy Cavalry
 - Position of two 12 Pounders & two 6
 - C Pounders which allowed the Enemy to enter their Camp
 - D Position of four 6 Pounders bearing on the Enemy Camp
 - Position of Captain Ridge's Attachment
 - E Preparatory to charging the Enemy detached Bombardiers
 - F Two 6 Pounders which opened on the Enemy detached Camp preparatory to the Charge
 - 1 Enemy Cavalry Camp
 - 2 Enemy position without the Wall
 - 3 Enemy Camp which opened on the Papers
 - 4 Enemy detached Camp of two Bombardiers

- Colouring**
- British Cavalry
 - British Infantry
 - Enemy Infantry
 - British Artillery
 - Enemy Cavalry &c.

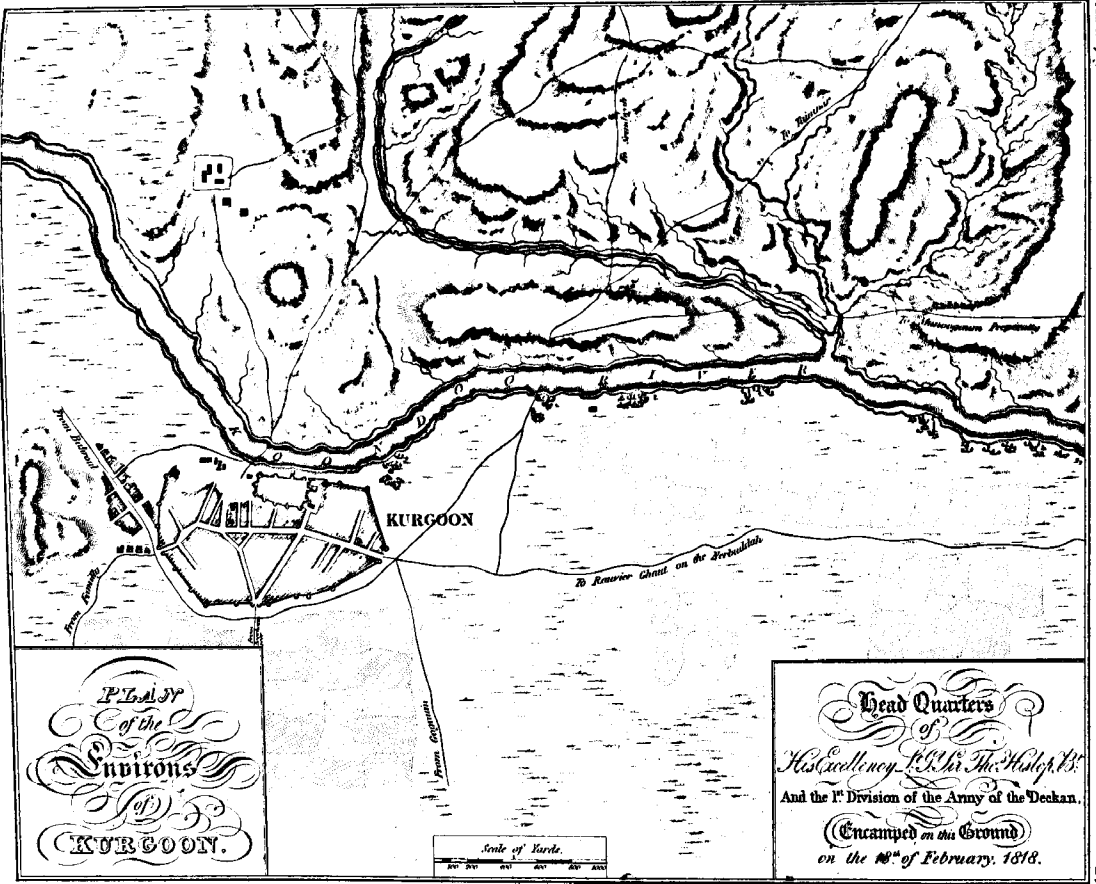
- REFERENCE**
- a) Shooting party formed for the assault
 - b) Reserve supporting the shooting party
 - c) Batteries brought against the Gateway & to flank the walls

Plan of the Attack of Several Regts. British Cavalry at (JAWUD)
 By the Force under the Command of Major General, The Broomer.
 On the 29th January, 1818.

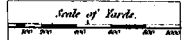
Enlarged Plan of the Assault on Jawud.

Scale of Yards.

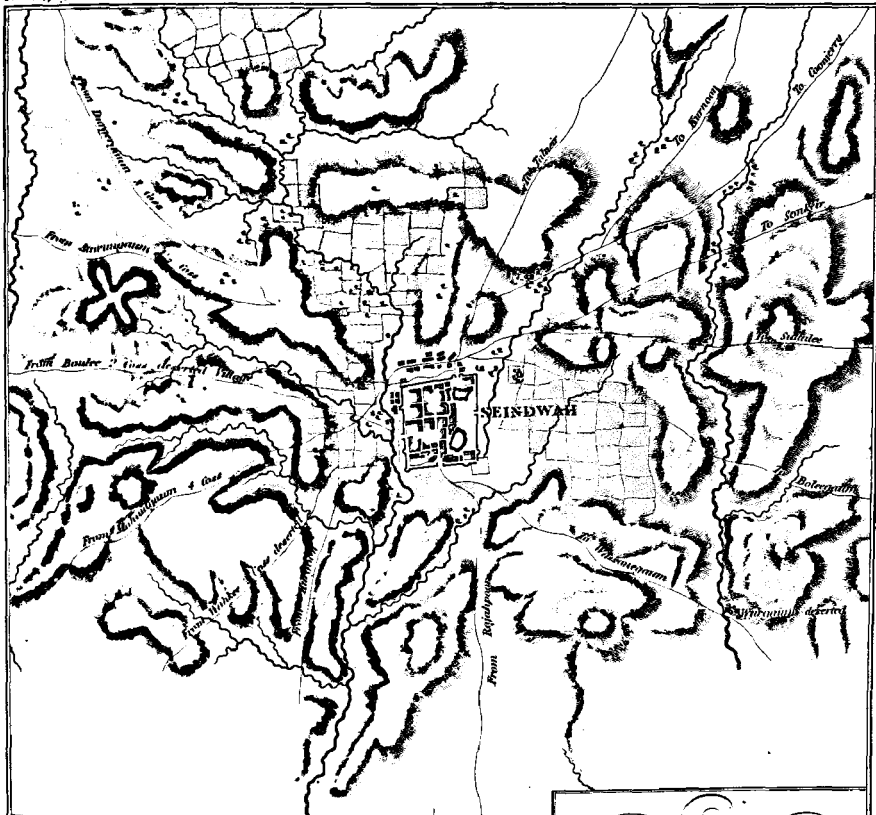
Scale of Yards.



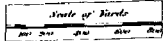
Part of
of the
Environs
of
KURGOON.



Head Quarters
of
His Excellency, Lt. Genl. The Honble. G. B. P. S.
 And the 1st Division of the Army of the Deccan.
(Encamped on this Ground)
on the 16th of February, 1818.



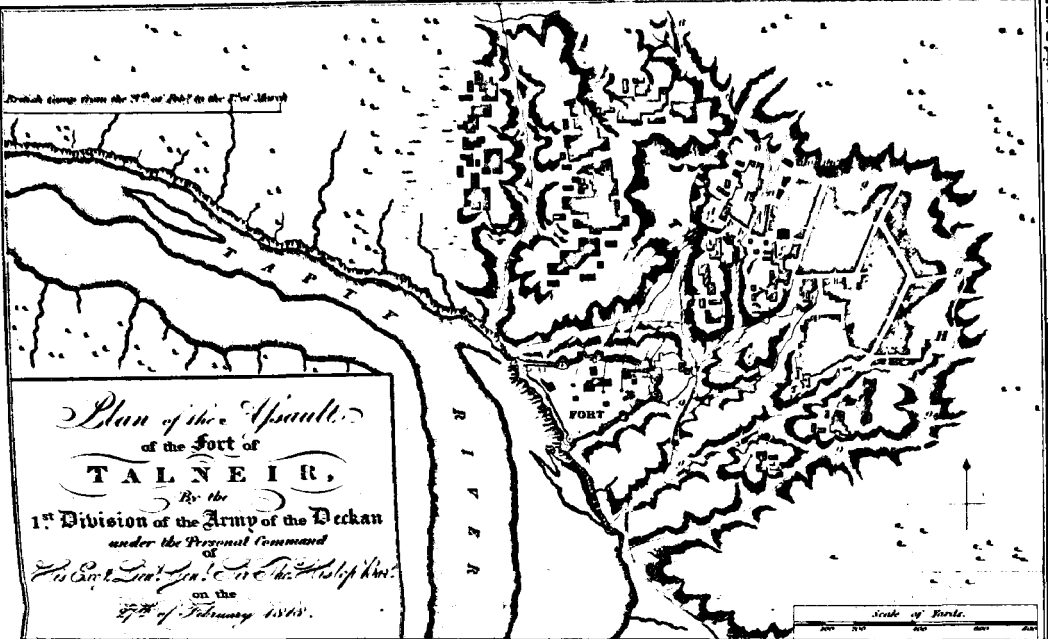
Plan
 OF THE
CAMPAINS
 OF
SEINDWAH.



HEAD QUARTERS
 of
 His Excellency
Lt. General Sir Thomas B. B.
 (C) and the (D)
 1st Division of the Army of the Deccan.
Encamped on this ground on
 the 22nd Feb^r 1818.

Engraved by Sid^g Hall, Bay St. Edward's

British Camp from the 7th of Feb^y to the 1st of March

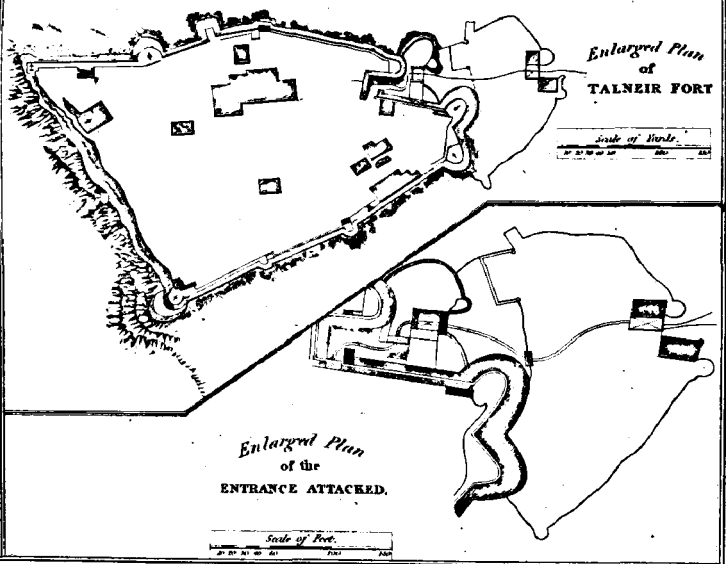


Plan of the Assault
of the Fort of
TALNEIR,
By the
1st Division of the Army of the Deccan
under the Personal Command
of
His Excellency Genl. Sir C. G. B. Collyer
on the
5th of February 1818.

Scale of Furlongs.
0 100 200 300 400

REFERENCES

- a a The Route by which the attacking party & the Guns advanced.
- b b Two 6 P^{rs} & one 5th inch Howitzer from these Guns was commenced the attack on the Fort. The Howitzer did not open until about an hour afterwards.
- c c A 6 P^r which opened in succession to the two first.
- d d Two more 6 P^{rs} which opened in succession to the others. The Rockets were also fired from the front of this Position.
- e e Two additional 6 P^{rs} which kept up a fire with good effect on the works which covered the outer Gateways &c.
- f f A 5th inch Howitzer & 6 P^r which stood on the Gateways & wherever the Enemy's musketry was seen to fire from. These pieces and the two 6 P^{rs} at c & d which were also directed towards the close of the day to fire on the outerworks wherever they remained to be defended completely silenced the Enemy's fire before the storming party advanced.
- g g Route of the Guns brought to the Gateway & of the storming party.
- h h Position of the storming party & two Guns awaiting orders to advance.



Part of Plate 22.

20

PLAN
of the Attack of the Hill Fort of
(SIVGHUR)

which surrendered on the 2^d of March 1848

to a Division of the

Reserve of the Army of the Punjab,

under the Personal Command of

Brigadier General Sir Pritzler

REFERENCES

A Eastern Post Battery consisting of
 two 6 Pounders and Muzzey 41 Howitzers

B Battery of four Muzzey's, & 3 Howitzers

C Centre Post or Breaching Battery
 of two 20 Pounders.

D Second Breaching Battery of two 10
 Pounders.

E Western Post or Battery of two 12
 Pounders & two 6 Pounders.

F Hoban Gate Breached.

G Fourth Gate.

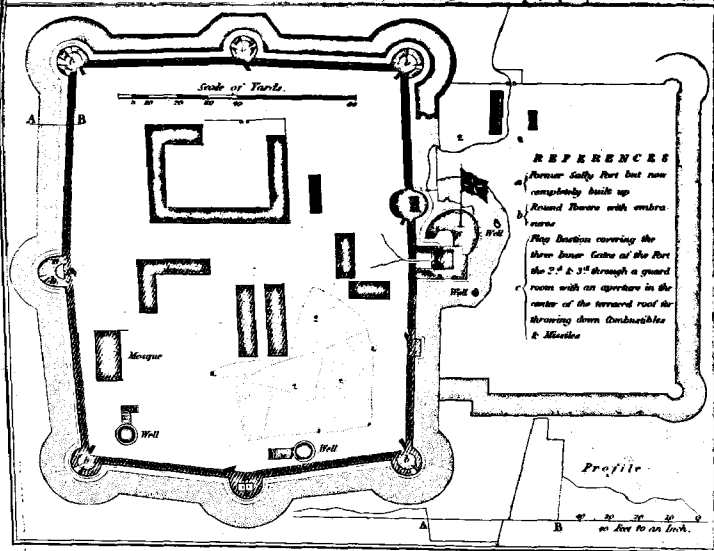
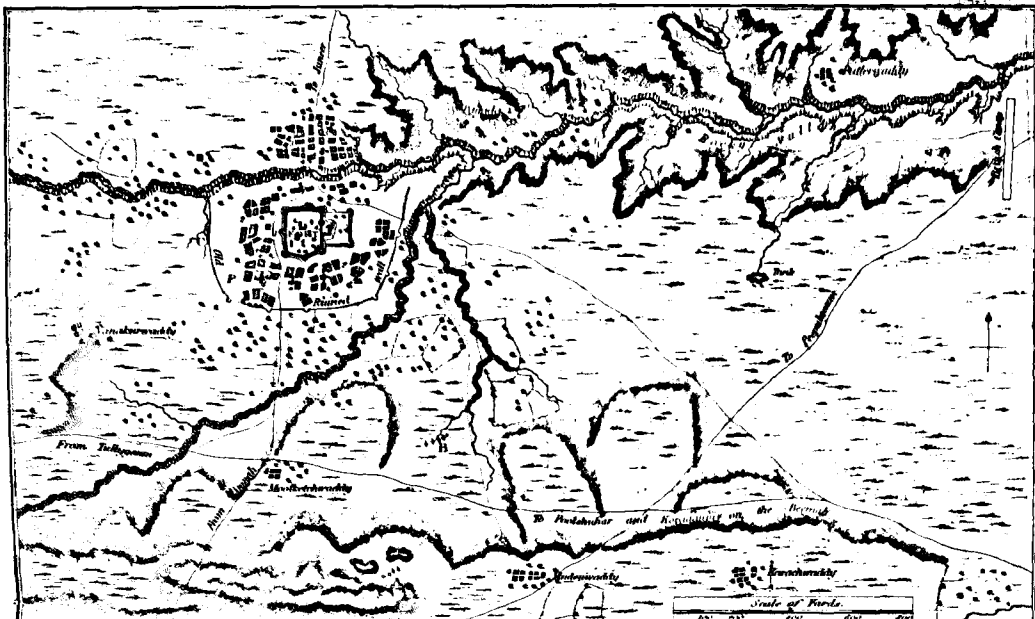
N.B. The General height of the
 Fort is about 1450 Feet above the
 Ground of Envoirement.



Scale of Feet.



British-Envoirement



Plan
of the **Attack** of
CHIKODY,

Which surrendered on the 26th July 1848.

To a Detachment from the
25th Division of the Army of the Indies.
Commanded by
Lieut. Col. G. G. G. G.

REFERENCES

A Position of two 8 Inch and two 4¹/₂ Inch Howitzers

B Position of two 12 Pounders and two 4¹/₂ Inch Howitzers

C Breaching Battery

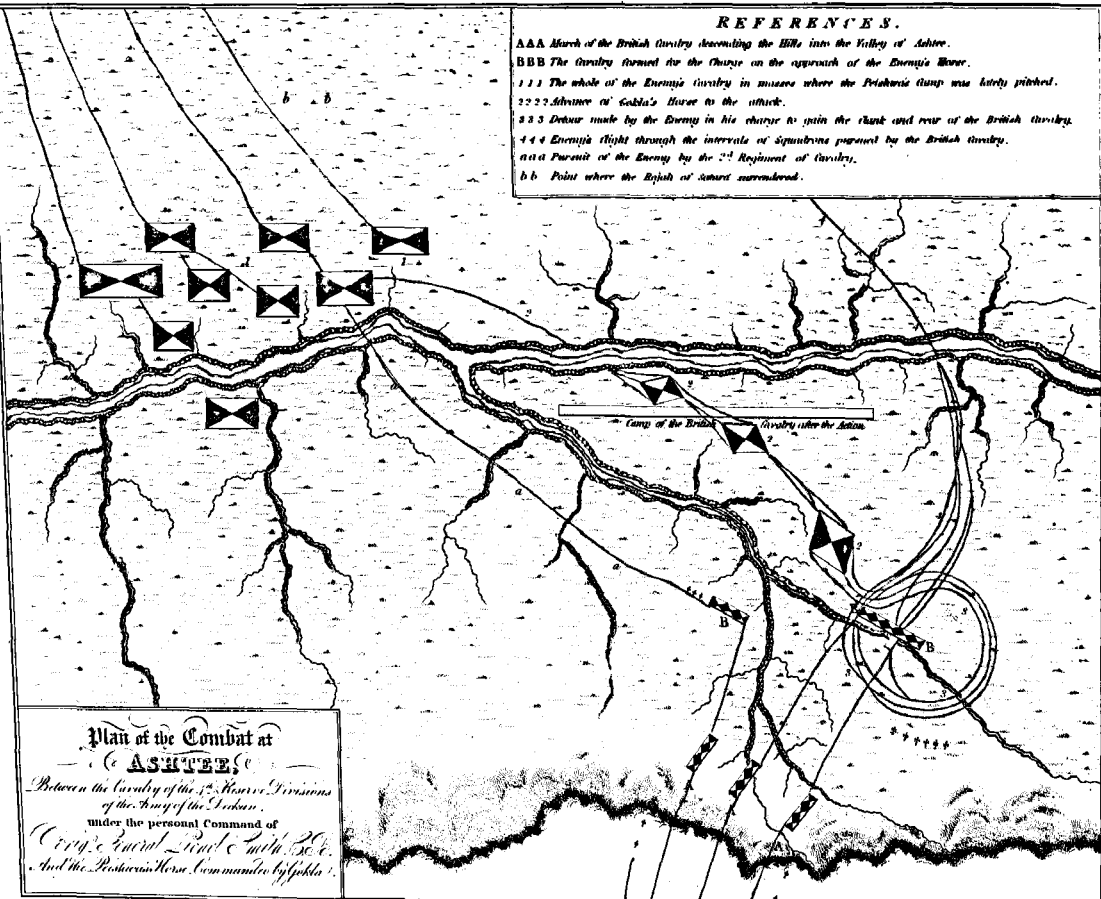
1 Round tower, intended to have been Breached (Pitch taken possession of by 3 Companies of the 17th Light Infantry & 1 Company of the Bombay European Regt. under Major Greenhill)

222

33 (Pitch taken possession of by the Berar Battalion)

REFERENCES.

- AAA March of the British Cavalry descending the Hills into the Valley of Ashtee.
 BBB The Cavalry formed for the charge on the approach of the Enemy's Horse.
 1 1 1 The whole of the Enemy's Cavalry in masses where the Pelehuic clump was lately pitched.
 2 2 2 Advance of Tobia's Horse to the attack.
 3 3 3 Detour made by the Enemy in his charge to gain the flank and rear of the British Cavalry.
 4 4 4 Enemy's flight through the intervals of squamous pursued by the British Cavalry.
 a a a Pursuit of the Enemy by the 2^d Regiment of Cavalry.
 b b Point where the English of Ashtee surrendered.



Plan of the Combat at
 ASHTEE.

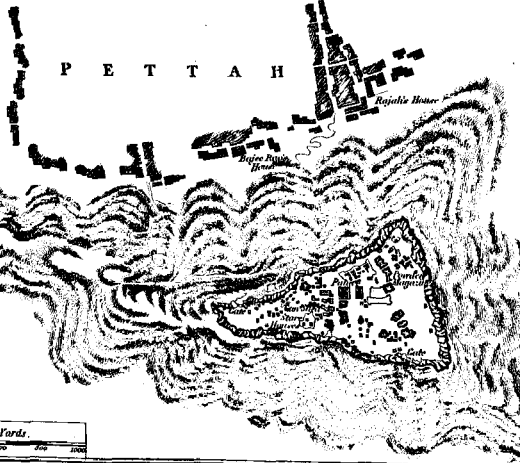
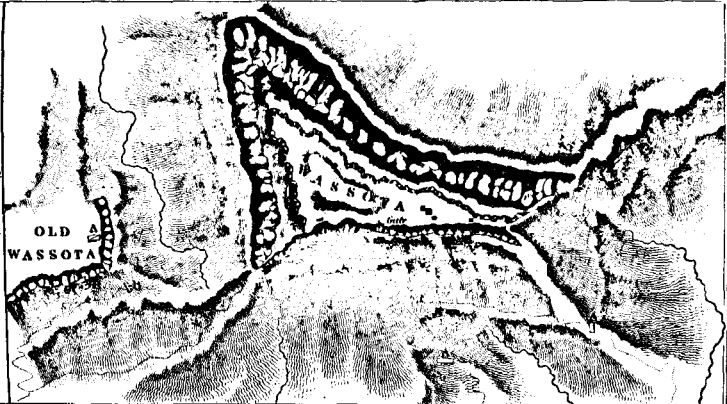
Between the Cavalry of the 1st Reserve Division
 of the Army of the Indian
 under the personal Command of
 Major-General Burt with 2000
 and the Pelehuic Horse, Com. mounted by Tobia.

Plan 24. June 1852.

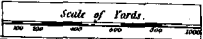
1852

PLAN
of the Hill Fort of
WASSOTA,
which surrendered on the 12th of April 1818
 To a Division of
the Reserve of the Army of the District
 under the Personal Command of
Brigadier General T. Pritzler.

REFERENCE.
 AAA Posts Established on the
 1st of April
 Battery of Light Guns &
 B Mortars which opened on
 the 5th

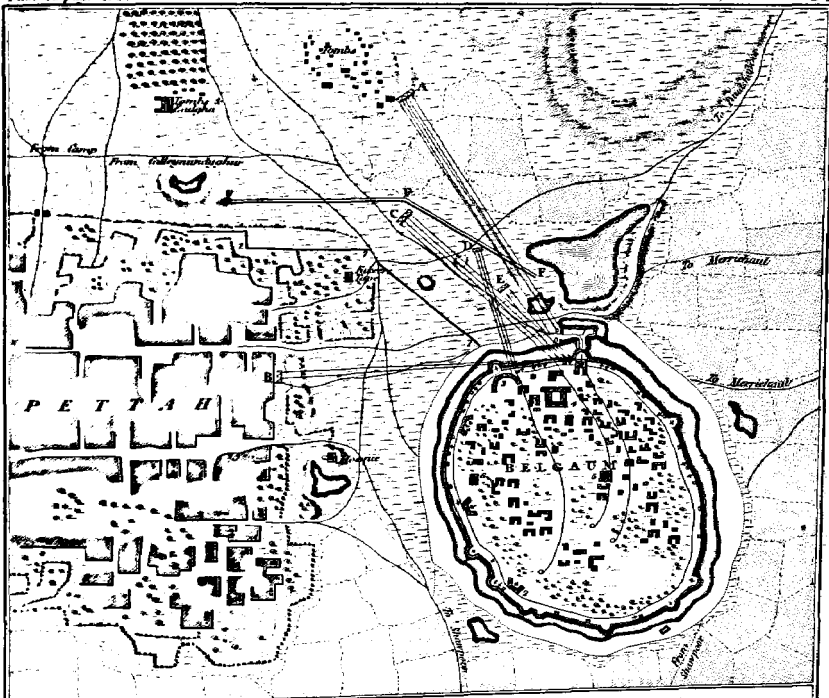



Plan of the Hill Fort of
Saffron
which surrendered on the 10th of February 1818.
 To the Division of the Army of the District
 under the Personal Command
 OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL LIONEL SMITH, C.B.



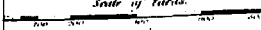
Printed by G. S. ...

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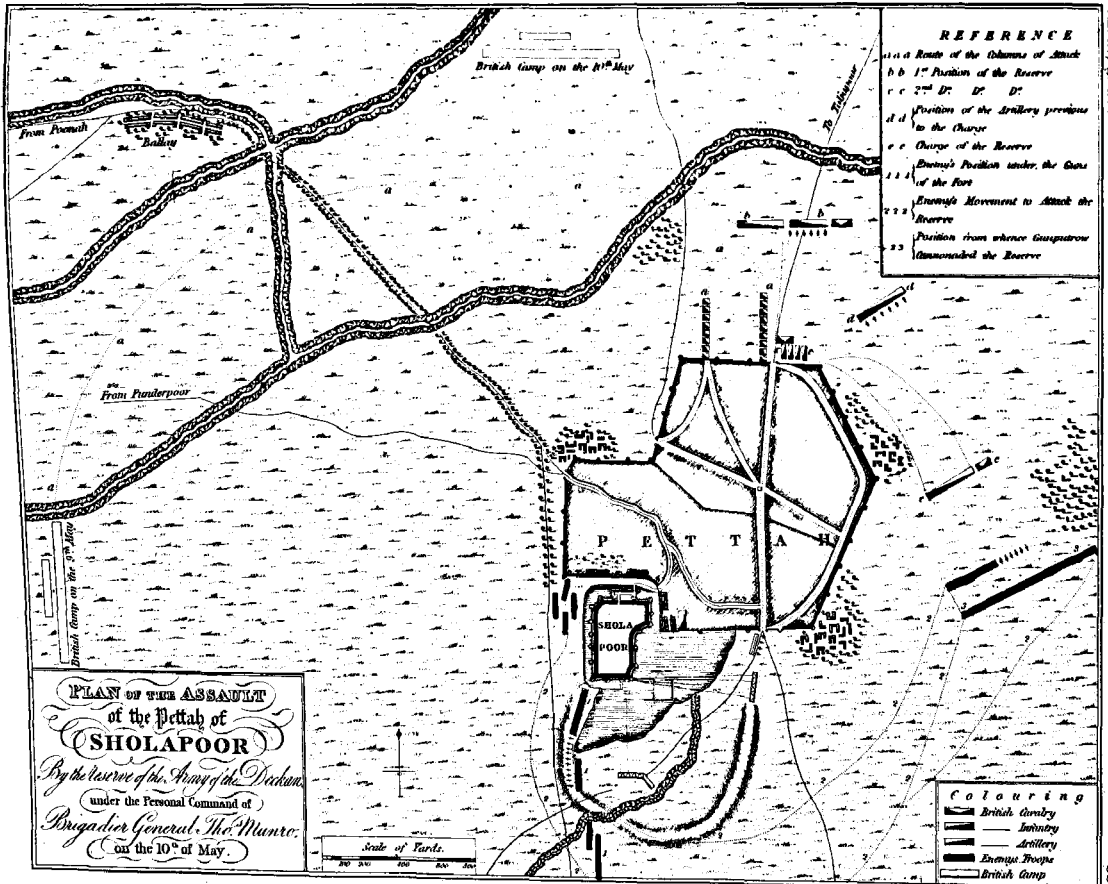

Plan
of the Operations of the
RESERVE of the DECKAN ARMY,
under the Personal Command of
Brigadier General The Marquis
before
Belgaum.
From the 20th of March
to the 10th of April, 1818.

Scale of Fards.



REFERENCES

- A** Battery of 2 1/2 Pounders & 1 1/2 Inch Howitzer
B Enfilading Battery of 2 1/2 Pounders
C { Branching Battery of 2 1/2 Pounders with 1 1/2 Inch
 Mortar & 1 1/2 Inch Howitzer
D Battery of 2 1/2 Pounders which fired only a short time
E Second Branching Battery of 2 Iron 12 Pounders
FFF The Ditches
1 Present Gateway
2 Former Gateway
3 Flag Staff Battery
4 Eshkara's House
5 Mosque
6 Pyramids
777 Old Attack Wall



REFERENCE

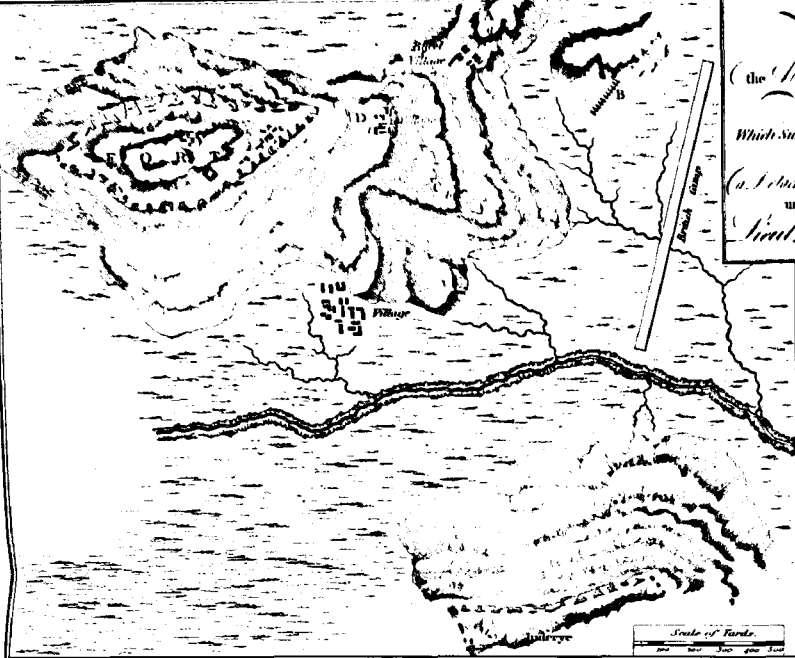
- a a a Route of the Columns of Attack
- b b 1st Position of the Reserve
- c c 2nd " " "
- d d Position of the Artillery previous to the Charge
- e e Charge of the Reserve
- f f Enemy's Position under the Guns of the Fort
- g g g Movement to Attack the Reserve
- h h h Position from whence Gungastrow Commanded the Reserve

Colouring

- British Cavalry
- Infantry
- Artillery
- Enemy Troops
- British Camp

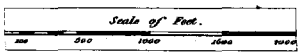
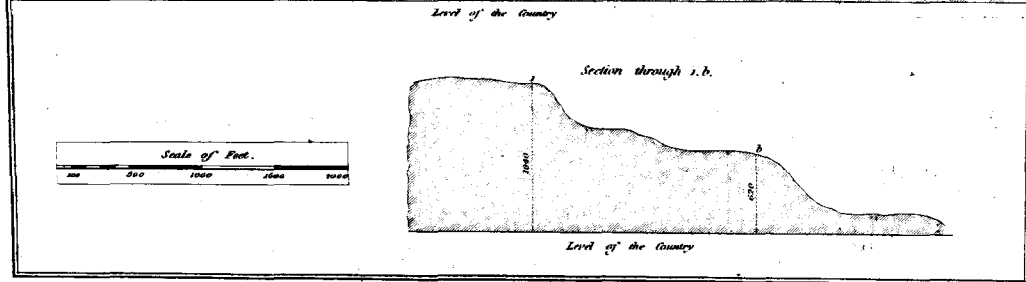
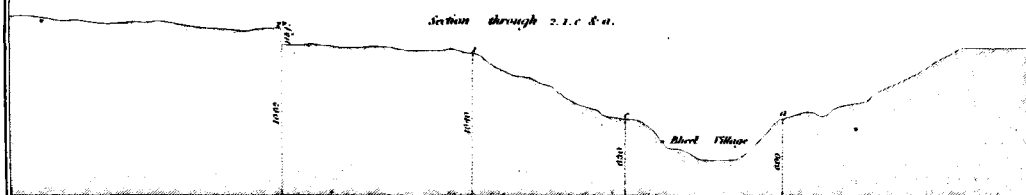
PLAN OF THE ASSAULT
of the Pettah of
SHOLAPOOR
By the Reserve of the Army of the Deccan
under the Personal Command of
Brigadier General, The Munro.
on the 10th of May.

Plan
(OF)
The Attack of the Hill Fort of
RAJDEIR,
Which surrendered on the 13th April, 1848.
(S. D.)
(a Sketch from the R. G. S. Office,
under the Personal Command of
Genl. Col. G. W. Colville.)



REFERENCE

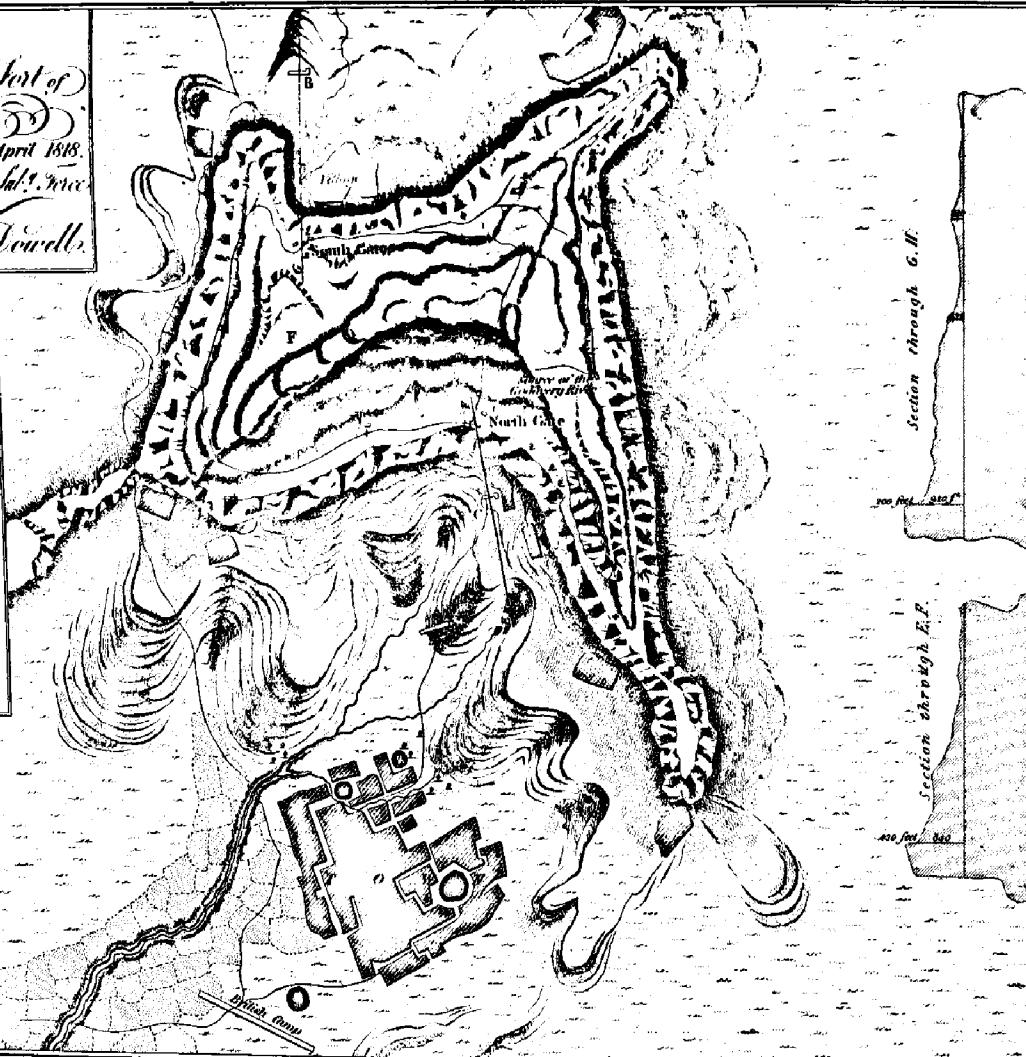
A Lodgement Established on the
 Right of the IIth
B Battery of four Heavy Guns
 which opened on the Morning
 of the 12th
C Lodgement Established on the
 12th
D Unfinished Battery for two 6
 Pounders, two 5th Inch How-
 itzers, and one 5th Inch
 Mortar, begun on the Night
 of the 12th

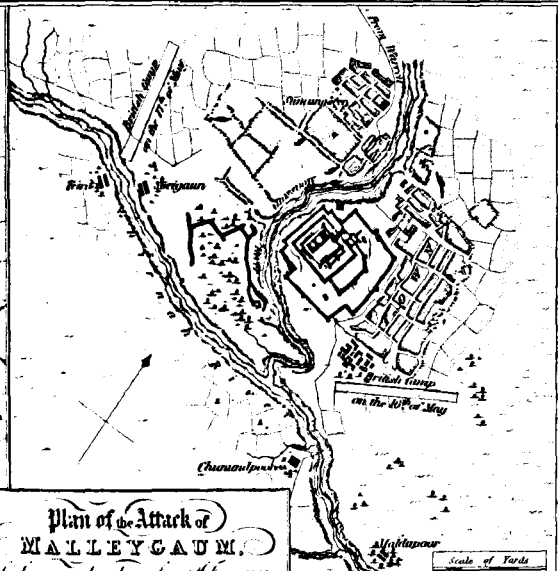
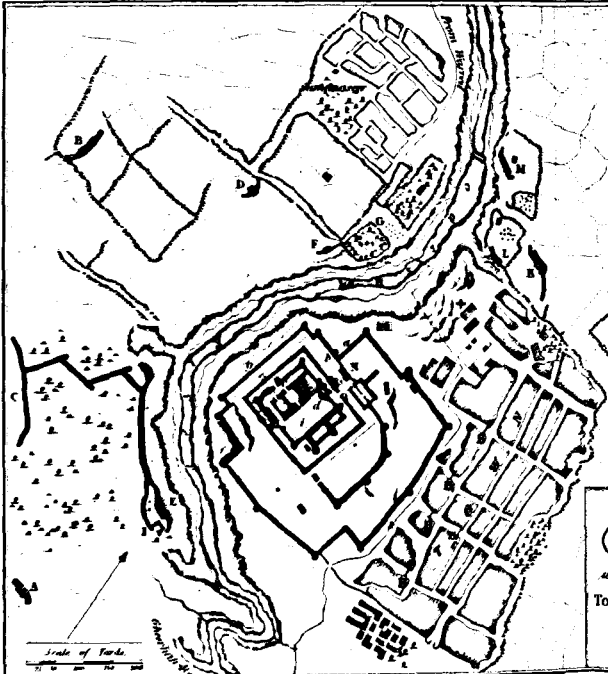


PISIV
of the Attack of the Mill, Fort of
Trumbuck,
which Surrendered on the 25th April 1848.
To a Detachment from the 4th Inf^y. 7000
under the Personal Command of
Lieut. Col. J. W. Dowell.

REFERENCES

- A Battery of all the Heavy Guns and Mortars completed on the Night of the 22nd against the North Gate of the Fort
- B Post and Battery of two 6 Pounders Established on the 23rd against the South Gate
- C Major M. Brant's Post in which was placed One Mortar and One 6 Pounder on the Night of the 24th
- North Gate delivered to an Officer and 12 Men on the Night of the 25th
- South Gate by which the Garrison evacuated on the 26th

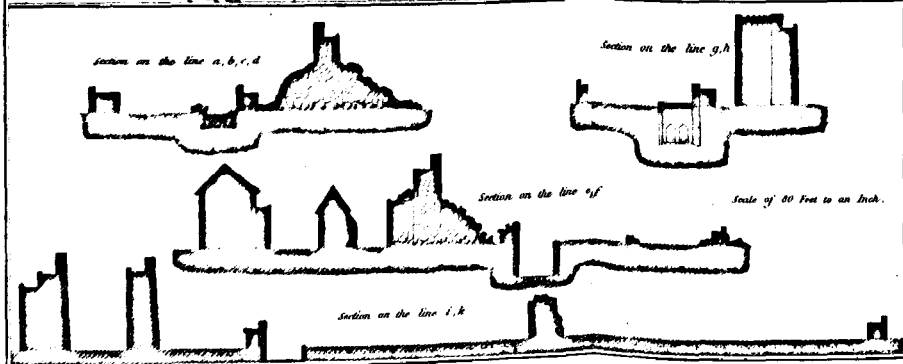




**Plan of the Attack of
MALLEYGAUM,
which surrendered on the 14th June 1818.**
To a Detachment of the H^o Subsidiary Force,
under the Personal Command of
Major-General A. M. Dowell.

Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300

REFERENCES		
A	Battery for two 12 Pounders	(constructed on the 10 th May 1818 at night a sally on the 10 th of the same month)
B	two Mortars	paralld at 8 P.M.
C	two Batteries	paralld at 8 P.M.
D	first paralld of 600 Arms	
E	Battery for two 6 P ^o & 4 p ^o	(on the 29 th May of Arms) (Sally at 10 P.M.)
F	Breaching Battery for 2 10 P ^o & 2	(completed on the 12 th of June)
G	2 Mortars	on the 14 th of June
H	taken possession of	on the 22 nd of June
I	Barricade constructed on the 2 nd of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
J	Barricade constructed on the 2 nd of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
K	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
L	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
M	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
N	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
O	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June
P	Barricade constructed in the rear of E. on the 4 th of June	one 3 rd of June & one 8 th of June





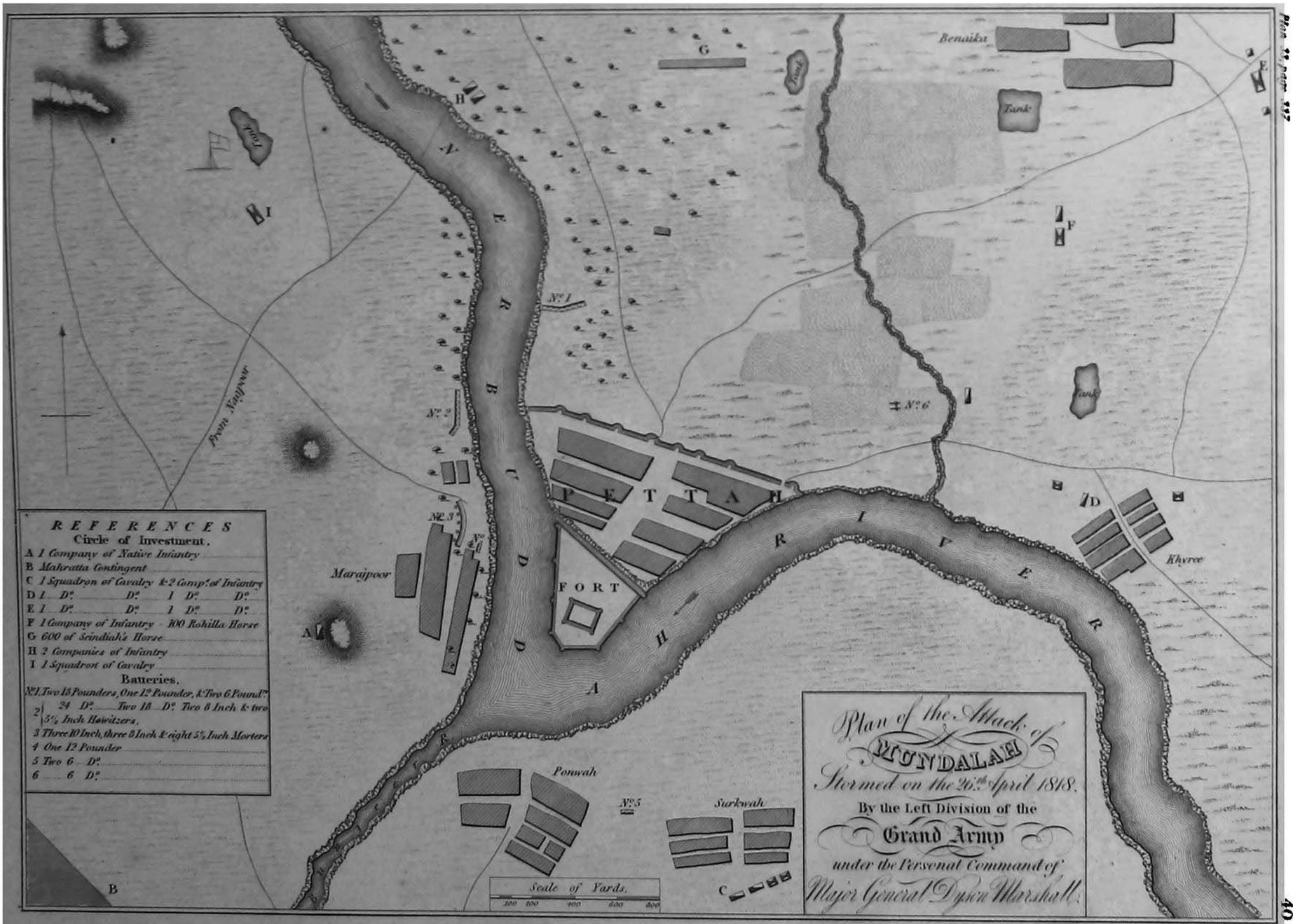
Plan of the Attack
of the
DHAMAUNEE,
which Surrendered
on the 24th March 1819
 to the Left Division of the Grand Army
 under the Personal Command of
Major General D'Yven Marshall.

REFERENCES.

- A Mortar Battery in the Town.
- B Breaching & Howitzer Battery.
- C Mortar Battery.
- D Two Squadrons of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry.
- E Third Rohilla Cavalry.
- F Two Companies of Native Infantry occupying one egress from the Fort.
- G Covering party six Companies of the 26th Reg^t N.I.
- a a &c Route of the 2nd Battⁿ 28th Regiment N.I. to take possession of the Town.
- b b &c Line of investment of the Fort.
- 1 Sluice cut by the Enemy on the 18th to drain the Tank.
- 2 Principal Gateway communicating with the Town by 4 Gates.
- 3 Shaw Boorge, in which is a Sally port.
- 4 Bastion proposed to be breached.

Scale of Yards.
 200 300 400 500

Colouring
 [Symbol] British Cavalry.
 [Symbol] British Infantry.
 [Symbol] Scindiah's Contingent.
 [Symbol] British Encampment.



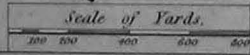
REFERENCES
Circle of Investment.

A	1 Company of Native Infantry
B	Mahratta Contingent
C	1 Squadron of Cavalry & 2 Comp ^s of Infantry
D	1 D ^o D ^o 1 D ^o D ^o
E	1 D ^o D ^o 1 D ^o D ^o
F	1 Company of Infantry - 100 Rohilla Horse
G	600 of Scindiah's Horse
H	3 Companies of Infantry
I	1 Squadron of Cavalry

Batteries.

N ^o 1	Two 18 Pounders, One 12 Pounder, & Two 6 Pound ^r
2	24 D ^o Two 18 D ^o Two 8 Inch & two
3	5 ¹ / ₂ Inch Howitzers.
4	Three 10 Inch, three 8 Inch & eight 5 ¹ / ₂ Inch Mortars
5	One 12 Pounder
6	Two 6 D ^o
7	6 D ^o

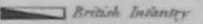
Plan of the Attack of
PONDALAIR
Stormed on the 26th April 1818.
 By the Left Division of the
Grand Army
 under the Personal Command of
Major General D'Arcy Marshall.

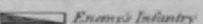


REFERENCES

- A Battery of 2 Guns & 1 Howitzer 5 1/2 inch
- B Battery of 4, 12 Pounders to destroy the defences
- C Entrenching Battery of 3, 6 Pounders
- D Howitzer Battery
- E Breaching Battery of 3, 10 Pounders
- F Post occupied by 1 Battalion of Light Infantry & 1 Squadron of Cavalry & 1 Gallopier
- GG The Breach
- H Point where the several Columns formed after the Enemy had Evacuated the Town
- Parties of the reinforced Horse who fell upon and destroyed Parties of the Enemy in their retreat from the Town
- IIII Bodies of the Enemy moving towards the Breach on finding that the Storming Party were ascending the Position which the Enemy attempted to maintain
- 2 2 but which they abandoned on receiving the fire of the Right Column at 3.

Colouring:

 British Infantry

 Enemy's Infantry

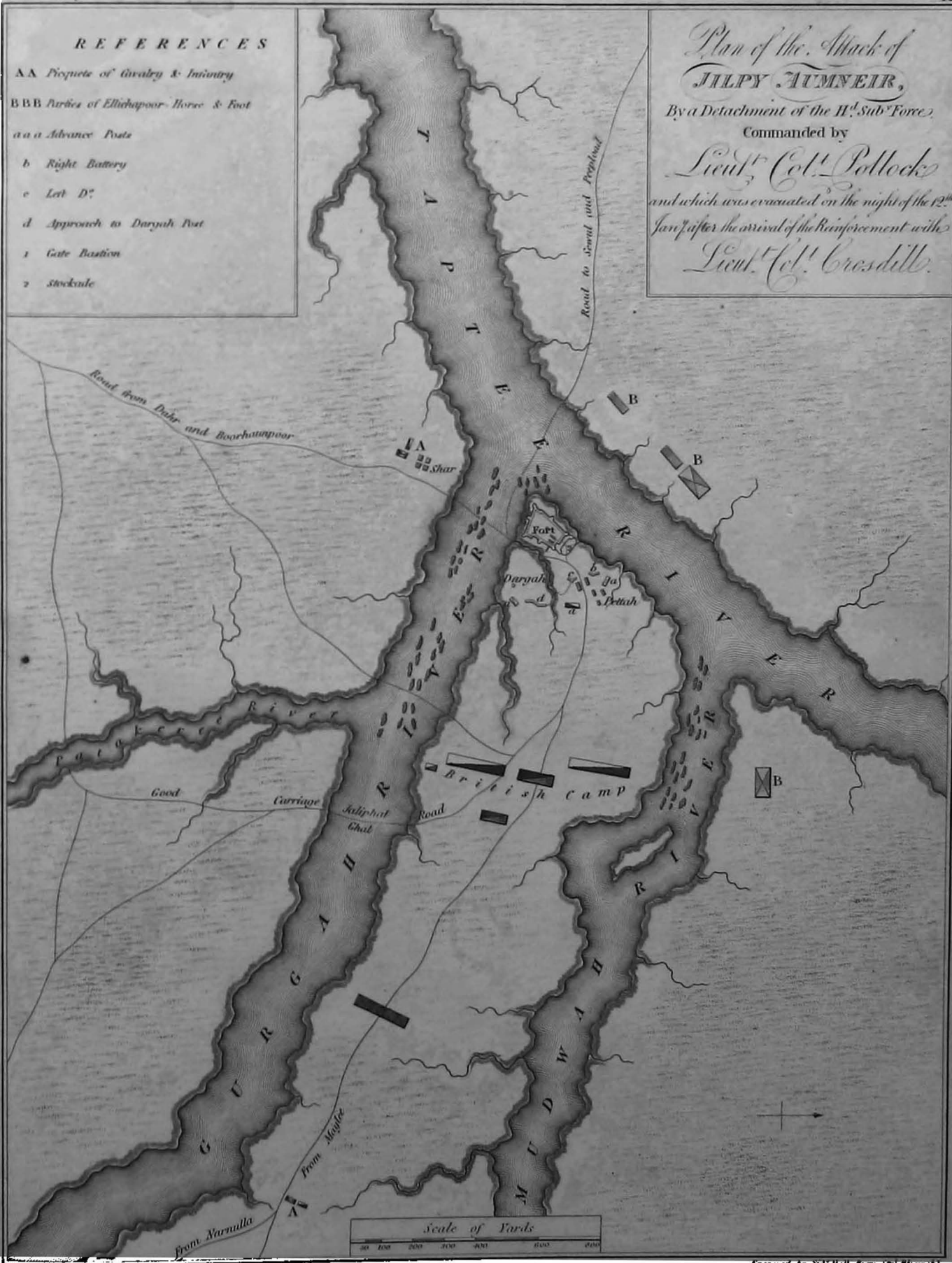
Plan of the Attack
OF
CHANDAH,
Stormed on the 21st May 1818.
By the
NERBUDDA DIVISION,
under the personal Command
Lieut. Col. W^m Adams, C. B.

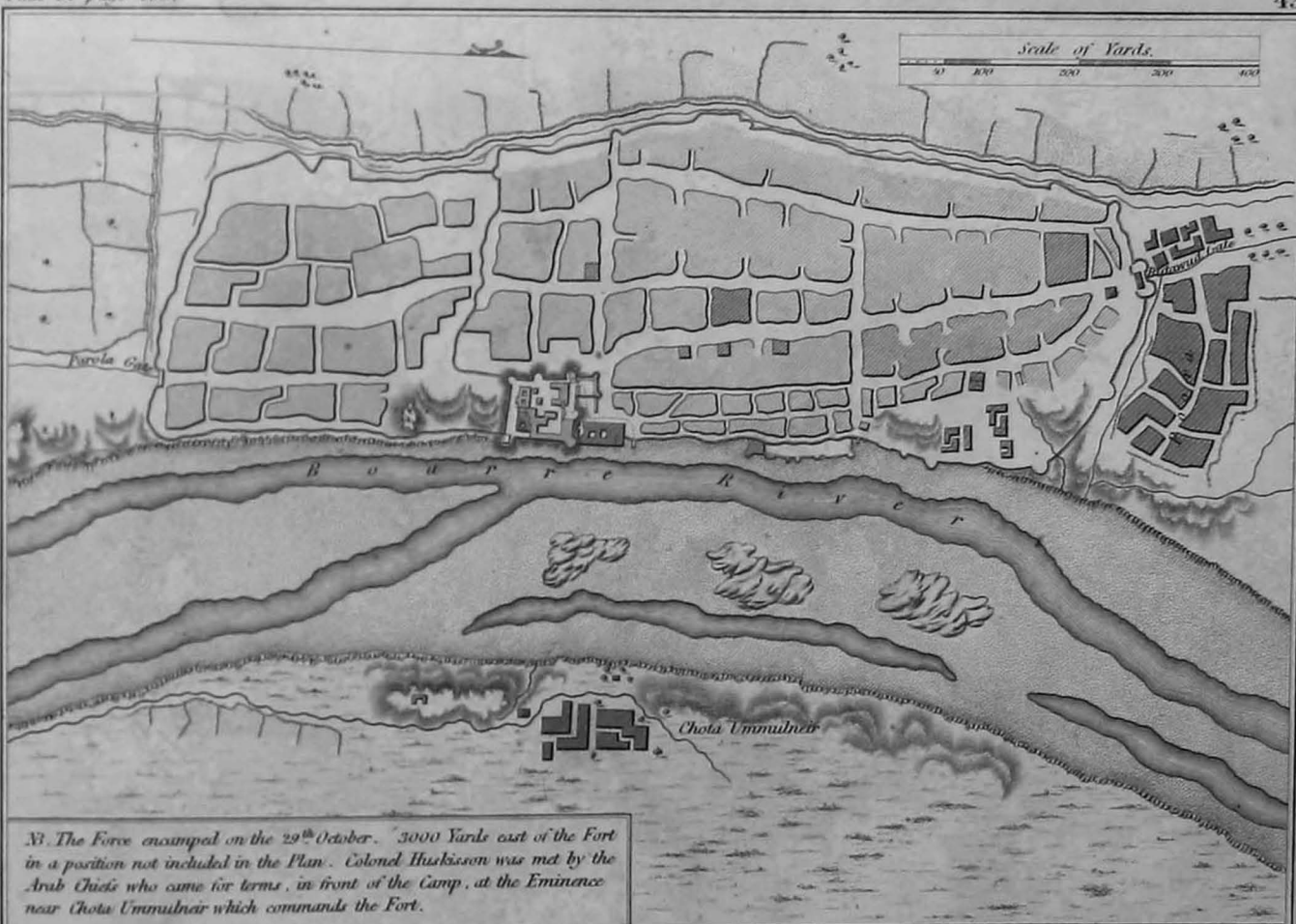


REFERENCES

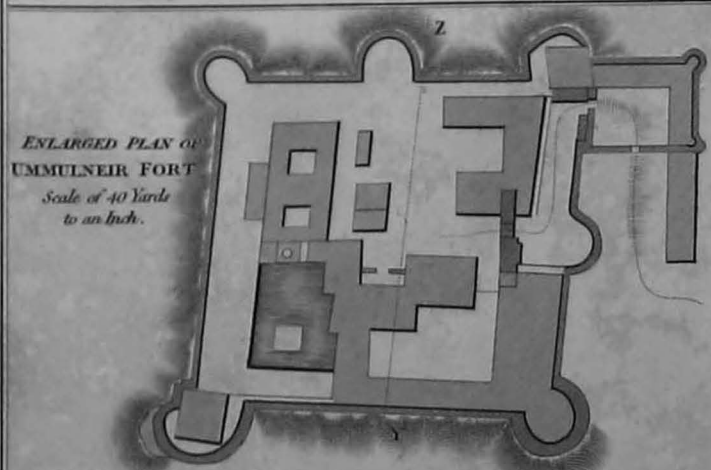
- AA Picquets of Cavalry & Infantry
- BBB Parties of Ellichapoor-Horse & Foot
- aa a Advance Posts
- b Right Battery
- c Left D^o
- d Approach to Dargah Post
- 1 Gate Bastion
- 2 Stockade

*Plan of the Attack of
JILPY AUMNEAR,
By a Detachment of the H^d Sub^d Force,
Commanded by
Lieut. Col. Pollock
and which was evacuated on the night of the 12th
Jan^r after the arrival of the Reinforcement with
Lieut. Col. Cressdill.*



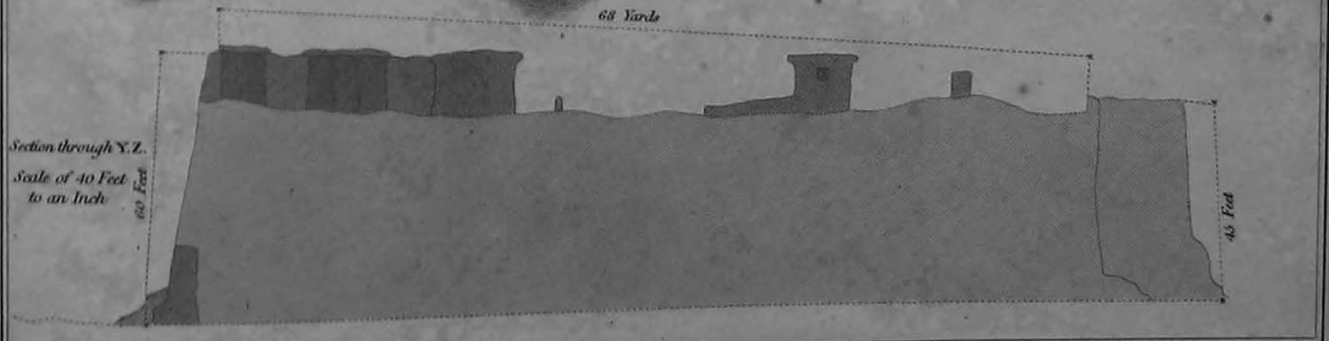


VI. The Force encamped on the 29th October, 3000 Yards east of the Fort in a position not included in the Plan. Colonel Huskisson was met by the Arab Chiefs who came for terms, in front of the Camp, at the Eminence near Chota Ummulneir which commands the Fort.



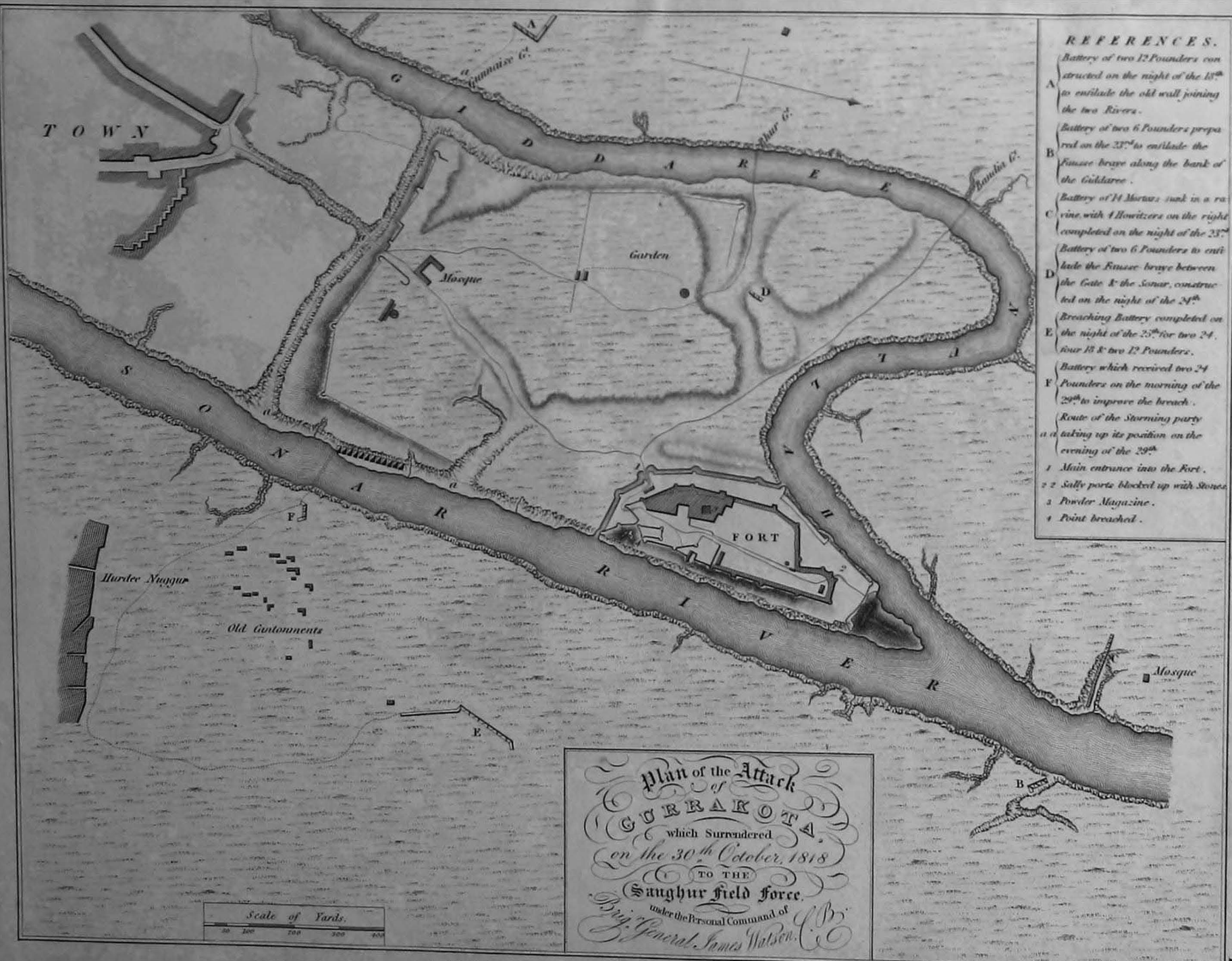
ENLARGED PLAN OF UMMULNEIR FORT
Scale of 40 Yards to an Inch.

Plan of the Fort and Pettah of
UMMULNEIR,
Which surrendered on the 30th November, 1818.
To the Field Force in Khandesh
under the personal Command of
Lieut. Colonel Samuel Huskisson.



Section through X.Z.
Scale of 40 Feet to an Inch

Engraved by Sir John Guyart de Bligny



REFERENCES.

A Battery of two 12 Pounders constructed on the night of the 18th to entrench the old wall joining the two Rivers.

B Battery of two 6 Pounders prepared on the 23rd to entrench the Fausse braye along the bank of the Guldaree.

C Battery of 14 Mortars sunk in a ravine with 4 Howitzers on the right completed on the night of the 23rd.

D Battery of two 6 Pounders to entrench the Fausse braye between the Gate & the Sodar, constructed on the night of the 24th.

E Breaching Battery completed on the night of the 25th for two 24, four 18 & two 12 Pounders.

F Battery which received two 24 Pounders on the morning of the 29th to improve the breach.

1 Route of the Storming party taking up its position on the evening of the 29th.

1 Main entrance into the Fort.

2 Sally porte blocked up with Stones.

3 Powder Magazine.

4 Point breached.

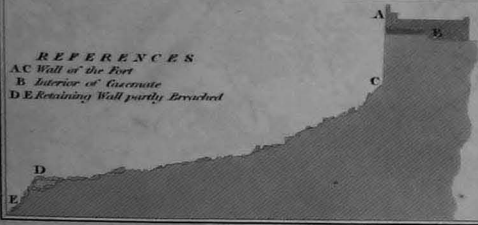
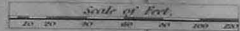
Plan of the Attack
of
CURRAKOTA
which Surrendered
on the 30th October, 1818
TO THE
Saughur Field Force
under the Personal Command of
Brig. General James Watson.

Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300 400



Plan of the Attack
of
ASSER GUR,
Which surrendered on the 9th of April 1810.
To the Combined Forces
under the Personal Command of
Brigadier General J. Donnell C.B.

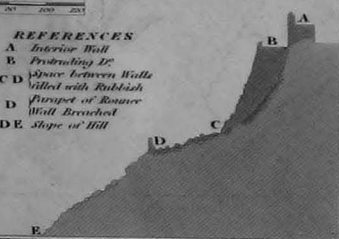
Section thro' the Breach & Casemates on the E. Side of the FORT.



REFERENCES
AC Wall of the Fort
B Exterior of Casemate
D E Retaining Wall partly Breached

Section thro' the Breach on the N. Side of the FORT.

REFERENCES
A Interior Wall
B Penetrating Dr.
C D Space between Walls filled with British
D Prospect of Ruin
D E Slope of Hill



REFERENCES
West Attack

- A Mortar Battery containing 5 Mortars.
- B Breaching Battery of the lower Fort containing 6 heavy Guns.
- C Advance Post during the Day.
- D Dr. Night.
- E Mortar Battery containing 3 Mortars.
- F Mortar Battery containing 4 Mortars & Howitzers.
- G Breaching Battery of the lower Fort containing 4 heavy Guns.
- H Breaching Battery of the second Fort containing 6 heavy Guns.
- K Breaching Battery of the upper Fort containing 4 18 Poun.ers.

East Attack

- L Battery containing 5 18 P^{rs} to destroy the defences of the Left Flank.
- M Battery containing 4 18 P^{rs} to destroy the defences of the Right Flank.
- NO Breaching Batteries containing 4 heavy Guns each.
- PQR Mortar & Howitzer Batteries.
- S Three 18 Poun.ers drawn out to destroy the N.E. Bastion.
- T Two 12 Poun.ers to silence the Gun in the N.E. Bastion at the Commencement of operations.
- 1 Northern Tower.
- 2 North East Bastion.