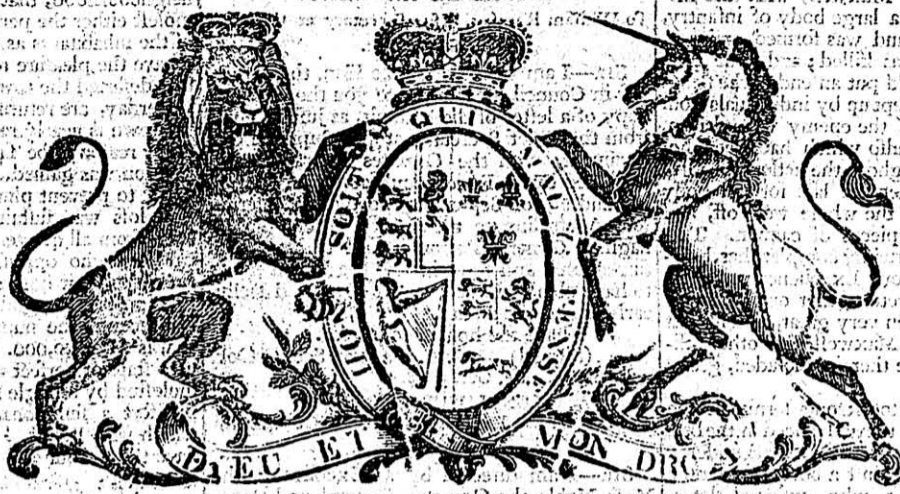


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# Edinburgh Gazette.

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FROM TUESDAY, APRIL 3, TO FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1804.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 31, 1804.

The following dispatches have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay:—

Extract of a letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Bombay Castle, Oct. 8, 1803.

Our President has received from the Hon. Major-General Wellesley a dispatch of the 25th ult. as per copy inclosed. From the report contained in it, your Honourable Committee will observe, that the General attacked the combined forces of Dowlut Row Scindia, and the Berar Rajah, on the 23d of September, in the vicinity of the Adjuntly Pass, with the division of the army under his own immediate command, and that the very obstinate action that ensued terminated in the complete defeat of the confederates, with the loss to them of 90 pieces of cannon, which the Hon. General Wellesley has captured. We have not received an official report of casualties during the engagement, but the General states our loss of officers and men to have been great. As far as private information has enabled us, we have endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the enclosed list of killed and wounded on that occasion; it is considered to be incomplete, in not containing the names of all the officers who suffered, but in other respects it is supposed to be correct.

From the most recent private accounts from the Hon. Major-General Wellesley, it appears, that Scindia and Berar Rajah had descended the Adjuntly Ghaut, and that the British forces were immediately to proceed in pursuit of them beyond the Nizam's frontier.

(ENCLOSURE, No. 1.)

Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Sec. &c.

Sir—I attacked the united armies of Dowlut Row Scindia and the Rajah of Berar with my division, on the 23d and the result of the action which ensued was, that they were completely defeated with the loss of 90 pieces of

cannon, which I have taken. I have suffered a great loss of officers and men.

I enclose a copy of my letter to the Governor-General, in which I have given him a detailed account of the events which led to, and occurred in the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Camp, Sept. 25, 1803.

(ENCLOSURE, No. II.)

His Excellency the Governor-General, &c.

My Lord—I was joined by Major Hill, with the last of the convoys expected from the river Kistna, on the 18th, and on the 20th was enabled to move forward towards the enemy, who had been joined, in the course of the last seven or eight days, by the infantry under Col. Pollman, by that belonging to Begum Sunroo, and by another brigade of infantry, the name of whose commander I have not ascertained. The enemy's army was collected about Bokerdun, and between that place and Jaffierabag.

I was near Colonel Stevenson's corps on the 21st, and had a conference with that officer, in which we concerted a plan to attack the enemy's army with the divisions under our command, on the 24th, in the morning, and we marched on the 22d, Col. Stevenson by the western route, and I by the eastern route, round the hills between Bednaporer and Jalnah.

On the 23d I arrived at Naulaiath, and there received a report that Scindia and the Rajah of Berar had moved off in the morning with their cavalry; and that the infantry were about to follow, but were still in camp, at the distance about six miles from the ground on which I intended to encamp. It was obvious that the attack was no longer to be delayed, and, having provided for the security of my baggage and stores at Naulaiath, I marched to attack the enemy.

I found the whole combined army of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, encamped on the bank of the Kistna river, nearly on the ground which I had been informed that they occupied.

Their right, which consisted entirely of cavalry, was about Bokerdun; and extended to their corps of infantry, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of Aylie. Although I came first in front of their right, I determined to attack their left, as the defeat of their corps of infantry was most likely to be effectual; accordingly I marched round to their left flank, covering the march of the column of infantry by the British cavalry on the rear, and by the Mahratta and Mysore cavalry on the right flank.

We passed the river Kistna at a ford beyond the enemy's left flank, and I formed the infantry immediately in two lines, with the British cavalry as a reserve in a third, in an open space between that river and a nullah running parallel to it. The Mahratta and Mysore cavalry occupied the ground beyond the Kistna, on our left flank, and kept in check a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had followed our march, from the right of their own position.

The enemy had altered the position of their infantry previous to our attack; it was no longer, as at first, along the Kistna, but extended from that river across to the village of Aylie, upon the nullah, which was upon our right. We attacked them immediately, and the troops advanced under a very hot fire from cannon, the execution of which was terrible.

The picquets of the infantry, and the 74th regiment, which were on the right of the first and second lines, suffered particularly from the fire of the guns on the left of the enemy's position near Aylie. The enemy's cavalry made an attempt to charge the 74th regiment, at the moment when they were most exposed to this fire, but they were cut up by the British cavalry, which moved on at that moment. At length the enemy's line gave way in all directions, and the British cavalry cut in among their broken infantry, but some of their corps went off in good order, and a fire was kept up on our troops, from many of the guns from which the enemy had been first driven, by individuals who had been passed by the line under the supposition that they were dead.

[Price Sixpence.]



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