INDIA NEWS.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

December 4, 1804.

To his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor general, &c.

MY LORD,

I have much satisfaction in informing your lordship, that since my arrival on this ground, I have received advice of Jeswunt Roa Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, having crossed Jumna, at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun.

The flight of Holkar out the Dooab, has been most rapid, and, by every account, the number that suffered on the 17th inst. almost exceeds belief; numbers of wounded are still with him, and many others have been left in the villages. The enemy is said to be proceeding to Deeg. I shall lose no time in joining the army before that place.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp Etah, Nov. 23, 1804.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 6, 1804.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received from his Excellency the commander in chief, and from the resident, at Poonah, by his excellency the most noble the governor general, and are published for general information.

(COPY.)

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to forward to your Lordship the detailed account of the glorious action of the 13th inst. transmitted by the honorable lieutenant colonel Manson, on whom the command has devolved, in consequence of major general Frezer's wound.

My former dispatch will have conveyed to your lordship my sentiments on the able dispositions of major general Frazer, and the great gallantry displayed by the troops in the execution of his orders, who appear throughout to have been animated by the ardent spirit of their general.

The enclosed detail confirms and increases my admiration of the heroic conduct of our troops on this glorious day, and I have no hesitation in recording my opinion, that the action of the 13th of November, stands superior to any achievement of the British arms in India, and will rank amongst our most illustrious victories, in any quarter of the globe.

I feel it unnecessary to impress upon your lordship's attention the merits of individuals. The general result of their exertions, evinces their just claims to our gratitude and admiration, and I am fully confident that your Lordship will withhold no mark of honor or expression of applause, which it is possible to bestow on the most distinguished services.

I cannot sufficiently lament the number of brave men who have fallen, but when I consider the superiority of the enemy's numbers, their powerful artillery, and the strength of their position, I but the more admire those judicious dispositions, which have enabled us to surmount such uncommon difficulties, without a much heavier loss.

The return of ordnance taken from the enemy, has not been received, but as soon as it arrives, it will be forwarded for your lordship's information.

I have the honor to be my Lord.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp at Deliah,
Nov. 20, 1804.

(COPY.)

Return of horses belonging to the Staff of the army, killed at the battle of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804.

Officer's names.	*Number of Horses.*
Major general Fraser,	1
Brigade major Menzies,	1
Captain Fraser, aid-de-camp to major general Fraser,	1
Captain E. Butler, brigade major of artillery,	1
Hon. brigadier Monson, commander of first brigade,	1
Capt. W. Byes, commanding 76th brigade,	1
Capt. W. J. Scott, acting major 76th brigade,	1
Lieut. E. Mathen, adjutant 76th regiment,	1
—— M'Gregor, ditto, 1st battalion 2d regiment,	1
—— Vaughan, brigade major 2nd brigade,	1
Capt. Hasting, commandant 1st battalion 15th regiment,	1
Lieut. Greenstreet, adjutant and quarter master 15th regiment,	1
—— Turner, adjutant 1st battalion 15th regiment.	1
Total	13

(Signed) MENZIES.
Major of Brigade.

(COPY.)

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesly, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, of my arrival at this place, where, I am happy to say, the enemy have effected little mischief, the town has not been plundered, but some Bungalows (private property) have been destroyed.

The exertions of Mr. Salmon, the collector, and Mr. Martin, the register, were great on this occasion, and merit every praise.

Captain White, commanding the provincial battalion, by his judicious disposition of his small force, (only two companies,) defended the jail, and secured the treasure and the whole of the public records of the district.

Holkar, according to every information, is proceeding rapidly towards the Jumna, which it is supposed, he will reach in the course of this day, and recross at fords, in the neighborhood of Mohabun.

I have the honor to be, my lord, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Mynpoory, Nov. 22, 1804.

(EXTRACT.)

To his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor general, &c.

MY LORD,

Confident that every instance of the good conduct, firmness and steady attachment of our native troops, will afford your lordship sincere pleasure; I think it my duty not to withhold from your lordship the accompanying detail from lieutenant colonel Burn, who commanded the detachment, which I relieved at Shamlie.

The firmness and perseverance of our troops on this occasion, reflect on them the highest credit, and will, I have no doubt, afford your lordship the greatest satisfaction.

The service of Colonel Burn, and the officers of his detachment, were no less conspicuously meritorious on this occasion, than in the gallant defence of Delhi, and give them fresh claims to my gratitude and approbation.

I have the honor to be, my lord, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp at Ketowlie, Nov. 7.

(EXTRACT.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, &c.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the commander in chief, that agreeable to instructions from the resident at Delhi, I crossed the Jumna with my detachment, on the 26th, and arrived at Kakarah on the 27th. On the 28th, I proceeded to Soornepoor, here lieutenant Rose received from colonel Ochterlony, a letter, mentioning a report of Holkar, with his cavalry, having arrived at Sunput, but the native accounts varying so much, I did not think myself warranted in delaying the march of my detachment. On the 29th we reached Bagonrah, and about one o'clock that day, the enemy's horse appeared, and succeeded in carrying off some camels; as the situation of the camp was very unfavorable, being almost entirely surrounded by sugar cane and jungle, I judged it prudent to move immediately into a plain, but the night proving uncommonly fine, I continued marching for this place, which we reached at day break on the 30th, although harrassed the whole day by the enemy's horse, which obliged us to keep up a constant fire. I have the satisfaction to add, that, with the exception of a few hackeries, and some private baggage, unable to keep up, we experienced no loss; I immediately encamped in a square near the town of Shamlie, in about two hours the enemy appeared in front of our position, in large bodies, making several attempts to come down, and were as often driven back, but as they were hourly increasing in numbers, it was impossible to prevent their surrounding us by the evening; at 4 o'clock the next morning we began to move. The enemy supposing it our intention to proceed towards Saharunpore, had posted their horse on the road leading to that place, which enabled the detachment to enter a small gurrie, bordering on the city, without molestation; and I determined to make every possible resistance in the gurrie, till reinforcements should arrive, or till I received information of their being on their march; I found such a readiness in both officers and men of all descriptions to submit to every deprivation, that it enabled me to adopt with success, the plan of defending the gurrie, and rely with confidence on their firmness and devotion to the service, should circumstances at least oblige us to fight our way to Delhi.—No time was lost after gaining possession of the place in repairing the bastions, and mounting four 6 pounders, which have had considerable effect, in dispersing the enemy, whenever they appeared within reach; on the night of the 30th, lieutenant Martin was detached with one hundred men to collect some grain, but from the camp followers that attended being too few, scarcely any was procured. On the 31st, I detached lieutenant Rose, with an equal number for the purpose, who traversed the fields in every direction, even close to the enemy's posts, but found they had entirely consumed or destroyed, the whole that was ripe, which made me resolve, upon fighting my way to Baugput, the next night. While dispositions were making, I received from colonel Ochterlony, information of his excellency's march, which again determined me to prolong our stay. Notwithstanding the sepoys were almost destitute of every thing, too much credit cannot be allowed them, for the patience with which they supported it, for four days. The people of the city from the morning of the 30th, were active in favor of the enemy, and kept up a constant fire of matchlocks, day and night, which has occasioned us some loss, particularly in a most active and meritorious officer, lieutenant Martin, who received a very severe wound on the morning of the 2d. As nothing further occurred, it only remains for me to assure his excellency, that both officers and men, for their steadiness and exertions, have acquired fresh claims to my approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. BURN, Lieut. Col.

Camp Chamlie, Nov. 3, 1804.

(COPY.)

Return of ordnance and ammunition, found in the Fort and city of Chandore, October 12, 1804.

Brass, serviceable, one 8 pounder, one 4 pounder, three 1 pounders, six half pounders, and one 5 1-2 inch howitzer. Total 12.

Iron, serviceable, one 12 pounder, two 6 pounders, and 25 wall pieces. Unserviceable, two 6 pounders, two 1 pounders. Total 32.

Shot, 9 pound 95, 6 pound 160, 1 pound 200, 1-2 pound 300, wall piece balls 1500, muskets 900. Total 3155.

N. B. Powder in bags 1000 pounds, cartridges filled 100, gun carriages 4 serviceable and 11 unserviceable.

(Signed) GEO. POWEL,
Capt. commanding artillery.

A true copy,

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Deputy Adj. Gen.

A true copy,

E. S. WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

(COPY.)

Return of grain and provisions found in the fort of Chandore.

Badjarees. 5200 marcals, wheat, 2800 do. and salt 300 do. Total 8300 marcals.

N. B. The above quantities are computed, there not being time to measure the whole.

(Signed) F. VANS AGNEW,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Camp at Chandore, Oct. 13, 1804.

A true copy,

E. S. WARING,
Assistant Secretary.

(EXTRACT.)

To Colonel Rose, resident at Poonah.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that this day the British troops under my command, obtained possession of the fort of Galna.

In my dispatch of the 12th inst. I informed you of the fall of Chandore.

The fort of Dhoorb having been on the 14th inst. surrendered to a detachment from my force, and the forts of Anchella, Jewunta, and several other lesser posts on the same range of hills, having been evacuated by the enemy's troops, and taken possession of the Peishwah's; I was enabled to move on the 17th instant, from Chandore, in which place I left a sufficient garrison.

I arrived before Galna on the 21st inst. and took possession of the pettah on the following morning, without meeting with much opposition. During the night of the 23d, I erected an eight gun battery, on the north side of the fort, which appeared to be the most assailable—at nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th, two practicable breaches, within a short distance of each other, were made in the walls of the fort, and my storming parties were on the point of advancing, when the garrison sent to me to intimate their wish of surrendering the place.

The terms were quickly agreed upon, I permitted them to march out with their arms and private property, on condition of my being put in possession of the principal gates early this morning.—These terms have been adhered to, the garrison consisted of about seven hundred fighting men.

The fort of Galna stands upon a single hill, which is not very high, but is steep and rocky. It is fortified all round on the Pettah or eastern side, where the hill is most slanting, by three, and two walls, the masonry of which is good.

The ascents of the breaches made by my battery, were rather steep, I however have no doubt but that the storming parties would have gained them.

The conduct of the officers and men, employed under my command on this service, merits as high an encomium as I can bestow; in all I have observed the most zealous and anxious wish to forward the public service, and I am particularly indebted to the assistance I received from lieutenant colonels Colman and Lung, brigadiers, commanding in the trenches, from captain Powel, commanding the artillery, from captain Johnson, of engineers, and from captain Barclay, of pioneers.

My loss during the siege, has been trifling. No officer has, I believe, been wounded. Returns of any casualties which may have occurred, shall hereafter be transmitted, as also returns of the military stores and grain found in the fort.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) W. WALLACE.
Lieutenant Colonel.

Camp at Galna, Oct. 26, 1804.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 7, 1804.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received by his excellency the most noble the governor general, from his excellency the commander in chief.

To his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor general, &c.

MY LORD,

The enclosed note has just conveyed to me the afflicting intelligence of the death of the gallant major general Fraser, in consequence of the severe wound he received in the ever memorable action of the 13th inst.

Your lordship will partake in my feelings of sincere sorrow for the loss of an esteemed friend, and a brave officer; and his country will mourn the death of a hero, to whom she is indebted for the most signal services.

His plan of attacking the enemy in the glorious battle of Deeg, evinces the highest military genius; his mode of carrying this into effect, displays the greatest judgment and sagacity; and his conduct at the head of his army proves the most deliberate courage and determined resolution.

Advancing in front of his troops, his example animated them to the arduous enterprise; he continued to encourage them long after he had fallen, and his voice impelled them till a complete and glorious victory crowned and rewarded his exertions.

In lamenting the loss of this brave officer, I have the consoling reflection, that his memory will remain dear in the breast of every soldier; that his splendid example will animate to future deeds of heroism, and that his fame and glory will be consecrated and preserved by a grateful and admiring country.

The remains of major general Fraser were interred at Muttra, on the evening of the 25th; and the last sad honors due to his rank, were paid by part of that army, which he so lately led to victory and to glory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mindoo,
Nov. 26, 1804.

Muttra, Nov. 24, 1804, 7 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

With the most sincere sorrow, I feel myself obliged to communicate the melancholy intelligence of my much lamented friend, the general's death; he has been for several days sinking, from not being able to retain nourishment on his stomach, and a mortification took place and terminated fatally this evening; every attention that medical assistance could afford has been shewn him, and the unwearied attention of a most affectionate son, who is now unable to write.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) W. MENZIES, Maj. Brig.

To Lt. Col. Lake, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By his Excellency the most noble the Governor General, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 7.

In testimony of the public sorrow for the loss of major general Fraser, the garrison flag to be lowered to half staff at sun-rise to morrow, and to continue in that position until sunset. Minute guns to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at 12 o'clock.

J. ARMSTRONG,
Military Secretary.

Bombay Courier, Nov. 17, 1804.

We were in hopes to have followed up the account of the capture of Mons. Le Meme, by noticing that our gallant countrymen had been rewarded by a discovery of some of the spoils which La Fortune had received from the Fly cruizer. We understand however, as yet, but a small proportion of money has been found, and that it is conjectured that, the principal part of the Frenchman's valuable booty has been dispatched to the Isle of France in the other prizes. The money which has been discovered comprizes dollars, Venetians, gold Mohurs, and various other coins, and was for the most part found secreted upon the persons of the crew of the Fortune.

The fortune of war having once more brought Monsieur Le Meme into an English port as a prisoner, it may not be inconsistent with the sentiments of liberality, to advert to the letter published in our Courier of the 1st of September last, from captain R. Allan, who was captured on the west coast of Sumatra; and who bears ample testimony to the humanity and generosity evinced by Mons. Le Meme to himself and captain Hunter.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

We recently stated the capture of several vessels by the French privateer Henristta, (she is named the Harriet), captain Henri, and it is with regret that we have to add two other vessels, to the list of captures made by captain Henri,—the James Gibbald, belonging to Bombay, and bound to that port, from Calcutta, with 14,000 bags of rice, 2000 bags of which were thrown overboard whilst the enemy were in chase—and the brig Catharine, captain White, from Calcutta, bound to Ceylon, with provisions for his majesty's squadron.

From a late London paper.

STATE OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMY.

The rank universally assigned to the Portuguese troops, among the military of Europe, is by no means flattering, either in point of skill or valour; yet there cannot remain a doubt that they might be raised to a far more honorable station, if proper measures were adopted for that purpose. For more than a century the army of Portugal remained in a state of extreme debasement; scarcely could that kingdom muster 10,000 men, in 1767, and those nothing but peasants, or rather vagabonds, without uniforms, arms, or discipline, asking alms, and committing the greatest disorders. When a Portuguese was desirous of revenge, he addressed himself to one of this ferocious set, who for a small pecuniary recompense, instantly rid him of his enemy. Even the officers were destitute of the smallest consideration. The servants, the very valets of the superior officers, served as majors, captains, and lieutenants; and notwithstanding the uniform they wore, continued to wait upon their masters at table, and attend them out of doors. At length Portugal, having declared war against Spain, in 1772, took into her service the Count de la Lippe-Buckeburg, whose arrival was the æra of the improvement of the Portuguese army, which is now upon a more respectable footing. But the talents and efforts of that foreign general did not suffice to banish all the vices by which it was infested; he was badly seconded by the Marquis de Pombal, who had no knowledge of war, and who considered the army merely as a political instrument.

The Portuguese are robust, alert, and active; and though in general low of stature, do not make a bad appearance under arms; they are exceedingly patient, sober beyond any nation except the Spaniards, and as capable as any of supporting the fatigues of war. On the other hand, they are lazy, dirty, and little accustomed to obey command. With care, however, and continual attention, the Portuguese might be made good soldiers: their very hatred of their neighbours, the Spaniards, is an additional vehicle for their courage.

The Portuguese officers have but little knowledge of their profession, and are very unfit to instruct the soldiers, scarcely knowing themselves the rules of discipline. The pay of the foreign officers in the service of Portugal is double to that of their own; and this is an additional reason for the enmity borne them by the Portuguese officers, who abhor their society, and thus lose the best opportunity of gaining professional information. The regiments, both of cavalry and infantry, remain ten or fifteen years in garrison, or in the same quarters. This custom is attended with bad consequences to the troops in general; and it is justified, as far as relates to the infantry, by no good reason. The Count de la Lip, on his first arrival in Portugal, was invited to dine with the Count Baron d'Arcos, general of the Portuguese troops. He was already at table, when he perceived a valet de chambre waiting behind his chair, in the dress of an officer; and, upon enquiry, was told that he was a captain in a regiment of cuirassiers, of which the general was colonel. The Count rose, protested he would not dine unless the officers were suffered to sit down at table, and seated him between himself and the Count Baron, whose pride and vanity were cruelly hurt by such a scene. This proceeding highly displeased the nobility, who took a pride in having each two or three officers in his service.

One evening, when he was at the Neapolitan minister's he entered into conversation with a Portuguese nobleman of the first rank, who asked him a variety of questions concerning the opinion he had formed of the country—"You are a military man," said the Portuguese, "pray what do you think of our army? You are no doubt inclined to do it justice: it is fortunately upon a very respectable footing, and much better composed than formerly. We admit no officers but such as are commendable for their talents and knowledge, and really have a great many men of merit among us." Great was the Count's astonishment when he learned a few days afterwards that this very Portuguese no-