



Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8. TO FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11. 1805.

WHITEHALL—OCT. 7. 1805.

The following intelligence has been received at the East India House:

William Ramsay, Esq. &c.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to lay before the Honourable the Court of Directors the accompanying Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated 23d of April, and this moment received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. WARDEN, Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle, May 16. 1805.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 23. 1805.

The following Heads of Intelligence, compiled from official and authentic documents, received by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, from his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, are published for general information.

Major-General Smith, with a detachment of cavalry under his command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the army of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief before Bhurtpore on the 23d March. Meer Khan having recrossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtypore Seckree two days before General Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore. This Chieftain had been abandoned by his troops, with the exception of a small body of cavalry. The whole of his infantry and artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other Chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred predatory horse.

On the 29th of March, his Excellency the

PRICE 6d.

Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, with a column of cavalry under his Lordship's personal command, and a column of infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning to surprize the cavalry of Jeshwunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few cofs from Bhurtpore. The apprehension of being surprized had induced the enemy to encamp in several separate divisions, and the operations of the British troops were directed against two of his principal encampments. His Lordship, with the cavalry, took a circuitous direction to the right under the hills; whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Don, with the infantry, proceeded to the left, by the direct road to the position of the enemy. The enemy having received information from his hircarrahs, of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for flight when Lord Lake reached his camp. The enemy, however, suffered some loss in his retreat from the fire of the column of infantry; and, notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which about two hundred of the enemy were destroyed. A quantity of baggage and cattle, consisting chiefly of about fifty camels, one hundred horses, two elephants, and twenty hackeries, was captured by the British troops. Lord Lake, after pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance, returned to camp at eleven o'clock in the same morning.

On the 1st of April Lord Lake received intelligence that Jeshwunt Rao Holkar, having retired to a greater distance from the British army, had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position eight cofs from Bhurtpore, in the direction of Futtypore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the enemy would be diminished in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to

attempt to surprize his camp. His Lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, with the whole of the cavalry, the horse artillery, and the reserve of the army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Jeshwunt Rao Holkar's camp before the dawn of day;—Jeshwunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of Lord Lake's approach about two hours before his Lordship had reached the vicinity of his camp, and had sent off a part of his baggage. The enemy was posted round a high village, with his front covered by cultivated fields, surrounded by high inclosures. It was still dark, but the fires of the enemy enabled Lord Lake to make his disposition for the attack without waiting for day-light.

The cavalry, formed in two lines, moved round to the right, whilst the reserve and the horse artillery, under Lieut. Col. Don, was ordered to gain the left of the village with as much expedition as possible. The cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a short distance of the enemy, the right squadrons of each regiment in the first line were ordered to charge, supported by the remaining squadrons, and by the second line. The enemy, on seeing the advance of the British troops, made every possible exertion to escape, but was charged with success in various directions, and suffered great loss. The British cavalry continued the pursuit to a very considerable distance, and did not desist till the enemy was entirely dispersed. The enemy is said to have lost upwards of 1000 men on this occasion.

Upon the return of Lord Lake to camp, a body of infantry, with colours, was observed moving in the direction of the Jungle which surrounds the town of Bhurtpore. This body of infantry was immediately charged by a body of



his Majesty's 8th dragoons, under Colonel Vandeleur. Upon the approach of the squadron, and after a few of the enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their arms, and were made prisoners. The colours of this corps were captured, and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, which, having quitted that Chief, was proceeding to offer its services to Runjeet Sing.

Lord Lake returned to camp at one P. M. after a march, including the pursuit of the enemy, of upwards of fifty miles.

A detachment composed of the 1st battalion of the 25th native regiment, six companies of the 24th native regiment, one battalion of irregular infantry, and the Agra irregular horse, the whole commanded by Captain Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th of March to dislodge Hernaut, the Chelah of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, with the remains of Holkar's infantry and guns, and a body of Holkar's cavalry, under Bapojee, had occupied a position between Bharee and Dholpore. Captain Royle's detachment, after a march of twelve cofs, came up with the cavalry of the enemy under Bapojee on the 31st March, and succeeded in completely defeating this corps. On the 6th of April, Captain Royle received information that the principal body of the enemy, of which he was in pursuit, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified town of Adawlut Nugger. This body of the enemy consisted of between three and four thousand men, cavalry and infantry, and three guns. Captain Royle arrived at Adawlut Nugger at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, and found the enemy advantageously posted, having the fort of Adawlut Nugger in his rear, and his front and flanks covered by the deep ravines, occupied by troops.

Captain Royle, with great spirit and judgment, immediately formed his detachment for the attack, and advancing under a very heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's artillery, and from his troops stationed in the ravines, compelled the enemy to abandon his guns, and to retreat with the loss of all his artillery and baggage. The Agra horse, under Colonel Pohlman, pursued the fugitives to the distance of five cofs from Adawlut Nugger, and killed great numbers of them. On this occasion were also captured upwards of twenty stands of colours, and a great number of muskets of European ma-

nufacture, match locks, spikes, &c. The conduct of the troops in this action was highly exemplary, and especially that of the newly raised battalions of the 24th and 25th regiments of native infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of five months.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, having completed his arrangements for the commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inability of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that Chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor General.—An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortrefs of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay 20 lacks of rupees to the Company; of this sum, three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, of the Bombay establishment, with a valuable convoy of provisions and stores from Guzerat, and treasure to a large amount for the use of the Bombay army, under Major General Jones, marched into camp before Bhurtpore on the 10th of April. Colonel Holmes had marched from Ghuzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption; and since he passed Kotah, he had not seen any enemy.

It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely

dispirited and harrassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts of the north western provinces have been expelled.

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
J. LUMSDEN,
Ch. Sec. to the Gov.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To William Ramsay, Esq. Secretary at the India House.

Bombay Castle, May 16. 1805.

SIR, In addition to the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, transmitted in my letter of this date, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying copy of an article of information this day received from Calcutta, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. WARDEN, Sec. to Gov.

Scindia, with his army, attended by the British Resident, remained at Subbulghurh on the 9th instant, (April). On the 7th instant Scindia had dispatched his Prime Minister to Bhurtpore, to act in concert with his Excellency Lord Lake in the restoration of general peace in India.
(True copy.) F. WARDEN, Sec.

NOTICE.

STATES of the affairs of ROBERT ARCHIBALD, late Grain Merchant and Baker in Glasgow, made up in terms of law, lie at the counting-house of Charles Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on his sequestrated estates, for the inspection of all concerned, until twelve o'clock noon of the 4th December next, when a General Meeting of the creditors is to be held, to give instructions, and to receive their dividends.
Glasgow, 07. 9. 1805.

TO CREDITORS.

UPON the 9th current, the Lord Ordinary on the bills sequestrated the whole estates, real and personal, of WILLIAM PORTEOUS, Flesher, Edinburgh—appointed the creditors to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse here, on Wednesday the 23d instant, at two o'clock afternoon, to chuse an interim factor; and at same place and hour, on Wednesday the 13th November next, to chuse a trustee.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN,

By the QUARTER of Eight WINCHESTER BUSHELS, and of OATMEAL per BOLL of 140 lbs. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the week ended the 28th of September 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex,	81 2	39 2	41 8	31 6	49 8	50 10		
Surry,	89 4	43 0	40 4	35 0	48 0	48 6		
Hertford,	76 2	41 0	48 3	29 2	43 3	45 6		
Bedford,	76 4	47 2	45 6	31 6	48 3	50 0		
Huntingdon,	76 9		39 6	26 6	39 11	47 11		
Northampton,	77 4	59 0	40 10	29 9	48 6	50 3		
Rutland,	86 9		48 0	26 0			62 0	
Leicester,	89 6		46 4	29 2			41 4	
Nottingham,	88 2	62 3	46 0	30 8	47 9			
Derby,	89 6			32 6	50 0			
Stafford,	92 7		45 4	32 1	53 0		41 9	
Salop,	90 9	59 6	51 0	28 8		48 0	65 8	
Hereford,	85 3	54 4	47 5	26 10	45 1	40 4	65 0	
Worcester,	94 6	58 0	50 0	31 9	55 11			
Warwick,	99 4		49 6	31 10	54 1	50 8	48 9	
Wilts,	89 6		45 8	32 7	60 4			
Berks,	83 11	45 0	41 8	32 9	50 8	46 0		
Oxford,	87 0		42 8	29 8	49 7	45 5		
Bucks,	80 3		44 2	33 2	48 5	47 0		
Brecon,	95 2	57 7	49 0	24 0			45 7	
Montgomery,	88 0			22 6			49 3	
Radnor,	87 9		45 2	26 11		44 9		

Districts.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FIRST, Essex,	78 8	43 9	37 0	38 0	43 0	45 0		
Kent,	82 9		42 6	36 0	47 6	46 0		
Suffex,	91 4			39 8				
SECOND, Suffolk,	78 2	42 0	36 9	32 5	45 0	38 1		
Cambridge,	79 0	36 0	30 8	26 0				
THIRD, Norfolk,	77 11	34 0	34 8	30 0				
FOURTH, Lincoln,	80 11	55 0	40 11	27 8	45 2		50 10	
York,	74 9	69 4	37 6	26 11	46 10	72 0	56 5	
Durham,	81 5	57 8		25 8				
FIFTH, Northumberland,	83 2	54 1	42 9	28 11		44 8	21 0	
Cumberland,	89 2	58 9	43 1	30 5				
SIXTH, Westmorland,	100 7	63 0	32 8	31 11			22 0	
Lancaster,	94 0			33 5	51 4		23 10	
SEVENTH, Chester,	86 2			30 2	55 0		24 3	
Flint,	93 0							
EIGHTH, Denbigh,	99 6		57 7	28 10			53 5	
Anglesea,	80 0		48 0	24 0				
Caernarvon,	89 4		45 4	27 0			63 7	
NINTH, Merioneth,	104 5		60 0	31 0			51 8	
Cardigan,	80 6			20 0				
Pembroke,	77 4							
TENTH, Caermarthen,	87 10		50 8	19 4				
Glamorgan,	82 9		52 0	24 0				
Gloucester,	92 10		49 10	30 3	53 0			
SOMERSET, Somerset,	94 6		48 0	27 2	56 0			
Monmouth,	99 8		47 6					
ELEVENTH, Devon,	93 11		41 2	30 3				
Cornwall,	91 1		42 10	26 8				
TWELFTH, Dorset,	92 2			36 2				
Hants,	86 11		46 4	34 7	54 0	48 0		

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Quarter, | 87 1 | 51 4 | 44 7 | 29 7 | 49 7 | 47 10 | 46 5 |

DISTRICT AVERAGE PRICES; and Aggregate Average Prices by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FIRST DISTRICT,	80 6	39 2	40 3	33 9	48 10	53 7	*46 5	
SECOND,	78 5	39 0	35 7	30 6	45 0	38 1	*46 5	
THIRD,	77 11	34 0	34 8	30 0	*49 7	*47 10	*46 5	
FOURTH,	78 3	55 0	39 5	17 2	44 11	*47 10	54 10	
FIFTH,	82 4	55 0	42 9	17 5	*49 7	44 8	21 0	
SIXTH,	93 0	60 2	40 6	30 11	*49 7	*47 10	22 0	
SEVENTH,	91 1	*51 4	*44 7	32 10	52 6	*47 10	23 11	
EIGHTH,	95 9	*51 4	51 7	27 8	*49 7	*47 10	56 9	
NINTH,	81 9	*51 4	51 4	21 1	*49 7	*47 10	*46 5	
TENTH,	94 9	*51 4	48 6	28 2	54 6	*47 10	*46 5	
ELEVENTH,	92 6	*51 4	42 1	28 3	*49 7	*47 10	*46 5	
TWELFTH,	89 0	*51 4	46 4	35 2	67 0	48 0	*46 5	

Aggregate Averages, | 86 3 | 49 2 | 43 1 | 29 4 | 50 10 | 47 3 | 41 11

N. B. The Figures against which Asterisks are placed, are the General Average Prices of ENGLAND, except the last four Districts, which are the General Averages of Scotland.

Published by Authority of Parliament.
JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

