

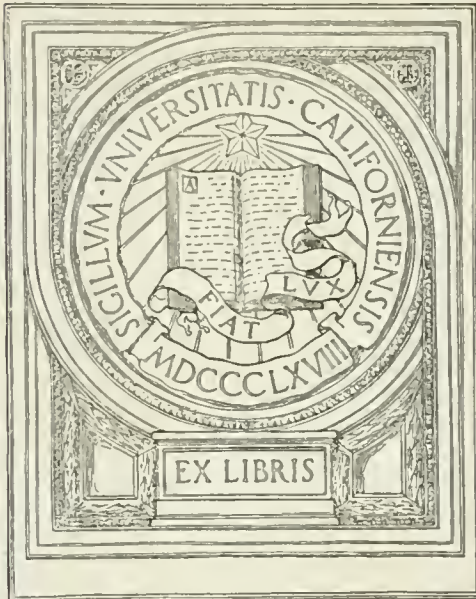
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JOURNAL

OF THE MARCH OF THE

BOMBAY DETACHMENT,

ACROSS THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY,

From CULPEE to SURAT, in 1778;

COMMANDED BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GODDARD:

TOGETHER WITH

The PROCEEDINGS of the BOMBAY ARMY,

UNDER COLONEL EGERTON,

In their MARCH towards POONAH.

With a *SKETCH* of COLONEL GODDARD's Route.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. FADEN, Successor to the late T. JEFFERYS, Geographer to
the King, *Charing-Cross*;

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JOURNAL

OF THE

BOMBAY DETACHMENT, 1778.

Mar. 6. COLONEL LESLIE must have heard of the formation of his detachment.

Apr. 3. The 2d division, 1st brigade, arrived at Allahabad.

6. The whole brigade marched from thence.

12. 4th battalion Sepoys arrived at Corah.

16. 2d battalion also got there.

19. 1st, 6th, and 7th battalions joined at this rendezvous.

25. Colonel Leslie joined his detachment, having left Futty-Ghurr nine days before.

May 5. The 1st battalion filed off for Culpee.

8. 4th ditto followed.

9. Major Baillie arrived with part of the artillery, and most of the stores, with the 5th battalion.

11. Colonel Leslie arrived with the 6th and 7th battalions, and artillery park. All the stores and treasure arrived at Corah.

16. 1st squadron of cavalry, 2d battalion, and some carriages with ammunition.

19. 5th battalion marched from Corah with remainder of the stores, for which bullocks were sent back.

N. B. Culpee from Corah is about twenty coss.

May 19. 1st, 4th, and 7th battalions crossed the Junnah in boats. The pass of the river was covered by two 12 pounders, and two howitzers placed on the heights on the east bank of the river, under the direction of Major Baillie: about two thousand Maharatta horse, under the command of Gungodar, opposed us.

B

The

May 19. The 12 pound shot and shells did some execution amongst them, wherever they shewed themselves out of the ravines. As soon as the troops were crossed, Major Fullarton, with four grenadier companies, advanced in land about four hundred yards, to drive the enemy out of an hollow way they occupied, and had orders to make the best of his way to the left of the town and fort, which were situated on a height, and about a mile from the place where the troops crossed.

These four companies had not advanced above the fifth part of the way towards the fort, when they were attacked by about five hundred Maharattas, who made by small parties several brisk attacks on them, and attempted to surround the party; but the 4th battalion having been detached to support it, made those banditti set off with great precipitation. This skirmish lasted near ten minutes. We had seven Sepoys wounded.

The enemy had six men killed, and about fifteen wounded, and six horses killed; eleven died of their wounds.

Our grenadiers, two companies 1st battalion, and two companies 4th battalion; in general behaved well; those of the 1st battalion threw away their fire unnecessarily, and were not near so steady as those of the 4th. The latter deserved the greatest encomiums that could have been bestowed on good soldiers.

In consequence of this skirmish the fort and town, without a garrison or inhabitants, fell into our hands. Colonel Leslie and Lieut. Col. Goddard were both with the line when the 4th battalion was directed to advance in support of the grenadiers—I was directed to remain at the east side of the Jumna with three battalions, the cavalry and treasure.

May 27. The 5th and 6th battalions crossed to Culpee.

June 2. The 2d battalion with the treasure crossed.

3. The regiment of cavalry crossed.

At two o'clock this morning the 1st, 4th, 6th and 7th, battalions marched from Culpee. Our encampment at this place being on the most irregular ground, scarce any thing to be seen, but hillocks of concker, the road very narrow, with high banks at each side, rendered our march exceeding slow, which with the difficulty of forming from the left, in such a road, leading out nearly from our center, detained us not less than three hours. The badness also of the draft bullocks were no small addition to the delay.—We then proceeded through a country, of all I ever saw the most singular; hillocks

June 2. locks of naked concker attracted surprize, in the most irregular forms, and as far as the eye could reach not a tuft of verdure was to be seen, which the scorching heat seemed to have totally excluded. We zigged-zagged sometimes at the top; sometimes at the sides and bottom of those crusty hillocks. We had about five miles of this unpleasing scene to pass; after which we ascended into an excluded place, that afforded us a prospect of a more flattering nature, and wore an appearance of plenty.

About seven o'clock we got to the only well (a pukka one) that we had seen by the way, but unfortunately it had been stopped up, and not a drop of water could be had; we continued our march with the greatest apprehensions of a total defect of this most essential article to support nature. About nine o'clock we saw two villages: the one on the right, at a mile and a half distance from the road, is called Chouk; that on the left, about half a mile.—A few beasts brought some bags of water to the line; but the struggles of the men who were so pressingly eager to get at it, rendered it of very little service. From the above period, until we arrived at Murgong, only eight cofs from Culpee, was exhibited a most moving and mortifying scene—The scorching hot winds, with the intense heat of the sun, on a dry extensive plain, from eight o'clock to a quarter past eleven, exposed us to sufferings of the superlative degree; about twenty Sepoys dropped down quite exhausted for want of water; several dogs and other animals gasped their last; not less than fifteen or twenty of our followers shared the like fate, and twenty officers were taken sick merely from the bad effects of this ridiculous march; for without the shadow of an enemy to obstruct us, or the badness of the road (which no more than fifty bildars would have levelled in four hours) we might have suffered annihilation. At Murgong we found fourteen or fifteen wells; had the enemy stopped them up, which could have been easily effected, we must have pushed on in the heat of the day for this place, after being on the road upwards of nine hours, ere we could have got a drop of water. This place (on the banks of the Betawah Nullah) is about nine miles from Murgong.

Captain James Crawford, one of the best sepoy officers in the army, lost his life by this day's fatigue; he was justly and feelingly lamented by the most unthinking of us.

Had the road been properly explored that lay under our noses

June 2 during 14 days we had to dedicate to this business, from the day of the skirmish to that on which we marched from Culpee, nothing of this sort could have happened; or even had the smallest precaution been taken about a supply of water, we should not have had reason to form so very indifferent an opinion of the abilities of those to whose neglect it was owing.

- 8 The 1st, 4th, 6th and 7th battalions marched from Murgong to Jetalpour, nine miles, which is a well built town. The houses of brick pucha-work, with tyled roofs; it is close on the S. W. bank of the Betawah Nullah. The road is tolerable good, but not a tree to be seen the whole way.
- This river takes its source from a lake an hundred and forty miles S. S. W. of this, called Saugre Lake; it empties itself into the Junnah, near Bibbipour, within nine cofs of this. The bed of it is gravel, about two feet deep: the water is delightfully clear, and exceedingly wholesome.
12. Lieut. Aprichard died of the gout, universally lamented as a good man and an excellent officer.
- The banks are between 50 and 70 feet perpendicular height, mostly concker.
14. Ensign Dartiquunknave died.
15. 2d and 5th battalions, with the regiment of cavalry, and the remainder of the artillery park, arrived from Culpee and Murgong.
16. The whole detachment marched at half past 11 o'clock at night to Belah river, encamped at Bellgong, about nine miles; the road was exceeding good, except the first two miles, which, as usual, was broken ground, with hollow ways, &c. This river takes its source from the Belah Cublal, or Belah Lake, eighteen cofs from Bellgong, runs into the Betawah Nullah, five miles below that place.
19. Marched to Chounic, on the banks of the Belah river: nine miles six furlongs by the perambulator from Belgong.
20. Mr. Walter Gold died; he was Commissary of Musters.
- 19, 20. Greatly distressed for provisions, not having had any previous stock laid in, and entirely depending on accidental supply.
- The thermometer at the east side of the river, in my tent, never exceeded 102 degrees: but at Chounic, on the west side of the Belah, it was in my tent from twelve o'clock till half past four in the afternoon, $107\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, on the 19th and 20th June; nor has the thermometer been lower than 88 at any one time since the middle of May.

Other

June 20. Others say their thermometers have been up to 114 and 117. Probably the difference of a fly and purple lining to a tent may amount to this; but what is still more singular, for many nights the hot winds have blown constantly and the thermometer has been from 95 to 100. This is a most disagreeable phenomenon; because you have not at night grass blinds supplied with water, as in the day. These blinds are watered out of leather bags, which is thrown in such a manner as to wet the outward surface of the grass. The wind and air are filtered through the water, and conveys a coolness scarce credible. I have found by the thermometer a difference of ten degrees, in as many minutes, after the application of this singular method.

22. At one o'clock the whole marched to Rhaat, about nine miles, after quitting the broken banks of the river Belah. The road was exceedingly good; a fine country; every foot of which seemed to have been cultivated.

About five miles from this we passed through a very fine, as well as an extensive wood, that would have held the whole detachment. We encamped near a fort, with five Cavaliers of pukka brick-work; plenty of water, and no want of provisions.

23. Halted.

24. At one o'clock this morning the whole marched to Carroo-fah, which is situated at the foot of an high rock, with a tank to the southward, on an extensive plain, interspersed to the S. E. with hills, called the Mahobah Hills. We marched about ten miles an indifferent road; passed one river (the Belah) and over the beds of two or three others.

Good water and plenty of provisions. It rained most of the night.

25. Half past twelve o'clock at night marched to Coolphari, twelve miles. The road very tolerable. The country Jungly interspersed by hills of a reddish clay, with blackish rocks.

26. Halted.

Gloomy weather, cool and agreeable for marching.

27. Half past twelve o'clock at night marched to Powiah, fourteen miles. At a small village about four miles to the N. E. of it, is a small pass called Soupah to the eastward, and just as you get out of the pass, there is a hill about half way between the base and the summit.

Half past one o'clock marched to Sirinagur, seven miles and three quarters

June 27. quarters. We lost our road for two hours, owing to the badness of the Harcarrah. Sirinagur is a pukka fort of stone, on a hill of a commanding height; has a tank to the southward, and ditch and bank surrounding the other parts of it.

This fort and the environs belong to Ballah Row, to whom Hloodooput gave it for some signal services.

29 & 30. Halted.

July 1. Half past twelve o'clock at night marched to Mallerah, eleven miles—passed a small nullah, called Soupan; road about it very indifferent—did not get to our ground till half past seven o'clock.

3. Half past twelve o'clock at night marched to the south side of Chatterpour, eleven miles; did not get to our ground till half past eight o'clock.

9. Some hundreds of our park cattle having been taken off from the vicinity of our camp, where they were grazing by the Bundila cavalry, in the service of Amrod Sing, the present Bundle Cund Rajah: these people are armed with a spear and match-lock. Our Condaharian horse were as soon as possible dispatched after them, who soon recovered the bullocks, killed three or four of the enemy, seized five or six of their horses, and returned at twelve o'clock the same night.

10. 5th, 6th, and 7th battallions were ordered to march to attack the city of Mow, situated ten miles to the N. N. W. of this place: 5th and 7th with their artillery formed the main body. The 6th battalion with two twelve pounders marched in the rear, with the first regiment of cavalry, under the command of Captain Ashe. The Condaharian cavalry were directed to march on our left flank, and to send small parties to cross our line in front to cut off all people who might give notice to the enemy of our approach: this was to be done at a distance of half a mile from us; the whole was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Goddard. We found the roads greatly broke up and worse than was represented. A sudden fall of rain obliged us to unfix bayonets and secure. About half past five o'clock, we got within about a mile of Mow. Some of our people seeing a small Mosque to the right, went close to it, and were fired at: two companies were instantly dispatched to take possession of it, Colonel Goddard being in front. Lieutenant Colonel Parker led the line; and as a great noise ran through the battalions, every one near him even to a sepoy, did not scruple to give their opinion what was to be done on the occasion. He there-

July 10. therefore halted till Lieutenant Lucas had with the two companies executed his orders, which he found no difficulty, and shortly took the post. We advanced and had scarce got a-breast of the mosque when a gun was fired from a very lofty hill. The shot fell very near the line. We discovered from hence the wall that nearly surrounded the town. It consists of a very strong rampart, about three feet and a half high, with a parapet of the same dimensions, as far as it extends, has innumerable loop holes, and might make a powerful resistance against musquetry. A chain of hills, of which the one before mentioned is the highest, runs from east to west, and about the distance of a musket shot from the wall. The main road passed through an accidental breach in the wall, under the fire of the gun on the hill, and turned to the left at the foot of it.—Round into the town, a large tank extending close to the road, formed a very strong pass, with these rocky heights shelving off to a bluff point over the road; on which, and the whole way on the summit, were stationed match-lock and rocket-men with ginjalls, also on the road between the tank and the hill, and a five pounder played on the breach. Colonel Goddard advanced with the van guard. The gun on the hill played on us as fast they could load. Colonel Goddard entered the breach, and was fired at by people on the wall, which rose to the summit of a small hill on the left. The tumbril sticking in the breach, we made towards an opening in the wall on the height to the left. Colonel Goddard having the instant before got possession of it, directed us to come through the breach: the tumbril still sticking. We passed it in an Indian file. The fire from the ridges of hills in front and the guns was tolerably severe. Three companies of the 7th battalion had scarce got in, when Colonel Goddard ordered Lieutenant Colonel Parker to attack the post in front: he said afterwards he meant that of the pass at the foot of the hill. He immediately advanced to the most accessible part of the opposite hills, where we crawled up on our hands and feet. The rear of the line which had pushed on briskly to support us, began firing from the foot of the hill, at the enemy on the top. Unluckily they could not be timely restrained, so that in fact we were exposed to two fires. However with a good deal of difficulty the height was gained, and those that defended it were most of them killed: this opened the road to the town. Colonel Goddard pushing on rather before this could be effected, received a very severe fire in the
pass,

July 10 pass, and had his horse shot under him in two places. He forced his way into the town, and pursued the flying enemy, took four or five guns in the town; and as he advanced about five hundred yards, a second range of hills presented themselves, on which were two guns; a few of the enemy remained to defend them; but after some shot, they took to the plain, and the whole made off: had the cavalry been up at this instant, few of the enemy would have escaped.

The Condaharian horse lost their way. The first regiment of cavalry did not get orders to advance until the enemy had taken to the plain for some time. We had native officers of Sepoys six killed and nineteen wounded: British officers none, except one Lieutenant Grant, and one non-commissioned officer wounded. Of the enemy, as near as can be guessed one hundred and sixty were killed and wounded, besides those we buried, and those who were so badly wounded as to fall into our hands. The enemy had twelve hundred infantry and six hundred cavalry; nine five-pounders ordnance fell into our hands with tumbrels, some ammunition and powder.

The Sepoys on this severe service behaved with great spirit and resolution. The irregularity entirely proceeded from too great eagerness to engage, which a little practice must annihilate. *

* ORDERS issued by Lieutenant Colonel GODDARD, at Mow, July 10, 1778.

It is with most particular satisfaction that Colonel Goddard takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest approbation, and returning his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Parker, the Captains, and all the officers and men, for their spirited and resolute conduct in the attack of this morning, from which he derives certain and favourable hopes of future success. He has represented their behaviour to Colonel Leslie, and has the happiness to convey his sincere thanks to the troops on this occasion.

The troops to parade immediately, in order to return to camp at Chatterpour, excepting the 5th battalion, with the guns belonging to it; which is to remain under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Parker, who will please to give such directions, and take post in such manner as he may judge for the security and preservation of the place.

One hundred Condaharian horse are ordered to join Lieut. Col. Parker; and he is requested to make every inquiry in his power, and procure all the grain and provision he can for the supply of the army.

The guns taken in Mow are to proceed with the artillery, unless Captain Harris has not been able to provide sufficient carriage for them; in which case he will leave them behind with Lieutenant Colonel Parker.

Had

July 11. Had a confirmation of Captain Monro's death. He was appointed chaplain to this detachment, and proceeded from Calcutta by the way of Culpee to join us.

The beginning of July he set off from Culpee with twenty-four Sepoys, (twelve of which were as an escort, the rest recovered men belonging to this detachment) and three hundred Cooleys, &c. bringing supplies of liquors for different gentlemen. About half way between Chatterpour and Culpee, at a place called Rhaat, belonging to Rajah Judge Sing. He discovered about two hundred Country cavalry coming towards him on the high road. He instantly formed his Sepoys, and ordered them on no account whatever to fire without his orders. These banditti surrounded him and fired: he repeatedly called out to them to take every thing they chose, but to spare his life. Deaf to his entreaties, they continued firing, wounded him in two or three places, then closed on his party, cut him down with their broad swords, and many others: they seized all the things, and left him for dead. As soon as they were out of sight, though dangerously wounded, he sent off a man to our camp, imploring assistance, declaring, if it was sent, his life might yet be preserved.

Two companies were instantly dispatched with some Condaharian Horse: they had scarce got fifteen cofs, when a boy who was his servant, came to the party, and acquainted the officer commanding it, that two days after his receiving his wounds, he had been taken care of by a Bramin, and carried into a small fort, not far from the place of his being first set upon; that a few of the banditti returned, took him out of the fort into a neighbouring jungle, and in cool blood butchered him, and cut his head off. This was a most extraordinary instance of barbarity, and cruelly perpetrated on a man of approved bravery, an active and spirited officer, and a worthy member of society.

12 Sunret Sing, the elder brother to the present Bundle Cund Rajah, hearing of the capture of Mow, joined this detachment, and came to Colonel Leslie at Chatterpour. No doubt to implore his assistance against his brother Amrood Sing, only nine years of age, who had by the perfidy of his late father's ministers, usurped his dominions, and seized on his immense riches, which were allotted to his elder brother Pargunnah to the amount of nine lacks per

July 11. annum, declaring it to be the purport of their father's will, Hindooput.

Sunret Sing, since the demise of their father, about twenty months past, made several attempts to depose his younger brother; but the influence of money, aided by the councils of those crafty ministers, baffled them all, and he not long ago retired into the hills, to save a life that great rewards were offered to deprive him of.

29. Rajah Gomaun and Comaun Sing, brothers, and near relations of the former brother's, came also to offer their services to Sunret Sing. This congress of Rajah's had an army of about five thousand, consisting of match-lock-men and cavalry.

The Rajahs Gomaun and Comaun Sing, were encamped about two miles from us.

Aug. 12. We were directed in general orders, to lie on our arms, and every step was taken to prevent a surprisè. Ignorant as to the cause, many conjectures were circulated; however, these two Rajahs, with their army, decamped hastily on this night, and moved off towards their country, situated between Culpee and Mahobah.

Report says, that finding themselves disappointed, regarding their high and exalted hopes, they formed a scheme with the young Rajah, Amrood Sing, for attacking us on one side, while they acted their part on the other. This letter was intercepted by Sunret Sing, which they suspecting moved off, lest they should suffer the just reward of such treachery.

14. The guns at Mow were rendered unserviceable, and the detachment joined us.

15. The whole marched from Chatterpour to Bassire, nine miles and a half, the road tolerably good, but owing to a treasure hackry breaking down, we were detained about an hour.

Rajah Sunret Sing, with about one hundred and fifty of his followers, were with us.

16. At half past three o'clock set off from Bassire; the road tolerably good, intercepted by several small rivulets did not get to Kisloor Gunge till twelve o'clock, although it was not above twelve English miles; the road very jungly; all the villages were deserted the whole way; it began raining half past ten o'clock, and continued the whole evening.

At half past three o'clock, marched to Raje-Ghur, eight miles; the road heavy; did not get to our ground until half past nine o'clock. Raje-Ghur is a palace, surrounded with high

Aug. 16. high walls, through which are innumerable loop holes, situated at the side of a high hill. This is a very neat well-built place, handsomely ornamented inside and out. It is about two miles from the river Cane. A large town spreads itself on a plain to the south-east of this hill.

17. Amrood Sing's army having taken possession of the opposite banks of the river Cane, to defend the passage of it. No sooner did we get here, when a battalion was detached with two 12 pounders, two 6 pounders, and a howitzer, to take post on this side the river, and to annoy the enemy.

Our opponents amounted to cavalry and infantry 6000, six or seven pieces of cannon played away very smartly at us the whole day; but our detachment taking advantage of an hollow way formed by the slope of the bank, not a man of ours was killed or wounded.

Two or three carcasses thrown from the howitzer, set the enemies bungolows and huts on fire; this occasioned the greatest part of them to retire to a hill close to their rear.

They raised after our taking post opposite them, two or three batteries, and threw up lines of communication between them on the bank.

The river Cane is rapid, full of rocks, large stones, and broken stumps of trees; it is about 600 yards wide in the rains. A few days fair weather has so sudden an effect on it, that several fords are passable. These four days past we had only a trifling shower.

21. This night laid on our arms, as it was said a party of the enemy had crossed to attack us in the rear.

Vakeels came in, and it was said, that Col. Leslie's insisting on Amrood Sing's disbanding his troops, and giving up our deserters, broke off all further amicable intercourse.

Sept. 1. Capt. Popham marched with his battalion, and two 6 pounders, with 500 Condaharian horse, with an intention to intercept a body of the enemy, (2000 infantry and cavalry) who crossed the river Cane, in hopes of being able to cut off our supplies from the rear. He encamped at Kiffour Gunge; at night he heard that the enemy were within four Co's of him: he immediately set off with his two grenadier companies, and the horse, leaving his battalion to push on with the guns. About day-break he came up with them, and found they were prepared to receive him, formed with their cavalry on their right, and their left covered by the bed of a nullah, and a thick

Sept. 1. jungle. As he advanced, they fired on him, but he reserved his fire until he came very near; he then gave them a volley, which being well supported by a brisk attack of the Condaharians on their horse, routed them effectually; the Condaharians pursued, and did great execution amongst them; 26 of the enemy were found dead on the spot they received the volley.

One grenadier was killed, and four wounded.

Two Condaharians were killed, and four wounded.

Some of the enemy having retired into the fort of Goor Gunge, Captain Popham, and Lieutenant Tisdale, went near to reconnoitre it, the latter was unluckily shot in the small of the leg.

8. Vakeels have come over from the enemy.

25. A general report has prevailed for some days, that a treaty has been concluded between Sunret Sing, and Renewasaree the guardian to Amrood Sing.

This days orders were issued, for the detachment to hold itself in readiness to proceed on its march.

Oct. 3. Colonel Leslie died of a billious fever.

The detachment marched to Kiffour Gunge, 8 miles.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Goddard took the command of the detachment.

Twelve officers quited the detachment, some having lost their appointments, others sick.

12. Marched to Bassiree in five hours, 9 miles.

Major Bailie, with the Park magazine and sick, ordered on with the 1st battalion of infantry.

Marched to Chokah, 16 miles in six hours and a half, without the park, (with twelve 6 pounders, twelve tumbrils) the road indifferent, hills and jungles all round.

Marched to Goor Gunge, 12 miles in six hours, with the above artillery; roads very bad, through a lane of jungles the whole way.

13. Halted at Goor Gunge; there is a small pukka fort that commands two roads, it is on the side of a hill.

14. Moorullah, 11 miles in six hours.

15. Coutnee Nullah, 12 miles in seven hours. Obligated to leave our guns 5 miles in the rear, the road being so bad. The guns came up in an hour after. Encamped in a jungle, close to the bed of a nullah.

16. Halted

Oct. 16. Halted. Here we were encircled by hills, covered with trees, and a thick jungle, 7 miles from Moorullah. We passed the town of Selwah, at the distance of 9 miles. We came to Durrowah.

17. Halted.—This day three hundred Pindaries drove off two elephants, and ten or twelve camels. Four grenadier companies were detached with some of the Condaharians, who recovered the elephants and camels, but could not come at five or six hundred of the Pindaries. It seems that two thousand of these banditti hovered in our rear, but as our horse came up with a party of them, killed and wounded about twenty, with the loss of only two on our side, they have disappeared.

18. Marched to Heerapour, 5 miles, got through a difficult pass. Our rear guard did not join till five o'clock on the 19th.

20. Halted. A Vakeel came in from Balla Gee and Gungudar.

21. Marched to Aumermood, 5 miles.

22. ——— to Kenawah 9 miles.

23. ——— to the banks of the Duffaun river 6 miles 1-half in three hours and a half.

24. ——— to Suroue 9 miles 1-half in five hours. Artillery sent before.

26. ——— to Patna, 12 miles in ten hours. Roads rocky and jungly.

27. ——— to Mallovn, 8 miles in five hours and an half.

28. Four days halted at Mallovn.

Nov. 1. Marched to Kimlassah. At this place is a large fort, composed of ramparts, and a citadel. Here it was supposed all Balla-Gee's riches were deposited having been removed from Sagur.

The fort is situated on a hill of a commanding height. The front wall is built of hewn stone, without any mortar or cement. The citadel is on the highest part all of Pucha-work, reckoned very strong. This was the first place of any consequence we came to in the province of Mallwah, the greatest part of which is subject to Balla Gee.

2. Marched to Biffaree, 6 miles.

3. ——— to Kirraden, 9 miles.

4. ——— to Koorney, 12 miles. At this place is a large town belonging to the Mahratta's and Pattans, with a small but well-built fort, with round towers, and a small district in the Jaghire of Gobemut lawn, but is entirely under the direction of Balla Gee, and Gungudar. The Jaghire was originally worth six lacks, but lately reduced to two. Halted four days.

9. Marched

- Nov. 9. Marched to Surhaudah, 11 miles.
 10. ——— to Lorpdpour, 10 miles.
 11. ——— to Sutparrah, 8 miles.
 12. Halted.
 13. Marched to Bindarr, 10 miles.
 14. ——— to Dooherah, 11 miles.
 15. ——— to Burseah, 10 miles.
 16. Halted.

From Dooherah, to the latter place we passed Hunwatteah village, one cofs, road pretty good, some part stony, and open jungle, a nullah 3-4ths of a cofs from the latter place, the passage of it good; Mohunpow 3-4ths of a cofs, hills to the left, about a mile, Ruseah one cofs, a lake to the N.E. Good ground for encampment. The Bau Nuddy beyond, and to the right of the road, half a mile.

17. Marched to Ruttway 10 miles.
 18. ——— to Islamabad, or Islama Gurr, 8 miles. This is a large and populous place, with a stone fort; it is a principal place of the Nabob Hyat-Mahomet Cawn, a Pattreu, whose jaghire is nine lacks per annum, besides the rents from the Mahrattas fourteen lacks more.
 20. Marched to Bopaul Tol, the last word is an abbreviation of Tallaw. This is the above Nabob's capital. The walls of the town are three cofs, or nine miles in circumference; it is situated on the side of a hill, the lower part of the town is close on a lake of nine or ten miles in extent. The town is built of stone, the houses good, and the wall of the fort of hewn stone, mostly pukka work. It is reported they have several guns, with a number of the company's firelocks, and is said to have six or seven thousand fighting men under him. Provisions cheaper than we have had them since we left Corah. Many of the people are very white, in general well cloathed, and are seemingly under a flourishing government.
 The fort is commanded by a hill to the eastward, which is a hard rock. The upper part of the fort is also on a rock, but no ditch. Halted seven days.
 27. Marched to Deepe. The road good, the country very fertile, and interspersed with hills.
 28. ——— to Omeriah, 10 miles. The country as before described on yesterday's march. Passed two or three small nullahs.

29. Marched

Nov. 29. Marched to Chokah, 9 miles. The first part of the road is good, but about two-thirds of it is a pass surrounded by high hills, interspersed with long grass, trees, and brush wood.

30. ——— to the banks of the Narbuddah, near Hufnabad Gaut, 9 miles 1-half.

The road exceedingly bad, the whole way a jungle and pass. Crossed three or four deep stony nullahs. We were from six o'clock till eight at night getting through those difficult places. A very few people, with resolution, might have defended them against thousands, but not an enemy did we see of any sort. The Narbuddah appears no larger than the Jumnah, nor are the banks so high. The stream gently glides along; the bottom is sand, intermixed with rocks. The hills are very high, on the north side they are within one mile and a half of the river, on the south side they appear about three coss distance. The river runs E. and N. E. but from the former to the latter, very jungly on both sides.

Dec. 1. The 10th and 4th battalion crossed the Narbuddah.

2. The whole of the army crossed, the tumbrils passed at the ford, as did most of the battalions. The water was about three feet deep.

From Raje Gurr, to the river Belah, the latter the boundaries of the province of Malwah, 130 miles from thence, to the Narbuddah, 155 miles. Total from Raje Gurr to the Narbuddah, 285 miles.

1779

Jan. 12. Three lacks of rupees arrived from Naghpore. Orders were issued for the army to be in readiness to march.

16. The whole marched to Marrie, 14 miles. Captain Wray had leave to quit the detachment to return to Calcutta.

17. Marched to Saunie, 18 miles. Halted the 18th.

19. ——— to Chatlah, 11 miles.

Passed the Gauzat Nuddy, close to this place, which directs from Candish to the S. W.

The country from Husingabad so far is very fertile. A fine plain country covered with grain, principally wheat, the ears of which were just formed.

20. Marched to Charkeerah, 11 miles. The country as before covered with corn, as far as the eye could reach.

21. ——— to Satanpore, 15 miles. Passed four villages, the principal of which were Undoo, and Hurdah. The country

Jan. 21. as before covered with grain. At Hurdah got into the track which Colonel Upton went.

22. To Charwha, 11 miles. A petty village on the road, also crossed the Sanee river close to it. There is a new fort, (pucha work) almost finished of brick. It is an oblong square with round towers or cavaliers at each angle.

23. Halted on account of Lieutenant-Colonel Fortman's extreme illness.

24. This day died Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortman, of a tedious illness; universally regretted as an amiable member of society.

Marched from Charwha, to Chainpore, 18 miles. Encamped on the banks of the Augniane river, close to this last place.

Passed the following villages:

Junrah, one cofs from Charwha.

Carra Narra, two cofs from ditto.

Jemmillpore, three cofs from ditto.

Ballafara River.

Burrafarra, six cofs.

Gorah Perfar River, close to this large place.

The country this day's march has been jungly, but the slowness of the rivers is scarcely worth notice. The carriages having all passed without any obstruction worth mentioning. The leading division marched this 18 miles with all the park, &c. attached to it, in eight hours.

25. Halted.

26. Marched to Jemaniah, 12 miles. Passed one village called Bouranu. The road almost totally jungly.

27. ——— to Piparwah, 14 miles. Passed the village of Raje Gurr, within two miles and a half of the above place. Moufar River is within 1-4th of a cofs of it.

———— to Servill, the road jungly. Encamped on the banks of the Towle River. To Bowree, 14 miles. Crossed the Tamply River, at Naube, one cofs and a half from Bowree. This river is exceeding rocky and stony, the banks very high for several miles. The road on each side this river is cut through deep ravines. The banks perpendicular, from twenty to thirty feet in height. A few resolute troops might defend this river and the lanes to it, against any army. Passed Dowree village, four cofs and a half; the latter half way of the road very good.

29. ——— to Savroulah, 10 miles.

29. Marched

Jan. 29. Marched to Ichanabad, near Boorampore, 5 miles.

Halted seven days.

Feb. 6. Marched at 11 o'clock to Brokry. Encamped on the banks of the Tookee Neddy. Crossed the Tapy river, close to Boorampore, the banks were very steep, the road difficult and narrow for about a mile on both sides of it, which consisted of deep lanes, or ravines. Behadrupore is about a mile at the west side of this river, it is surrounded with a brick pucha wall, with round towers at each angle.

2d village Noluah.

3d ditto Joreell.

4th ditto Counapore.

5th ditto Lurgo.

6th Mohoree, has a small mud fort, the country bearing the face of plenty, open and well cultivated, and populous. The city of Brampore, so called by Jefferies, Dow, and Bolts, is called Boorampore by the Inhabitants; it is very large, equal in size to Patna, surrounded by an indifferent pucha stone wall. It is the capital of the rich province Candish, now totally under the dominion of the Poonah ministry. The inhabitants continued in their habitations, and with great hospitality supplied us with every thing for the ready cash; here we got very excellent grapes, and some indifferent oranges, at this season of the year, it appears extraordinary the former should be ripe, and the mangoes only in blossom; but we were told the grapes all come from Ashere Gurr, where it seems the high situation on a rock, has this particular effect on that fruit. It is about 7 cofs, or 14 miles, from Boorampore to the N. N. E. of it. It is called by Dow, in his third volume, Haffer, and Azire; it is in appearance one of the most impregnable fortresses in the world, situated on a very high hill, which appears as lonely a prospect as the table land at the Cape of Good Hope. The mountain is of conker and stony rock, the walls of pucha stone work, with round towers, or cavaliers, at convenient distances; it seems not less than an English mile in diameter, and is in a triangular form. The neighbouring country for several cofs all round Ashere Gurr, is exceedingly broken, with various hills of conker, so that the approach to it, is only by a narrow lane or hollow way, that a single bullock loaded can pass at a time. It is said there is a large lake at the Summit, and a canal, which runs the whole length of the fort; also that they grow corn suf-

Feb. 6. ficient for the garrison, consisting of 1500 men. If all this be true, with every circumstance, I could confirm, it is one of the strongest places that history can record.

The Killadar, conscious of his situation, supports an independence, and may bid defiance to the whole world. We first discovered this fort at 25 miles distance. Grapes were bought at 16 fees for a rupee; they seemed not to be forced, though so early in the season.

7. Marched to Peeproue, 15 miles, encamped on the banks of the Dharree. The road very good, country plain and fertile.

Passed the following villages:

- 1st Omihir.
- 2d Dowrah.
- 3d Burrah Youg.
- 4th Accgodah.
- 5th Jardan.
- 6th Jydpore.

8. Marched to Saunkley on the Bouhn Neddy, 15 miles.

Passed the following villages:

- 1st Aumow-dah. Most of this road narrow lanes, or
- 2d Alowd. deep ravines. The country fer-
- 3d Elofee. tile, and well inhabited.
- 4th Beowl.
- 5th Senfant.

9. To Gool Neddy, 20 miles.

Passed the following villages:

- Chichulan, 1 cofs 1-half. This road tolerable good, several
- Kengroug, 1 1-half. lanes and most of the villages.
- Chechowty, 1. were surrounded with mud, or
- Lawdurah, 1 1-half. pucha walls. Hills all the way
- Punchnush, 1 1-half. to the northward, since we left
- Lowra, 1-half. Boorampore.
- Amgoorgor- 1
- Aurood, 1
- GoolNeddy, 4

12 cofs 1-half.

10. Halted.

11. Marched to Cassumba on the banks of the Arnair Neddy, six miles.

Passed:

Feb. 11.

Passed the following villages :

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chopperah, 2 cofs. | A large city, surrounded by a pucha wall, with round towers. |
| Chowherly, 2 1-half. | Through several lanes, the country |
| Huttallah, 2 | jungly, with great numbers of |
| Cullumba, 2 | mud forts. |

9 cofs.

12. To Tolnani on the banks of the Tapy, 12 miles. This is a large town, surrounded with mud and pucha wall. The country very naked, scarce any trees or verdure. Hills on the W. and south of the road.
13. Marched to Sunkeira, 14 miles. The road exceeding good both of these days march.
14. To Rundullah, 12 miles. The road very good; got very fine grapes this day. The hot winds prevailed most of this day, as well as most of the night.
 Passed this day Downaar village, 3 cofs.
 Nechawly village, 4 cofs.
 A deserted village, 6 cofs.
 Hills very near to the N. and S.
 Rundullah, a very large town, with mud walls entirely round; also a citadel, exceeding well inhabited. The people rather whiter than common.
15. Marched to Rundullah, 12 miles, cultivated land, a fort and mud walls round the town.
 ——— to Noordabarr, a very large city, surrounded with a stone wall, and round towers on a lonely height. This is said to be the capital of Juckoagee Hulcan's country. To the westward of the town is a very large tank, with plenty of duck and teal, and the greatest quantity of batts, or flying foxes; the hills appeared all round the country dry and parched up.
17. Halted to provide grain.
18. Marched to Parfoe, on the banks of the Langaticate Nuddy, 16 miles.
19. ——— to Rungawalle Nuddy, 14 miles 1-half.
20. ——— to Anuatpoorah, 14 miles 1-half.
 Passed the Rargawah Nuddy, 1 cofs.
 Noopore, 1 cofs 1-half.
 Faunnaut Nuddy, 3 cofs.

The whole way exceeding jungly, near this is a very high hill, with a pucha fort on its Summit, it is in the shape of a fugar loaf. This is Scampore.

21. Marched to Soan Gurr, or Sounpoorah, 4 miles, mostly jungly.
22. ——— to Bharah, 14 miles.
23. ——— to Checkeu Nuddy, near Sudge Warrah, 14 miles.
24. ——— to Conga Durr, 14 miles 1-half.
25. ——— to SURAT, 13 miles 3-4ths. — 245 miles from the Narbuddah.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOMBAY ARMY, in their March towards POONAH.

THE army left Bombay in different divisions the 22d and 23d of November, and the Commander in Chief (Colonel Egerton,) and his suit, left it the 24th. Mess. Carnac and Mostyn, who with the Commander in Chief, composed a Committee for this service. Left Bombay the 7th of December; Captain Stewart, with a select party of 600 grenadier Sepoys, took possession of the Bour Ghaut pass the 25th of November, being the first division detached from the Treasury. At this post he continued until the 25th of December, when he was joined with a reinforcement commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cay, and four or five days afterwards Colonel Egerton and the main body marched to that post. At Condola, which is the first village from the Ghaut Pass, the army halted a short time, and about New-year's day, renewed their march towards Poonah. In this march the enemy cannonaded them every day from nine in the morning, until about three in the afternoon, and as our army advanced, the enemy retreated, so that we always occupied the ground they left. The 1st of January Lieutenant Colonel Cay received a mortal wound from a rocket, of which he died at Bombay the 14th following. The 4th of January Captain Stewart, who had the select body of grenadiers, was killed by a cannon

a cannon shot. When the army marched from the Bôir Ghaut Pass towards Poonah, a party of 200 Sepoys was left to guard the pass commanded by Lieutenant Firazer, with a bombardier, a matrofs, and two small pieces of artillery. The 8th or 9th of January the army reached Toolgaam, about 15 or 20 miles from Poonah, the village of which is beautiful, and has most noble buildings. To this the enemy on leaving it, set fire. All the mischief done on this tedious march was by cannon shot and rockets, the enemy never coming near enough for our musquetry to do any execution. On the 6th they were within reach of our grape shot, which made considerable havock among them. On the 11th of January in the evening, the fatal orders for retreating, said to be given from the committee to Col. Cockburn, who commanded, (Colonel Egerton being very ill,) were published at Toolgaam. Tents to be struck at eleven, and the army to march at twelve. At this time not a single partizan of consequence had joined Ragaboy, and the enemy had determined on burning and destroying Poonah, in case our army had forced their way to that capital. At midnight Captain Gordon; with Ragaboy and the baggage, led the retreat, then the main body. Capt. Hartley, with the select body of grenadiers, brought up the rear. The enemy perceiving this followed, and by half after one in the morning began to annoy our rear. By day-break on the 12th, our small army was pretty near surrounded by the enemy, and thrice did they endeavour to charge Hartley's division, which became now the van, and about half a mile from the main body, but they were kept at a respectable distance by his well served artillery, which plied them with grape shot. Colonel Cockburn sent orders for this party, seeing them hard pushed, to join the main body, but Captain Hartley's situation being such, returned for answer, that if once he turned his back to the enemy, it might be destruction to the whole. He was therefore instantly reinforced by 200 European infantry, and about three companies of Sepoys, under the orders of Major Frederick, until they joined the grenadiers, the whole then being commanded by Captain Hartley, and Major Frederick serving voluntarily. This reinforcement obliged the enemy to retire, after which the party joined the main body, which in general had been also engaged; but the enemy's cavalry failing in their several attempts to charge, quitted the field about noon. The loss of non-commissioned officers and privates, is computed at 260, of whom 60 are Europeans. After this followed, it is said, a council of war, the result of which was the sending into the enemy's camp a flag of truce, accompanied by Mess. Holmes and Farmer, the former Commissary, the latter Secretary to the committee, who had a conference with Mahaja Scindee, who had the largest force. What publickly took

took place after was the delivering up Ragaboy to Mahaja Scindee, and our army instantly decamping for Bombay. As hostages for our performance of the treaty, Mr. Farmer and Ensign Stewart were delivered to Mahaja Scindee, and our army was accompanied by a party of Maharratta horse to the place where they embarked on board of boats, &c. for Bombay.

General ORDERS of the BOMBAY Select COMMITTEE.

THE Honourable the Governor and the Select Committee, reflecting upon the importance of the charge reposed in each Capt. owing to the particular nature of the Company's service, where there are so few Officers of superior rank; and how necessary it consequently is, that the Officers of that rank should possess qualifications equal to such a charge, have resolved, and do hereby signify to the army, That the Lieutenants will not in future be promoted in rotation to the rank of Captains, either in the Infantry or Artillery, unless they shall be judged fully qualified for that station.

In order to encourage the army in general to discharge their duty with honour, when any future service shall call them forth, by convincing them on the present occasion, that particular merit has not passed unnoticed or unrewarded, the Honourable the Governor and the Select Committee have thought fit to confer marks of distinction on those Officers, *who, by the report made to them, have eminently signalized themselves on the late Expedition.* In this light, Captain JAMES HARTLEY attracts their first notice.—To his conduct and intrepidity is this Presidency principally indebted for the preservation of the whole army in the engagement of the 12th *ultimo*; and as it has become necessary on these critical times, to provide an Officer of ability and experience for the Command of the Infantry Establishment, the Honourable the Governor and the Select Committee have judged it good for the service, to reward Captain HARTLEY's distinguishing merit, by appointing him a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, which it is hoped will be more agreeable to the Army than having an Officer of that rank sent from Europe.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY is therefore to act and to be obeyed accordingly by the army, as Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

Captain JOHN WHESTPHUTT, the senior Captain of Artillery, having also merited particular notice, by his signal good behaviour on the late service, the Honourable the Governor and the Select Committee have resolved to confer on him, unsolicited, a Commission as Major of Artillery; to which, though he has a title by seniority, his ability and services give him much better pretensions.

Captain JOHN BELLUS having acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the Governor and the Select Committee, and shown great knowledge of his profession, he is appointed Director of the Laboratory, which will be vacated by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel DAGON, and the necessity of his attending to his other avocations as Commandant of Artillery.

Captain ALEXANDER CADGER's behaviour has likewise given particular satisfaction; and, in testimony thereof, the Governor and the Select Committee confirm him in the command of the Fifth Battalion of Sepoys, vacant by the death of Captain STEWART.

Lieutenant THOMAS DAWSON having proved himself a brave and active Officer, on the late, and every service on which he has been employed, the Governor and the Select Committee, to convince the Army that they will spare no effort to reward merit, have resolved to give Captains breviate to three senior officers, that the promotion may reach Lieutenant DAWSON, who is also to have a Captain's breviate. The three officers so promoted are Lieutenants LENDRUM, BOWLES, and PEACHY; and the Governor and the Select Committee are happy to mention, that Lieutenant BOWLES, by his behaviour on the late service, has merited some marks of their notice.

Lieutenant COLBATCH is not included in the above promotion.

Lieutenant RATTRAY, of the Bengal establishment, who served as a Volunteer on the late expedition; where, in the most trying situations, he gave eminent proofs of his skill and conduct as an Officer, the Governor and the Select Committee direct, that their thanks be given him in this public manner: and as they shall be well pleased to add such a valuable Officer to this establishment, they desire his acceptance of a Captain's Commission, to bear rank next below Captain DAWSON.

Lieutenant JAMES JACKSON, and Lieut. St. Loo THOMAS, of the Artillery, have also merited particular notice: the former is appointed Assistant to the Directors of the Laboratory, and the late confirmed in his post of Adjutant, to which he was appointed on the expedition.

Lieutenants

Lieutenants WADDINGTON, BANNATYNE, MACPHERSON, and BURCHALL, have also distinguished themselves in the action of the 12th: the Governor and the Select Committee will be happy to give those Officers further proofs of their sense of their good behaviour, when opportunity offers; and they do return them particular thanks in the public Orders of this Garrison.

The Governor and the Select Committee do, in general, return their thanks to the whole of the Officers, whose behaviour has been commended in the above Orders; and if any instance of particular good behaviour has escaped their notice, they will with great pleasure rectify the Omission.

The Governor and the Select Committee also order, That their thanks be returned to the Six Companies of Grenadier Sepoys that composed Captain HARTLEY's Division, for their gallant behaviour on the 12th *ult.* and that badges be given them to commemorate the honour they gained on that occasion.

Bombay-Castle, 3d February 1779.

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