



Edinburgh Gazette.

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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

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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

