

ed at Leibnitz till the 20th, and on the 1st of August, the army passed the Elbe without opposition.

DREUX, BATTLE AT. A town in the Isle of France, at the foot of a mountain, about forty miles from Paris, supposed either to take its name from the Druids, or they to derive theirs from it. In the year 1562, a civil war having broke out in France between the Protestants and the Catholics, the armies of the different professions took the field; the latter headed by the Constable Montmorenci, Marechal de St. André, and the Duke of Guise; the other by the Prince of Condé, Coligni, and his brother D'Andelot. Towards the latter end of the year, the Protestant army was reinforced to 12,000 men, upon which their generals took a resolution to march directly to Paris, but they were so closely followed by the enemy, that the armies on the 29th of December, came to battle near Dreux. The Huguenots at first had very considerable advantage, but falling too soon upon the baggage, the Romanists had their full revenge on them; for the Duke of Guise standing upon an ascent, and observing the enemy scattered, he detached some parties to charge their foot, upon which he fell himself and routed them. Here the brave Condé, who never gave ground, was taken prisoner by Danville, the Constable's son. The German horse fled to a neighbouring wood. Admiral Coligni joined them with 400 more he had rallied, with whom he was resolved, if the Germans would have ventured it, to have begun the charge afresh the next day. They counted 8000 dead upon the place, and as many almost of the one side as the other: the Admiral retreated to Orleans; St. André had been killed in the battle. The Duke of Guise shewed the Prince of Condé all manner of respect. They supped together with such demonstrations of friendship, that one would have thought they intended for the future to live lovingly, like cousin-germans, as they were. When the main body of the King's army was at first defeated, some fled to Paris, and declared all was lost; upon the first news whereof, the Duchess of Guise, who had a great court about her, was abandoned in a moment: but the Queen only said, "Well, we must then pray to God in French;" and began highly to caress the friends of the Prince of Condé: but the next day, when the true news came, things appeared with quite another face: the Duchess of Guise was crowded; and the Queen ordered bonfires to be made, though with some reluctance, and gave the command of the army (now St. André was dead, who was really the General in the late action) to the Duke of Guise, on whom the army had already conferred it.

DUBIENKA, a frontier fortification of Croatia. July 18, 1792. On the retreat of Prince Joseph Poniatowski from Warkowic to Dubienka, his rear-guard was attacked by the van-guard of the Russian army. The fight was animated; but through the valour of General Kosciuszko, who enticed them between two fires, the enemy was repulsed with great loss. This corps would perhaps have been entirely defeated, if Prince Michael Lubormisky had followed the orders of the Commander in Chief, but through this

neglect, we have lost some baggage, and the chest of war.

On the 18th an engagement took place between the two armies; the Russians extending their line from opposite Dubienka, as far as Opalin, along the river Bug, made a general attack on our army, posted on this side of the river, with the intention of crossing it. The principal column, consisting of near 14,000 men, was chiefly directed against the division of General Kosciuszko, having 5000 men under his command, who, after a most vigorous resistance, in which the Russians lost near 4000 men, and our troops some hundreds, was obliged by the superior number of the enemy to retire towards Chelm, being besides informed that another Russian column of 10,000 men, penetrating through Galicia, threatened to cut off his retreat. In consequence of this retreat the Russian army effected their passage over the river.

DUMBLAIN, BATTLE NEAR. A town of Perthshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Allan, about seven miles north from Stirling. This battle was fought in the year 1715, between the royal troops, commanded by the Duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the command of the Earl of Mar, and may be said to have put an end to the rebellion of that time, inasmuch as no action happened after it. On the 12th day of November, both armies being in the neighbourhood of Dumblain, resolved on giving battle. In the morning the Duke drew up his army, which did not exceed 3500 men, on the heights to the north-east of Dumblain; but he was outflanked both on the right and left. The clans that formed part of the centre and right wing of the enemy, with Clanronald and Glengary at their head, charged the left of the King's army sword in hand, with such impetuosity, that in seven minutes both horse and foot were routed with great slaughter, and General Whetham who commanded them fled at full gallop to Stirling, where he declared that the royal army was totally defeated. In the mean time the Duke of Argyle, who commanded in person on the right, attacked the left of the enemy at the head of Stair's and Evan's dragoons, and drove them two miles before him, though in that space they wheeled about and attempted to rally ten times; so that he was obliged to press them hard, that they might not recover from their confusion. Brigadier Wightman followed in order to sustain him with three battalions of infantry, while the victorious right wing of the rebels having pursued Whetham a considerable way, returned to the field, and formed in the rear of Wightman to the amount of 5000 men. The Duke of Argyle returning from the pursuit joined Wightman, who had faced about and taken possession of some inclosures and mud-walls, in expectation of being attacked. In this posture both armies fronted each other till evening, when the Duke drew off towards Dumblaine, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, without mutual molestation. Next day the Duke marching back to the field of battle, carried off the wounded, with four pieces of cannon left by the enemy, and retreated to Stirling. Few persons were taken on either side; the number of slain might be about 500

of each army, and both generals claimed the victory; but the rebels seeing no likelihood of another action, began to disperse.

DUNAMOND, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1608. It is situated at the mouth of the Duna, a river in the duchy of Courland, and was taken by the Swedes commanded by Count Mansfeldt, during their war with the Poles. It was again taken by the Swedes in 1618, while Sigismund, King of Poland (and by birth-right King of Sweden) was contending with Gustavus Adolphus for the crown of Sweden, who had been called to the throne by the voice of the senate.

In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, commanded by General Flemming, but the next year the Swedes, commanded by their King, Charles XII. took it, after a long siege. The Czar, Peter the Great, after taking Riga in 1710, made himself master of this place.

DUNBAR, BATTLE AT. An ancient town of Scotland, situated about twenty-nine miles east from Edinburgh. Immediately after the siege of Berwick (*see* BERWICK) in the year 1297, Edward I. King of England, detached the Earl of Warrenne to Dunbar, whither John Baliol had retired. Warrenne besieged Baliol in the castle of Dunbar, but the brave defence which the besieged made, at length tired the assailants, and they desired a truce of three days; but if the castle should not be relieved in that time, it should surrender; the terms were agreed to. Baliol having assembled a numerous army, resolved to hazard an engagement, rather than give up a castle of such consequence; and on the third day of the truce, the army consisting of 40,000 men, appeared in sight of Dunbar. Warrenne immediately advanced and attacked them with such impetuosity that the Scots were routed with great slaughter, and fled beyond the Forth, leaving all the southern parts to the mercy of the English.

DUNBAR, BATTLE AT. This battle was fought on Dunhill-moor, lying to the south-west of Dunbar. About the middle of the year 1650, Oliver Cromwell invaded Scotland at the head of an army of 18,000 men. He found the country through which he marched abandoned by the inhabitants, and entirely destitute of provision. The Scottish army commanded by General Lesly was so strongly intrenched between Leith, Edinburgh, and Dalkeith, that it was deemed imprudent to attack it. He endeavoured to draw Lesly from his intrenchments, but his attempts were fruitless. After the two armies had remained in sight of each other several weeks, Cromwell was so straitened for provisions and forage, that he found himself under a necessity of retiring. He resolved to embark his infantry on board of the fleet, and return with his horse to Berwick. With this view he marched to Dunbar, where his navy lay at anchor, and by this time his army was diminished to about 12,000 men. He was followed by the Scots, who encamped upon a hill at the distance of a mile from Dunbar, in full confidence of putting an end to the war, by the destruction of the whole English army. Indeed Cromwell was now reduced to such difficulty, that he could neither embark his troops, prosecute his march, nor remain in his present situation, without exposing his army to the most

imminent danger of being defeated or starved. General Lesly sensible of his advantage, resolved to keep his ground, and watch the motions of the enemy; but the clamours of the ministers who attended the camp, and boldly promised victory in the name of the Lord, excited such a spirit of impatience among the soldiers, that he was obliged to yield to the torrent, and put his army in motion to attack the English. Cromwell had spent his time in preaching and seeking the Lord, from whom he said he received particular comforts and assurances during the exercise of his devotion. On the 2d day of September, perceiving the Scots in motion, he exclaimed, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands," and ordered his army to sing psalms, as if he had already been assured of the victory. Indeed he had no great reason to doubt of his success against such an enemy; he then advanced towards them, and next morning before daylight began the attack. The Scottish cavalry on the right wing made a vigorous charge, but were soon repulsed, broken, and put to flight; the left wing abandoned the field without engaging. Three regiments of their infantry stood until they were cut to pieces, but all the rest fled with the utmost precipitation. About 3000 were slaughtered on the spot and in the pursuit, and among these some ministers in the very act of encouraging them with the assurance of victory. Seven or eight thousand were taken, together with twenty-seven pieces of cannon, all their baggage and ammunition; while on the other hand the English did not lose above forty men in the engagement.

DUNBURY, OR DANBURY, ATTACKED. A place situated in the province of Connecticut. Major-General Tryon being sent by General Sir William Howe on an expedition to destroy the magazines collected at this place, the following were the particulars transmitted to Lord George Germaine, Secretary of state for the American department.

The troops landed without opposition in the afternoon of the 25th of April, 1777, four miles to the eastward of Norwalk, and twenty from Dunbury.

In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Dunbury, meeting only small parties of the enemy on their march: but General Tryon having intelligence that the whole force of the country was collecting, to take every advantage of the strong ground he was to pass on his return to the shipping, and finding it impossible to procure carriages to bring off any part of the stores, they were effectually destroyed; in the execution of which the village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th, in the morning, the troops quitted Dunbury, and met with little opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by General Arnold, who had thrown up intrenchments to dispute the passage, while General Wooster hung upon the rear with a separate corps. The village was forced, and the enemy drove back on all sides.

General Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th. The enemy having been reinforced with troops and cannon, disputed every advantageous situation, keeping at the same time smaller parties to harass the rear, until the General

General had formed his detachment upon a height within cannon-shot of the shipping, when the enemy advancing, seemingly with an intention to attack him, he ordered the troops to charge with their bayonets, which was executed with such impetuosity, that the rebels were totally put to flight, and the detachment embarked without further molestation.

The inclosed returns set forth the loss sustained by the enemy.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c. 4000 barrels of beef and pork; 1000 barrels of flour; 100 large tierces of biscuit; 89 barrels of rice; 120 puncheons of rum.

Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk, the quantity thereof could not possibly be ascertained; 30 pipes of wine; 100 hogheads of sugar; 50 hogheads of molasses; 20 casks of coffee; 15 large casks filled with medicines of all kinds; 10 barrels of saltpetre; 1020 tents and marquees; a number of iron boilers; a large quantity of hospital bedding, &c. engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools; a printing-press complete; tar, tallow, &c. 5000 pair of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield, 100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge at the West Brace of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous; 100 hogheads of rum; several chests of arms; paper cartridges; field forges; and 300 tents.

DUNGENESS, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1653. The Dutch Admiral Van Tromp, after defeating Blake in the Downs, (see that ARTICLE) conveying his charge as far as the Lizard, with between seventy and eighty sail of the line, called at the isle of Rhé, where 300 sail of merchantmen were in waiting to be escorted to Holland. The parliament having intelligence of this fleet, sent Blake and Dean, with between sixty and seventy sail of the line to intercept them. Tromp knowing he had so lately defeated Blake in the Downs, was much astonished to be met by so numerous a fleet off Portland, as he was sailing up the Channel; nevertheless, the next morning, Feb. 8th, having the weather-gage, he began the attack with the van of the British fleet, which consisted of the Triumph, in which were Blake and Dean, and twelve ships more. Those ships had to withstand the body of the Dutch fleet for twelve hours before the rest of the fleet came up. The Triumph was pressed on all sides, and had received much damage, when she was gallantly supported by Captain Lawson. These two ships being surrounded by several of the enemy's largest ships, suffered greatly, and had each near 100 men killed and wounded; Blake was wounded in the thigh, and his Captain, Ball, and his Secretary Sparrow, were both slain by his side. His ship was so shattered as to prevent her sharing in the victory the following days.

At length both fleets coming up, there ensued the most furious fight that had been during the course of the war. The Dutch were so hotly attacked on all sides, that twenty-six of their largest ships were obliged to quit the line. The Prosperous of forty-four guns was boarded and taken by the Admiral de Ruyter, but while

he was near incurring the same fate, she was retaken by the Merlin. Captain Mildmay of the Vanguard was killed, and several ships much disabled, but not one taken or lost, except the Sampson, which was sunk by her own people, being rendered unfit for service.

The enemy had nine ships destroyed or taken, one of which carried a flag. Van Tromp's ship being engaged by Blake, lost a great many men, and received so much damage, as to oblige him to quit the line on another ship sailing between the two Admirals. De Ruyter having lost his main-mast and fore-mast would have been taken, had he not been bravely rescued by Admiral Evertzen.

The following night was chiefly spent in repairing the damages, and making the necessary preparations for renewing the fight the next morning. The English Admirals sent the ships that were rendered unfit for service into Portsmouth, and following the enemy, came up with them off Dungeness, when they began the engagement, though many of their ships were not yet come up.

Van Tromp having rallied his fleet, and placed the convoy in the form of a half moon, bravely stood the first charge, but afterwards made a running fight of it towards the coast of France.

The English made several bold attempts to break through the merchantmen, in one of which De Ruyter's ship was again so hard put to it, as obliged him to be towed out of the fleet, and Captain Lawson boarding another ship brought her off. At length the merchantmen perceiving their convoy was no longer in a condition to protect them, shifted for themselves, and in order to make their escape, threw a great part of their lading overboard. This day eight men of war and sixteen merchantmen were taken.

The third day the Dutch pursuing their course towards their own shore, and the English continuing to follow them, the fight was renewed on both sides with as great fury and bravery as before, till four in the afternoon, when the Dutch run in among the sands on the coast of Flanders. In this pursuit three Dutch men of war were taken by Lawson, Martin, and Graver, and several of the trade ships by the rest of the fleet, but ammunition falling short, and the Dutch being got within their own flats, the English gave over the chase.

The Dutch lost in these three days eleven ships of the line, and fifty merchantmen, and near 2000 men, besides prisoners. On the side of the English, only one ship, which was sunk by themselves, but their loss in men was not much inferior to the enemy.

DUNGENESS, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1707. Commodore Baron Wylde being appointed to convoy a fleet of fifty-five sail bound to Portugal and the West Indies, sailed from the Downs on the 1st of May, in the Royal Oak of seventy-six guns, accompanied by the Grafton, Captain Acton, and Hampton-Court, Captain Clements, of seventy guns, and on the 2d fell in with the Dunkirk squadron, consisting of ten sail of the line, a frigate and four stout privateers, commanded by M. Forbin. The Commodore finding it impossible to escape, drew five of the largest merchantmen into the line,

line, and engaged the whole French squadron for two hours and a half. But Captain Acton being killed, and his ship taken, and the Hampton-court sharing the same fate, after having sunk the Salisbury, then in French service; the Commodore thought it requisite to save his ship if he could, and notwithstanding he had three of their largest ships attacking him, and eleven feet water in the hold, he found means to disengage his ship, and run her on shore near Dungeness; from whence he soon got off, and arrived with her in the Downs. Twenty-one of the merchantmen fell into the enemy's hands, which they carried into Dunkirk with the two men of war. The most extraordinary thing that happened during this engagement, was the conduct of a midshipman of the Hampton-court, who while the enemy were employed in plundering the ship, conveyed Captain Clements, who was mortally wounded into the long boat, into which he and seven sailors got through the port holes, and arrived safe in Rye Harbour.

DUNKIRK TAKEN. A port town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Coln, about twenty miles east from Calais, twenty-four south from Ostend, and fifty east from Dover. In the year 1558, the Duke of Guise at the head of the French army, having retaken Calais, which had been long in the hands of the English, France being also engaged in a war with Spain, the Marshal de Thermes laid siege to Dunkirk, and a few days after opening the trenches took it by assault; in consequence of which the place was almost entirely ruined. Thirteen days after this it was retaken by the Spaniards, who put all the French found in it to the sword. At this time Philip II. King of Spain, pitying the wretched condition of the Dunkirkers, gave them some encouragement to struggle with their misfortunes, and by the peace concluded at Chateau Cambresis, their strength and spirits were so much recruited, that in a few years after their town rose more beautiful than ever. The considerable advantages they had gained by privateering induced some of the richest inhabitants to fit out a number of private ships of war, which did great prejudice to the Dutch. The latter, determined to have their revenge, armed their best ships, and blocked up the harbour of Dunkirk flattering themselves that no ship could get in or out without their permission. Soon after the famous Damucre of Dunkirk, came in sight with a small squadron of five ships, and many prizes he had taken, and in spite of all the efforts of the Dutch, carried his whole fleet safe into the harbour.

In a short time he came out again to disturb their commerce: and before the end of winter, returned with several of their men of war, besides a great number of merchant ships. The Dutch seeing their blockade had so little success, loaded a fly-boat with all sorts of combustibles, and by means of false colours conveyed her into that part of the harbour where most of the ships lay, and then set fire to her in the night. Six of the ships that lay nearest to her were burnt, and a great many more damaged. From this time to the year 1591, the Dunkirkers continued their hostilities on the coast of Holland, by which means they acquired such

great riches, that they were able to fortify their town and harbour at their own charge, which gave such umbrage to the Dutch, that they left no stone unturned to surprise the place; but their attempts not succeeding, and finding moreover that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Calais had entered into an association to unite their strength, and endeavour to ruin entirely the Dutch trade and commerce, they determined to sink a number of large ships, filled with great stones and other materials proper for their purpose, in the mouths of the harbours of Dunkirk and Calais. But this resolution being defeated by precautions taken by those towns, and the Dunkirkers still continuing to enrich themselves at the expence of the Dutch, the latter were transported to such a degree of despair and rage, that the people of Amsterdam rose against their magistrates, and obliged them to deliver up the prisoners belonging to Dunkirk, whom they had in custody, and hanged up twenty-nine of the principal men among them, as a sacrifice to their no less cruel than unmanly resentment.

In the year 1627, thirty armed vessels sailed from Dunkirk for the northern seas, but they had scarce got out of their own road when they made prizes of twenty Dutch ships, one of which had merchandize and money on board to the value of 16,406l. 5s. sterling. The Dutch to revenge this and other depredations, made a descent near Mardyck; but a body of horse forced them to return with precipitation to their ships; and they also suffered much from the cannon of a fort. It was computed that in the course of the year 1630, the privateers of Dunkirk took above eighty vessels. This success enabled the Dunkirkers to arm at their own expence fifteen ships of war; one merchant in particular, whose name was Vaudeville, fitted out twelve at his own charge, carried them to Spain, and offered them to Phillip III. on condition that he would create him a knight of the order of St. James.

In the year 1634, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues to dig a canal at their joint expence for a communication by water between the two towns. A new sluice was also made for this canal, the former having been broken down. The year following the canal of Furnes was completed. By this time Dunkirk, on account of the several armaments which were fitted out from it, was become the most noted harbour that the Spaniards were masters of on the coast of Flanders, which induced many foreigners to come and settle in it. It being necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built round it, at a considerable distance from the former. Whilst these works were carrying on, the privateers continued their hostilities with such success, that 100 of the merchants of Amsterdam represented to the States, that unless methods were taken to curb the insolence of the privateers of Dunkirk, those who had acquired fortunes would be obliged to sit down contented with their present acquisitions, and not continue to trade to their inevitable ruin. The States, upon this representation, ordered Admiral Tromp to cruise before Dunkirk to keep in the privateers. But this precaution signified little: for the Dunkirkers continued their depredations with as great success as before.

DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF. Gaston, Duke of Orleans, took Mardyck toward the end of the campaign 1646, and when he returned to court, left the Prince of Condé to command the French army in Flanders. This Prince, not satisfied with having defeated the enemy in two battles, and taken the town of Furnes on the 6th of September, could not think of going into winter quarters without performing something worthy of his character: but finding that the Spaniards were unwilling to hazard a battle, the loss of which might be followed with the total ruin of their affairs in Flanders, he resolved to besiege Dunkirk, notwithstanding the many difficulties he had to surmount. Having therefore secured Furnes, he marched with his army to Dunkirk on the 10th of September; and took his measures so, that should the enemy attempt to raise the siege, they could not have succoured the place, nor forced his camp. The next day he began to draw lines of circumvallation round the place, employing in this work his whole army, which consisted of no more than 9000 foot, and 5000 horse.

The Prince of Condé shewed the great superiority of his military genius on this occasion. His conduct merited the highest admiration, this being the most famous siege Dunkirk ever sustained. It was undertaken in the presence of an army sent to save a harbour of the utmost importance to Spain. The place was in a much better condition than it had been in former wars. The old walls were surrounded with new fortifications, consisting of eleven bastions, which inclosed a large space of ground, called the new town. A broad and deep ditch was drawn quite round the place: and that part of it which lies between the canal of Furnes, and the gate of Nieuport, was defended by three half moons, and a small horn-work before that gate: it had also a good covered way, with places of arms, this being the most accessible part of the town, on account of the goodness of the ground, and the advantage the besiegers might have from the height of the downs; while on the other sides of the place the ground was marshy, and might easily be laid under water. The garrison consisted of 2600 foot, and 300 horse, with a great number of officers, who had gone into the town on purpose to distinguish themselves. There were, besides, more than 3000 citizens trained to arms, and 2000 sailors, whom frequent engagements by sea had taught to despise danger. The fortifications were supplied with a numerous artillery; the place provided with every necessary for a long defence, and had for its governor the Marquis de Ledé, an officer of great merit and reputation.

The same day that the Prince completed his lines he opened two attacks, the one facing the bastion farthest from the sea in the front of Nieuport, which was the true attack; the other fronting a horn-work in the place where the citadel now stands.

It would take up too much time to notice all the great actions performed at this siege: never were besiegers and besieged seen to behave with greater bravery; every day produced signal conflicts, and instances of mutual emulation; every inch of ground was so disputed, that after much bloodshed to gain lodgements, the assailants were often repulsed, and the same

posts several times successively taken and retaken. After all, when a post was irretrievably lost to the besieged, the aggressors were surprised to find intrenchment after intrenchments raised with amazing expedition, and defended with the same vigour and obstinacy as the others. While the Prince was pushing forward his attacks, the Spanish army assembled at Nieuport: they had lost much time in consulting what measures ought to be taken to save the town; and the Prince had improved their slowness so effectually to his own advantage, that when they were upon the point of putting their army in motion to raise the siege, they had certain information from their own spies, and French prisoners, that the besiegers were so securely intrenched, that it would be the greatest temerity to attempt to force their lines. So that though the Spanish army was 12,000 strong, they did not think they had strength sufficient to venture upon an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger. This, however, did not damp the minds of the garrison; on the contrary, their courage seemed to increase in proportion to the progress of the siege; they were still raising new difficulties to the assailants, who were not a little vexed, that by the bravery of the besieged, they sometimes lost more ground in an hour than they could gain in a whole day.

Meantime Piccolomini and Caraffene, who commanded the Spanish army, seeing that they could make no attempt to save the place by land, to avoid the shame of doing nothing, resolved to try whether they could not convey succours into it by sea. For this purpose they filled thirty large bilanders with some of their best troops, and sent them to sea, in hopes that they might get into the harbour. The Dunkirkers seeing this fleet approach expressed great joy; but this joy did not last long; for the bilanders observing some Dutch ships, which blocked up the harbour, advancing to meet them, under the command of Admiral Tromp, made the best of their way back to Nieuport.

By this time the Prince of Condé had carried his works to the horn-work before the bastion, in the front of Nieuport, where having sprung a mine which made a large breach, the French endeavoured to make a lodgement in it, but the besieged fell upon them with such fury, that not able to stand the violence of the shock, they were forced to abandon their post. However, a little after, recovering from their consternation, and provoked by the shouts of joy they heard from the town, they returned to the charge with great spirit; and the engagement began again with such fierceness on both sides, as can hardly be expressed. The smoke, occasioned by the fire from the trenches and the town at the same time, joined to the noise and confusion of the combatants, obscured the light of day, and stunned both sides to such a degree, that neither knew the true situation of affairs; each thought itself defeated, and the enemy possessed of the post; both retreated in great disorder and confusion, leaving the lodgement quite empty, and under this mistake they continued near two hours. The French, luckily for them, first discovered it, and immediately mounted the breach, where they secured themselves so effectually, that the garrison gave them no further trouble. Next day they forced an intrenchment

DUNKIRK ROAD



Wreck

Three Forts were erected to protect the Road in 1753

THE STRAND
Road to Furnes and Ostend at low Water

THE DOWNS

Low Water Mark

The Risban

Fort demolished

The Boom

THE STRAND

THE DOWNS

THE CREEKS

The Old Citadel designed by a low French Engineer

DUNKIRK

New Canal made in 1754

Sluice of Mardick destroyed

Plan of
DUNKIRK,
with
the CANAL of
MARDICK.

Engraved by J. Cary

British Fathoms



Little

Sante

The Court

THE LOWER TOWNS

Canal of Mardick

Canal for Boats and Carriages

Canal of the Moer of Crooncyke

Canal of the Moer of Crooncyke

ment the besieged had made in the gorge of the horn-work, and raised a battery to open the bastion. At the same time they laboured to fill up the ditch before the body of the place. In consequence of which measures the Marquis de Lede, seeing that he would be soon reduced to extremity, agreed to deliver up the town to the Prince of Condé, if he should not be relieved in three days. Piccolomini had advice sent him of the Marquis's situation, but being unable to attempt any thing in his favour, the Prince, according to the capitulation, was put in possession of it seventeen days after he had opened the trenches, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war on the 11th of October, to join the Spanish army at Nieuport.

DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In the year 1652, the Spaniards taking advantage of the intestine commotions by which the French were distressed, recovered what they had lost in several former campaigns. The Archduke Leopold, at that time Governor of the Netherlands, after making himself master of Furnes, Bergues, Bourbourg, and Gravelines, laid siege to Dunkirk. The Marquis d'Estrades, who then had the command in it, defended it to the last extremity; when having no expectations of being relieved, he yielded it to the Archduke on the 11th day of September.

The next year, viz. 1653, the United Provinces having concluded a peace with Spain, the King of France courted an alliance with the English, and actually entered into a treaty with them on the 3d of December, 1655. In consequence of which, Cromwell directly sent to sea a fleet of forty-five sail, to distress the trade of Spain. The Dunkirkers, always inspired by the love of gain, exerted themselves with great activity in fitting out armaments against the English and French; and scarce a day passed but they brought in some prizes, to the great detriment of the English merchants, who, upon that occasion, presented petitions to Cromwell, entreating that he would put a stop to these depredations. Upon which the Protector sent twelve ships of war to block up the harbour of Dunkirk: but all this force could not keep in the privateers of that place, nor prevent their making twenty-five considerable captures in the course of the month of July, in the year 1656. However, this success of the Dunkirkers did not last long; measures were taken in England and France for laying siege to their town, which indeed had been the main design of the late treaty. With this view Cromwell sent to France 6000 men, with pay for six months, to join the French army under the command of the Viscount de Turenne, who, after several conquests in Flanders during the campaign 1657, having besieged and taken the fort of Mardyck, put it into the hands of the English. This gave Cromwell so much pleasure, that, it is said, he offered the King of France 10,000 more of his troops, if there should be occasion for them. In April, 1658, the Viscount de Turenne, having made all the necessary dispositions for the siege of Dunkirk, drew lines of circumvallation and contravallation quite round the town on the land side. These lines began at the sea on the east, and came over the Downs and all the canals, till they reached the sea again on the west, re-

presenting a crescent, the open part of which was guarded by the sea. Cromwell, on the other hand, in performance of his part of the treaty with France, sent a naval force to invest the place by sea, and prevent throwing succours into it.

As soon as the lines were completed, and bridges of communication laid over the canals, the trenches were opened the 4th or 5th of June, for two attacks; one conducted by the French against the front of Nieuport, the other by the English, against that front on which the citadel has been since constructed. The garrison made several sallies, in which, though they were always repulsed with loss, yet they discovered great courage and intrepidity. The trenches were pushed forward with all possible expedition; and therefore in four or five days time they were so far advanced, that the besiegers were in condition to attempt a lodgment on the covered way. Mean time, as there was no place in all the Catholic King's dominions of greater importance to him than Dunkirk, the Spanish army thought seriously of marching to its relief. At first, indeed, they could not imagine the French would venture upon an enterprize of such great importance, without first making themselves masters of the towns in the neighbourhood. When they could no longer doubt of this, they assembled all their forces at Ypres, to march and attack the French in their lines. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, their army appeared near Dunkirk, without artillery, or any thing necessary for a battle; they had not so much as gunpowder enough for their infantry. Yet notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, the Spanish army did not hesitate to encamp within two cannon-shots of the Viscount de Turenne's lines, without intrenchments: from which circumstance the latter concluded that they intended to attack him in his camp. In this persuasion he was confirmed by a Spanish officer, who had been made prisoner as he was viewing the French lines, from whom he also learned several interesting particulars with regard to their situation, and among other things, that they did not expect their cannon till two days thereafter. This news confirmed the French General in the resolution he had formed to march out of his lines, and save the enemy the trouble of coming to him, by giving them battle next morning. Accordingly he made the proper dispositions for this purpose, and gave the necessary orders for the security of the trenches. But the Spanish generals, far from thinking that the Viscount would venture upon so bold a measure, allowed their troops to go out a foraging that evening; which gave the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. then in the Spanish army, occasion to say to the Marquis de Caraffene, "That he was apprehensive the Viscount de Turenne would come and attack him to-morrow." The Marquis replied, "It is the very thing I want." "Have patience then," said the Duke, "I know the Viscount de Turenne, and you will have your wish." The next day, about five o'clock in the morning, the Prince of Condé, who, on account of a disgust, had taken part with the Spaniards, having walked out in company with the Duke of York as far as the sentinels, perceived the French army on their march towards them; upon which he went directly

rectly back to acquaint the Spanish generals. They would by no means believe it. The Prince, a little vexed, asked the Duke of York, if he had ever seen a battle won? The young Prince answered he had not. "Well then," said the Prince, "in half an hour's time you will see us lose one." The Spaniards, when they could no longer doubt of the Viscount de Turenne's march, made a disposition to receive him. Their army consisted of 6000 foot, and 8000 horse: Don John commanded the right wing, and the Prince of Condé the left; the infantry were ranged in one line, which reached from the strand to the fields; the cavalry of the right wing were drawn up in two lines behind the foot. As those of the left wing could not be ranged in the same manner, the Prince of Condé drew them up in such order as the ground would admit. The Viscount de Turenne, after providing for the security of the baggage and the lines, brought 9000 foot, and 6000 horse, into the field. The infantry were placed in two lines; the first consisting of ten battalions and twenty-eight squadrons, fourteen on the right, and as many on the left, with the cannon in the front; the second line of six battalions and twenty squadrons, equally divided between the two wings. Four squadrons of the *gens d'armes* supported the infantry; and six squadrons were placed in reserve at a good distance behind, that they might be at hand to support those that were left in the trenches, in case the garrison should fall out during the engagement. The Marquis de Crequi had the command of the right wing, the Marquis de Castelneau of the left, and the Marquises de Gradagne and Bellefond of the main body. Lord Lockhart, who commanded the English troops, being confined by sickness, they were posted at the sea-side, under the conduct of their Major-General Morgan. By this time the two armies were within less than three quarters of a mile of one another, and the French began to cannonade their enemies; but the latter, though they had no cannon to return the fire, without attempting to advance, stood firm in their posts till the former came up with them. This was about eight o'clock; and a little after, the Viscount de Turenne gave the signal for the battle, with a confidence and composure which the soldiers considered as a happy presage of victory. The English began the attack with a boldness and intrepidity, which, though natural to them, excited the admiration of the French and Spaniards. As they were posted opposite to one of the Downs which the enemy had taken possession of, the Viscount de Turenne sent orders to Major-General Morgan to make himself master of it, which he did in a short time, notwithstanding the difficulties he met with in climbing up the steep ascent. The Spaniards with their pikes did their utmost to keep down the English; but this opposition, instead of damping, served only to excite their courage: the hind ranks supporting those who were before them with the butt-end of their musquets, they soon got up the Down, planted their colours on the top of it, and drove down the precipice those of the Spaniards whom they had not slain. Meantime the Marquis de Crequi charged the enemy's left wing, while the Marquis de Castelneau led his division along the shore to attack their right in

flank; and the French infantry, having joined the English on the other side of the Down, from which the latter had driven the enemy, two Spanish battalions, with the horse that were designed to support them, were broken and put to flight. At the same time the Marquis de Castelneau, throwing himself with his corps between the enemy's first and second line, took them at once both in flank and rear, and put them into the greatest confusion. The Viscount de Turenne, who had taken post on one of the Downs in the centre of the army, whence he might send his orders and troops wherever he found there was occasion, observing that the Marquis de Crequi had advanced too far, and that the Prince of Condé was bringing up a large body of horse to fall upon him, went himself to his assistance at the head of the cavalry of his right wing, and several battalions of foot. When the Viscount joined the Marquis, he found the Prince had already begun his attack, and broke several of Crequi's ranks; but the troops which came to his relief, soon surrounded the Spaniards, so that many of them on every side fell down dead or wounded; and those that escaped death, were forced to fly in great disorder and confusion. The Prince rallied his broken squadrons no less than three times, and to animate his soldiers, performed prodigies of valour himself; but being repulsed, they all abandoned him, except a few French gentlemen, who had engaged so far in his party, that they were determined to share his fortune. On this occasion also, the Prince's horse was killed under him, which would have exposed his life to great danger, if one of those gentlemen had not given him his to make his escape. Thus both wings of the Spaniards being defeated, they fled with great precipitation, and were pursued by the conquerors to Furnes, where they collected the scattered remains of their army, so completely broken and vanquished, that all the rest of that campaign they were scarce able to assemble together 8000 or 9000 men. The modesty of the Viscount de Turenne, who had all the glory of this signal victory, cannot be enough admired; the letter he wrote to his lady on the field of battle being conceived in these terms: "The enemy came up to us; they are beaten, God be thanked. I have been a little fatigued. I wish you good night, I am going to bed."

Though by the defeat of the Spanish army, the garrison of Dunkirk was cut off from all hope of relief, yet they defended the place with the same vigour as before, and the besiegers spent three days before they could secure a lodgment on the counterescarp, though they had carried their works to the foot of it before the battle. The town held out ten days after this; and the siege might perhaps have been still longer, had not the Marquis de Lede, who was Governor of it, and a man of distinguished merit, received a dangerous wound, of which he died in a few days; which so sunk the spirits of the garrison, that seeing all their outworks taken, the principal officers met together, to take into their consideration the present state of affairs, and in consequence of their resolution, the town was delivered to the Viscount de Turenne, the eighteenth day after the opening of the trenches. The King of France came from Mardyck

dyck to the Viscount's quarters, to see the garrison march out. It consisted of 600 horse, and 1200 foot, under the command of M. de Bassécourt, who having taken this opportunity to pay his compliments to his most Christian Majesty, met with a very favourable reception, and afterwards followed his garrison to St. Omer. The King having taken possession of Dunkirk, immediately put it into the hands of the English, in consequence of the treaty with them, on condition that they should make no alteration in religion, and maintain the citizens in their privileges. Thus this famous city, so accustomed to changes and revolutions, was in less than the course of one day, successively under the dominion of three of the most considerable powers in Europe. It is not easy to express the joy which Cromwell felt upon the conquest of this place; which as it was a proof of the success of his arms, and the wisdom of his counsels, so it delivered the English nation from the ravages of the Dunkirkers, who during this war had taken no less than 250 English ships. From Dunkirk the Viscount de Turenne led his victorious army successively to Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, and Oudenard; and having easily made himself master of them all, concluded the campaign with the defeat of the Prince of Lignes. But notwithstanding these advantages, France growing weary of the war as well as Spain, a treaty of peace was concluded next year, by which the cities of Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, Ypres, Oudenard, Merville, and Menin, were restored to Spain; but the English resolved to keep Dunkirk, and therefore put the fortifications of it in a proper state of defence, and built a citadel on the same spot where fort Lion had stood.

The English nation thought themselves very happy in the acquisition of this important place, which in former times had been of such great detriment to their trade, and was like to be so again in any other hands but their own. Nor could it have been believed at that time, that any thing but mere force and hard necessity, could ever have wrested it from them. Yet after all, they kept it only four years: for in 1662, two years after the restoration, King Charles II. to the lasting reproach of his reign, was mean enough to sell this valuable acquisition to the King of France, for the paltry sum of 5,000,000 of livres, in our money only 218,750l.

The negotiation of this sale began in July, and was concluded in October. Louis XIV. was so well pleased with his new acquisition, that he acquainted M. de Vauban with his intentions to make Dunkirk one of the strongest places in Europe; and commissioned that able engineer to draw up a plan for the fortifications of it both by sea and land. A draught of which is here annexed. In 1694, the English, provoked by the frequent captures of their ships by the Dunkirk privateers, determined to have their revenge. With this intention, they fitted out a fleet of sixty ships, consisting of men of war, frigates, bomb-ketches, fire-ships, and transports with troops. The fleet took its station off Mardyck on the 20th of September, and the Admirals ordered the frigates and sloops to take the soundings all round the road; but they were so roughly treated by the cannon of the citadel, and the Risbank, that the two frigates,

stationed at the extremities of the jetties, were soon obliged to retire. On the 22d, the English attempted to set on fire the two forts at the extremities of the jetties. For this purpose, thirty-six frigates, bomb-ketches, and fire-ships, took their stations in the road opposite to the harbour; and about five o'clock, a fire-ship was sent against Fort Vert; but a cannon-ball from that fort having reached it, before it came to the place for which it was destined, it blew up without answering its desired effect. Another fire-ship, sent against the fort of Good Hope, had the same misfortune, and blew up with no better success. On the 24th, the English fleet came before the town, and continued till the 26th, when they retired without success, and went to bombard Calais. Next year a combined fleet of Dutch and English ships, to the number of 114 sail, came before the town on the 4th of August, and continued till the 11th at night, but with no better success than what they experienced before. The fire-ships blew up at a great distance from the forts they were designed to destroy; and though on the 11th, the bomb-vessels fired from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon, upon the forts which guarded the mouth of the harbour, and during that time threw more than 1200 bombs, a very few fell on the Risbank; and agreeable to the French accounts, there was but one Frenchman killed.

Though in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, the fortifications of Dunkirk were entirely demolished, and its harbour quite spoiled and rendered useless, yet Louis XIV. had taken his measures, and contrived a scheme, whereby he thought to have entirely glided that clause of it, which concerned the harbour; and notwithstanding what was therein stipulated, to have provided Dunkirk with as good a harbour as it had before. This was the project of the famous canal and sluices of Mardyck, which Louis began before the works of Dunkirk were quite demolished, and carried on with such dispatch and vigour, that in a short time, a sixty gun ship passed through the great sluice of Mardyck, and sailed quite up to the canal of Bergues. It also happened luckily for the Dunkirkers that the sea, in a great storm in 1720, broke up the great botterdeau or dam, which had been built between the jetties and the town, and thereby restored in some measure their harbour, which by their own industry, and the help of the little sluice of Furnes, which was not destroyed with the rest, when the works of the town were demolished, they made deep enough to receive ships of ordinary burthen; so that by means of it, they now carry on a considerable trade, and by their privateers, have been of detriment to the British commerce. But if the harbour of Dunkirk has its imperfections, the road is one of the best and securest in Europe. It lies at the distance of two miles and a half from the town, about three from the new harbour of Mardyck, and is bounded by a sand-bank called the Brack. Upon this bank the sea is not above four feet deep at low-water, and therefore ships cannot get over it, but in the time of flood; but there are two passes at the east and west ends of the road, by which they may go in and out at pleasure, by the assistance of the pilots; and, by the bye, the persons of this denomination, who are authorised to ply about the harbour and road of

Dunkirk, are no less than 90; a circumstance that proves the commerce of the place to be very considerable. The depth of the sea in the road at low-water, is nine fathoms; the bottom is sandy: fifty ships of the largest, and forty of lesser size, may anchor in it at the same time with great ease. Notwithstanding it was stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht, and confirmed by another treaty in the year 1717, that the works of Dunkirk should never be rebuilt, nor its harbour restored, yet Louis XV, whose conscience, like his grandfather's, was not very scrupulous with regard to treaties, resolved to be very free with both these treaties, as soon as he should have an opportunity of doing it with safety: therefore, about the year 1740, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, he set about restoring the works of this harbour, and having built new fortifications on the land side of the town, proceeded to make improvements also on the harbour; restored the jetties that had been demolished in 1714, built new forts to defend the town and harbour from attacks by sea; and in hopes that he should, by the success of his arms, oblige the British nation to submit to his encroachments, and ratify the most public and barefaced violation of treaties, afterwards openly espoused the cause of Spain. A general peace being concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was agreed, that the works towards the land at Dunkirk were to remain, but that those towards the sea should be entirely destroyed. The peace was scarce signed before the most Christian King began hostilities in North America. With respect to the fortifications of Dunkirk, they were so partially demolished, that it was in a good posture of defence soon after; and the great sluice of Bergues was restored in 1759, and the harbour cleaned in 1757; but by the late peace, were again dismantled, but in such a manner as needs no comment, being agreeable to their usual faith of treaties.

After the surrender of Valenciennes, in 1793, that part of the allied army in the pay of Great Britain was ordered to attack the west side of Flanders in order to get possession of Dunkirk, &c.

The following Dispatch was received from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Lefferinck's Hocke, August 26, 1793.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highness intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who were still posted at some distance from Dunkirk, in order to get possession of the ground which it was necessary to occupy previous to the siege. They hastened the execution of his design by attacking the outposts between the canal of Furnes and the sea. Lieutenant-General Dalton advanced with the reserve, which was encamped upon that side, to their support.

The enemy were repulsed and driven with loss into the town. One piece of cannon and a few prisoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them further in the pursuit, than was intended, so that they

came under the cannon of the place, by which means a considerable loss has been sustained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and strong enclosures.

The army have taken up the ground which his Royal Highness intended they should occupy: the advanced posts within a short distance of the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MURRAY.

Camp before Dunkirk, Saturday, Sept. 7.

About eleven o'clock this morning things began to wear a serious appearance. The baggage of the different regiments was, by a consultation of head quarters, ordered off for Furnes immediately.

At three o'clock the 53d regiment (with the battalion guns, as also two medium twelve pounders) were ordered to strike tents, and march immediately for Gyveltdt to take possession of a redoubt there, and to cover the retreat of the army, as also of General Freytag, should he be obliged to fall back, which was much expected from the superior force of the enemy, who had daily engaged and gained ground on him from the Thursday preceding.

The enemy, as usual, sallied out about three o'clock, but were driven back with a trifling loss on our side, though they brought out the battalion guns of several regiments. Captain Cochran of the 14th regiment, who commanded the advanced piquets, was wounded through the jaw, and his nose slightly touched; however, there is no doubt of his recovery. The regiment remained on the ground till morning, at least the greatest part of them, when they again returned to camp.

September 8th.

This day the appearance of dismay was visible in every countenance. Our proceedings took a retrograde motion, and the heavy twenty-four pounders were brought back from the works to the Park at Zaydcote. General Freytag after an action of several hours with the enemy, was obliged to retreat to Bulscamp, with the loss of 1500 men, and they were fearful of the enemy turning our left flank, nothing therefore was left us but a disagreeable retreat; and as soon as the evening set in, the army began to get in motion. The greatest part of the twenty-four pounders were re-embarked, and sent down the canal to Furnes, and during the whole night, the greatest noise and confusion reigned; the fires of the enemy were seen for several miles in extent along the canal of Bergues, leading to Furnes, and the most serious alarms were entertained in case they should proceed to cross those parts of the Grand Moere that were passable, and force the bridge at Gyveltdt, which had been erected for the retreat of General Freytag, and by that means cut off part of the army: however, on the morning of

Monday, September 9.

The troops, excepting the piquets and some light cavalry, were off the ground by day light, and proceeded to Furnes. The rear of the army was brought up

up by great bodies of cavalry, and the detachment that had been stationed at Gyvelde. The enemy were prevented from committing any depredations of consequence by this manoeuvre. A few articles of baggage, &c. fell into their hands, but this loss was trifling in comparison of what was expected. About eleven o'clock the troops encamped in front of Furnes, and at two the flank companies and 1st battalion of guards, with two battalions of Austrians under the command of General Abercrombie, marched for Bulscamp to join General Freytag. At five o'clock two battalions of Austrians, two of Hessians, with the 37th and 53d regiments marched from Furnes to lay on their arms by the side of the canal, extending from Adinekercke towards the former place. An action was heard at some distance, which proved to be the enemy turning General Freytag's left flank. Nothing, therefore, was now left us; we gave up every thing for lost, notwithstanding we were informed of the excellence of our position. The troops from Dunkirk had also advanced to the post at Gyvelde, which they once more occupied, and an attack was also expected from that side. During the night every thing remained quiet, but on the morning of

Tuesday, the 10th.

Bodies of cavalry and infantry appeared both on the sands and beach; but on four pieces of cannon being discharged at them from one of the batteries, they retreated, and their rifle-men and ours only continued to annoy each other. At two o'clock the army were put in motion. On information being received by the Duke of York, that the French had attacked and were bombarding Ypres, the troops that had been occupying the side of the canal, with the 14th regiment and the brigade of guards under the command of General Abercrombie, were ordered to return to Furnes, to rest there on their arms for the night, to cover the retreat of the army, and to march in the morning. Fortunately, however, most fortunately for us, when we had given up every thing for lost, when distresses of the most poignant kind were seen on every side of us on the march, we were unexpectedly relieved from our distresses and alarms with orders to face to the right about, and to take up our original ground again, on the assurance of our having obtained the most unlooked for relief by General Beaulieu, with a body of Austrians, who had obliged the French to retreat with the greatest precipitation from Ypres; that he was then pursuing them, and that it was his intention to join us in our operations. The face of joy was now visible to all, and though our baggage had all been sent to Ostend, for fear of its falling into the hands of the enemy, and the troops had been without any covering, but the canopy of heaven, for four or five nights, yet we returned with alacrity to our posts, in the hope of regaining our name as British soldiers!

N. B. Thirty-two twenty-four pounders were left on the ground, several hundred barrels of powder, and a great quantity of shot and shells. The ammunition was all started into the canal, and the guns spiked.

September 21.

This day a letter was read in the Convention from General Houchard, dated September 10, relative to the successes at Hondchoote, and the raising the siege of Dunkirk. The municipality of that town sent a list of the articles left behind by the English army, among which they reckon forty-one pieces of cannon, 800 barrels of gunpowder, 600 four and twenty pounder balls, &c. General Landrin entered Dunkirk on the 9th, towards five o'clock in the morning, with a column of 10,000 men, shortly after the retreat of the English, and put himself on his march the same afternoon to pursue the enemy towards Furnes.

Extract of a private Letter relative to the Operations of General Freytag's Army, upon its Attack by the French between Bergues and Dunkirk.

You no doubt was greatly surprised at the sudden departure of our army from before Dunkirk, and which different people will attribute to various causes, according to their own ideas or motives; and being anxious to throw off any blame from the covering army of Marshal Freytag, to which we belonged, I shall just give you a very short statement of facts, to prove, that though our retreat was the immediate cause of raising the siege, yet it was unavoidable, and absolutely become necessary, from the very superior force of the French brought to bear against us, and the probability of our army being cut off, had we remained six hours longer in the position we occupied, which was much too extensive to be defended by the small numbers we had, not amounting to 8000 infantry, and our cavalry not having it in their power to act, owing to the country being so intersected with innumerable ditches, hedges, woods, &c.

Our corps, meant to be the covering army, pointed towards Mount Cassel, its right towards Crochte and Socke, along by Ekelsbeck to Wilder, (which was headquarters) our left extending to Bambeck and Rosebrugge, with the small river Yser in our front. Besides this, we had an advanced corps, commanded by Major-General Fabri, at the village of Wormhout, on the other side of Yser. General Walmoden was likewise posted with a corps opposite to Bergues, to prevent our rear being disturbed.

Intelligence having been received that the enemy were forming some small corps between Mount Cassel and us, the Marshal determined to make an attack upon them, to prevent, if possible, their forming in force so near our out-posts; knowing they were very desirous of regaining the village of Wormhout. Accordingly on the 5th instant, at two in the morning, a detachment under General Fabri, moved forward in three columns: the right and centre columns were ordered to attack the post of Arnicke; the left, the village of Hersele. The enemy were driven from both posts with great loss; and one piece of cannon, several officers, and near 100 prisoners were taken. The enemy would have suffered much more, had it not been for the haziness of the morning, and the misfortune of

General

General Fabri's being very badly wounded early in the day.

Marshal Freytag and Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine were present at this affair. Marshal Freytag requested Sir William Erskine to take the command of the out-posts, after the loss of General Fabri. Next morning, the 6th, about seven o'clock, the enemy advanced in very great force, supposed to be about 30,000 men, with a numerous artillery, and attacked all our posts at the same time, with uncommon vigour; the action lasted near ten hours, and was for a long time very doubtful; however we maintained our posts at Wormhout, under Sir William, as likewise at Ekelsbeck, which was bravely defended by the Hanoverian grenadiers, and the 6th, or Enniskillen dragoons, dismounted; but unfortunately the enemy forced the village of Cambeck, on our left. In this action we suffered severely, as also the enemy, the cannonade and musquetry being very heavy the whole day.

From the loss of Bambeck, it was impossible to remain longer in our present position, opposed to so numerous an enemy, who were still increasing: the Marshal accordingly ordered the whole army to retire that night at nine o'clock, upon Hondchoote. Sir William Erskine, with the detachment at Wormhout, consisting of about 3000 men, formed the rear-guard. During the night, Field Marshal Freytag and Prince Adolphus fell into the hands of a party of the enemy's hussars, owing to the advanced guard of their column having mistaken the road; they were slightly wounded and taken prisoners; from the darkness of the night, the Prince fortunately escaped, but the Marshal was carried to Rexpoede, which was immediately attacked: the enemy were defeated with great slaughter, and the Marshal retaken.

The rear guard retreated unmolested during the night; but at day break, in crossing the Chaussée, from Bergues to Rosebrugge, were attacked by a large body of the enemy, who attempted to surround them; but from the good disposition which Sir William immediately made, and the bravery of the troops, the enemy were entirely defeated with great loss; three pieces of cannon, four officers, and above 100 men, were taken. Having had several artillery and waggon horses killed in the action, Sir William was obliged to halt till others could be procured from Hondchoote. This unavoidable delay gave the enemy an opportunity of assembling and attacking the rear guard a second time; this action commenced about twelve o'clock, and lasted till near six in the evening, when the enemy gave way on all sides, having suffered most severely. After a considerable halt, the rear guard retired in the greatest order, and joined the main body at Hondchoote, under General Walmoden, who now commanded, the Marshal being disabled from his wound.

The rear guard had not joined ten minutes, when the army was furiously attacked by above 20,000 fresh troops of the enemy; notwithstanding the severe fatigue and constant fighting our troops had sustained for above forty-eight hours, without rest or food, after a violent action of about an hour, they drove the enemy with

great slaughter, with the bayonet. As an attack was apprehended next morning, our men were ordered to lie on their arms, still without any sort of provisions.

Next day, about seven o'clock, the French, considerably above 30,000 strong (from the best authority) again made their appearance in our front, and at eight, attacked on all sides our small army, now not above 7000 strong, though reinforced by two battalions of Hessians from the Duke's army, excepting whom all were worn down by fatigue and want. This action was most severe and bloody for above five hours, when the enemy, from their great superiority of numbers, having turned our left flank, obliged us reluctantly to retreat to prevent the entire destruction of the small remains of our brave army. The enemy in this last action were so roughly handled, that notwithstanding their numbers, our army retreated unmolested to Bullcamp, where we took a position behind the canal. The Duke's army retired from before Dunkirk that night, and encamped between Adinkerke and Furnes.

Our loss in these different actions, I am sorry to say, amounts to above 120 officers, and 3400 men, killed and wounded; we also lost three pieces of cannon in the last action, their carriages being destroyed by shot, and horses killed. The loss of the enemy, from the most authentic accounts, was near 8000 men; their whole force collected against our covering army amounted to upwards of 50,000 men, most of whom were brought up post in waggons, and all sorts of carriages, from the armies of the Moselle and Rhine; the enemy had likewise near 20,000 in and near Dunkirk.

Considering the great disparity of numbers, it is astonishing that the covering army should be able to effect their retreat at all, in so difficult a country, where armies cannot move but upon the great roads. It was particularly owing to Sir William Erskine's conducting the rear guard in so masterly a manner, that a much greater loss was not sustained on our side.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Inman, of his Majesty's Ship Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Dunkirk, July 8, 1800.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that, agreeably to their orders to me the 17th of June, to take under my command certain fire vessels and others, and endeavour to take or destroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, we joined at the appointed rendezvous the 27th following; but, from contrary winds, and the tide not answering, could not make the attempt before last night, when I fear the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-vessels and others lying advanced some distance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ships.

I had directed Captain Campbell of the Dart to get in, if he could, to the easternmost, and lay her on board, at the time I hoped the first fire ship would have been entangled with the westernmost.

The handsome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in less than a quarter of an hour, and bringing

bringing her out, must convince their lordships of his unparalleled bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his officers and ship's company, as the enemy's frigate was so much superior in force; and had it not been so instantly done, the ship could not have been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall.

I enclose Captain Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this transaction; and have the pleasure to observe that one spirit seemed to actuate the whole, but am sorry that, notwithstanding the steady conduct of Captain Edwards, Butt, Leef, and Carthew of the several fire vessels, in remaining on board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ships, from cutting their cables, escaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk Roads some little distance down the inner channel within the Braak Sand; one of them got on shore for a short time; but at day light we had the mortification to observe her working back on the ebb tide, and with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without considerable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer, gun brigs, within pistol shot, before they cut.

I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on shore, to have destroyed them by firing carcasses, and have now to regret I reserved her for that purpose, as I am confident, had Captain Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ships on board, he would have been successful in bringing her out.

I put Mr. Scott, first lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cochran, third lieutenant, in another boat; and as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire vessels except the Kent, directed their lieutenants in gigs to put themselves under his command, and by which means not any lives were lost; the Kent, Lieutenant Cooban, I directed to attack the gun vessels, who trimmed them pretty handsomely, and prevented any boats from annoying ours that were employed to take out the crew of the fire-ships.

I feel particularly indebted to Captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as also to Lieutenant King, second lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perseverance in getting over the banks to render us every assistance by boats, and to be in readiness to meet the enemy, had they returned over the Braak Sand; which position they maintained for that purpose in spite of fresh gales, and direct opposition to the established pilots, who gave up the charge of each ship on their hands while in this situation; and before, when I first made the proposition, positively refused taking charge of any vessels of the lightest draught of water intended for this service; but with the assistance of Mr. Moon, master, (whom I put on board the Dart to lead in), and Mr. Wheatland, mate of the Anne hired cutter, who very handsomely volunteered their services to take any of the ships in on my suggesting it to them, and some men which I got out of smugglers, I was enabled to put one on board each of the gun vessels and fire brigs; I felt an inward satisfaction at bringing the whole of the squadron through the roads without the least difficulty. I cannot omit mentioning that Mr. Butcher, master of the Nile, and Mr. Dean,

master of the Vigilant, (luggers), at my request would have laid as a leading mark at Gravelines Hook; the former performed this service, and I embarked with thirty volunteers from the Andromeda in the latter; and through the whole of this service I feel particularly indebted to the commanders of the several vessels and cutters for their very steady conduct.

I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that from the mangled and unhappy state of many of the prisoners, I was induced to send a flag of truce with them into Dunkirk.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. INMAN.

Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8, 1800.

SIR,

Agreeable to the directions you honoured me with to board the easternmost of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk Roads, should it be practicable, I have complete satisfaction in acquainting you, that about one A. M. I succeeded in carrying La Desirée national frigate, mounting forty guns, long twenty-four pounders on the main deck, with a complement of 350 men, some of whom were on shore.

From your being so nearly situated to me during the attack I have only to anticipate your approbation of the Dart's conduct: but as individual merit could not be distinguished but by those present, I trust I may be permitted to speak in terms the most gratifying of Lieutenant M'Dermeit, who gallantly led the boarders on this occasion, and who, I fear, will lose his arm by a severe wound he received; indeed I cannot say enough in praise of his gallantry in this unequal contest, having every reason to believe the enemy were fully apprised of your intentions, from the resistance they made and the preparations that were found on board.

Lieutenant M'Dermeit, with much presence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had possession of the ship, but feared they would rally, and requested an officer might be sent to take charge. Lieutenant Pierce gallantly anticipated my wishes by jumping on board, completely repulsed the enemy who were rallying at the after hatchway, instantly cut her cables, got her under sail, and over banks which could not have been effected half an hour later.

I am, Sir,

your very humble servant,

P. CAMPBELL.

A List of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads on the evening of the 7th of July.

La Pourfivante, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, wears a broad pendant, commodore's name Castagnie, chief of division.

La Desirée, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders, on the main deck, commanded by Citizen Deplançy: taken by his Majesty's sloop Dart.

L'Incorruptible, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck.

La Carmagnole, of fifty guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck.

DUQUESNE

DUQUESNE FORT. *See* PITTSBURG.

DURHAM, BATTLE AT. Capital of the county of Durham, situated on the river Wear, fourteen miles south from Newcastle, and 256 north from London. The bishop, and the adherents of Robert of Normandy, having taken up arms against William Rufus, were besieged here, and the garrison having surrendered, were banished. In the year 1346, the French finding themselves hard pressed by the English Monarch Edward III. instigated David, the Scottish King, to make a diversion in their favour. He, in the month of October entered England at the head of 50,000 men, took Liddel by assault, and put the garrison to the sword; exacted heavy contributions from the monks and church of Durham; levied a capitation tax from all persons without distinction; ravaged the country, and committed numberless barbarities. The Queen Consort was no sooner informed of this invasion, than she set out for the north, to encourage the lords of the marches to do their duty; and in a little time, a considerable army was assembled at York, from whence it advanced, in four divisions, against the enemy, who were encamped at Bear-Park, at the distance of three miles from Durham. The first body was commanded by the Lord Henry Percy, accompanied by the Earl of Angus, the Bishop of Durham, and several noblemen of the north; the Archbishop of York conducted the second division, having under his command the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Lord Nevil; the third body was led by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Mowbray, and Sir Thomas Rokeby; and the rear was brought up by Edward Baliol, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Ross, and the Sheriff of Northumberland. A great number of young noblemen and persons of distinction, served as volunteers on this occasion, partly to express their zeal and loyalty in the King's absence, and partly to distinguish themselves under the eye of the Queen, who took the field in person. The army consisted chiefly of stout borderers, inured to war and hardship, reinforced by a body of veterans, whom Edward had sent over from France; and the whole, when they began their march, amounted to 16,000 men; but in all probability, their number was considerably increased before they came in sight of the enemy, as so many noblemen must have been attended by a great concourse of vassals, in an expedition upon which the fate of the whole kingdom in a great measure depended.

David Bruce, apprised of their approach, detached a body of horse, under Douglas and Sir David Graham, to observe their motions, and harass them in their march; but they were so roughly handled by the English archers, that they soon turned their backs, though very few of them escaped with their leaders; and this advantage the English deemed a happy omen of success. The Scottish army formed into one line; the High Steward of Scotland and the Earl of March commanding on the right; the Earls of Murray and Douglas being on the left wing; and David, with some French auxiliaries, and the flower of his nobility, being stationed in the centre. The English archers began the battle with showers of arrows on their left,

which galled the Scots under the High Steward in such a manner, that he ordered his division to charge sword in hand, and actually broke the bowmen, who falling back upon the division commanded by the Lord Percy, occasioned great confusion and disorder. The enemy still pressed on with incredible impetuosity, and victory had almost declared in their favour, when Baliol coming up with 4000 choice horse, at a round trot, fell upon the flank of the Scots, who had advanced beyond the rest of their line, and not only sustained the archers who had given way, but also cut off the communication between the High Steward and the main body, where Bruce commanded. Thus intercepted, and in great danger of being surrounded, he retreated in good order, while Baliol, and the whole of that wing, attacked the centre of the Scots, now left exposed by the retreat of their left wing: here the battle was maintained with great fury on both sides for a considerable time; at length the main body of the Scots gave way; then David refusing to quit the field, his nobles threw themselves into a circular form, and defended him with great gallantry, he himself fighting hand to hand with his enemies, until his followers were surrounded, and partly slain, and David received two arrows in his body; even when he was ready to sink with loss of blood, he disdained to ask for quarter, nor would he receive it but at the hands of a gentleman; at last he was made prisoner by John Coupland, after he had struck out two of that gentleman's teeth with his gauntlet. The left wing still continued to maintain their ground, under the command of Douglas and Murray, till this last was slain, and Douglas was taken, after all his men had been cut in pieces.

This victory would have decided the fate of Scotland, had not the High Steward retired in good order, and been joined by the fugitives from the battle, so as to form a body, which the victors did not think proper to pursue. Nevertheless, they left 15,000 men lying dead upon the spot; and among those Sir Thomas Charteris, Chancellor of Scotland; the Lord Chamberlain; Edward Keith, Earl Marshal; the Earls of Murray and Stratherne, with several other noblemen, and a great number of persons of distinction. The Earls of Fife, Monteith, Sutherland, Wigton, and Carrick, William Lord Douglas, and many other personages of note, were among the prisoners. The King was conveyed by Coupland to Ogle castle in Northumberland, of which he was Governor; and when the Queen dispatched a pursuivant with orders to bring him to Durham, he refused to deliver up his prisoner, because in those days the ransom belonged to the captor. He thought proper, however, to consign David Bruce to his friend the Lord Nevil, and take shipping immediately for Calais, where he communicated the whole transaction to the King, who approved of his conduct, created him a knight-baronet, and bestowed upon him a pension of 500l. until the same value in lands adjoining to his estate, could be settled on him and his heirs for ever. He was ordered, however, to obey the commands of the Queen, who arrived in person at the camp before Calais, after having provided for the safety of the kingdom, and left the care of the north

north to the Lords Percy and Nevil, who took Hermitage castle, and ravaged the whole county of Lothian. Coupland returned to England, delivered the Scottish King to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, who conveyed him to the tower of London. John Graham, Earl of Monteith, and Duncan, Earl of Fife, having formerly sworn fealty to the King of England, and taken the oath to Edward Baliol as their immediate sovereign, were without any trial condemned as traitors, to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded. This sentence was pronounced by the King and his council at Calais, and executed upon the Earl of Monteith, but Duncan was respite till further order, because he happened to be allied to his Majesty.

DUSSELDORF, SIEGE OF. The capital of the duchy of Bergues in Westphalia. The siege began June the 28th, 1758, and continued till July, when it surrendered to the victorious arms of the Prussians and Hanoverians; and in it were found very considerable magazines of forage; to secure which, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick put into the place three battalions, and ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown over the river, to open a communication with his troops.

Near this town the Austrians were defeated in 1795. The account is as follows:

Letter from General Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse to the Committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters at Dusseldorf, (September 7),
3d year of the Republic.

The left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the command of which I entrusted to General Kleber, crossed the Rhine yesterday morning, at three points. The General of division, Lefebre, commanding the attack on the left, effected the passage at Eickelkamp: he afterwards proceeded to Angerbach, leaving to the right a small stripe of Prussian territory. At Spiek he forced the passage of Angerbach, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the enemy from Hockum. The design of this movement was to turn the enemy, who, to the number of 20,000 men, were encamped between Witlard and Hockum: the expedient was perfectly successful. The General of brigade, Damas, commanding four battalions of grenadiers, who composed the advanced guard of this division, was wounded by a musket-ball in shewing his brave companions the road to victory. The General of division, Grenier, commanding the centre attack, crossed at Ardingen, in the centre of the enemy's position. The General of division, Championet, commanding the attack to the right, crossed at Hamm, above Dusseldorf, at the same time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city from the left bank of the Rhine. The purport of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retire by the mountains; but to accomplish this, it was necessary to obtain forcible possession of Dusseldorf, and oblige the inhabitants to capitulate speedily, otherwise this detached corps would have run the risk of being driven into the Rhine. General Legrand, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers,
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proceeded to the glacis of the city with an intrepidity which merits the highest praises, after having killed or taken prisoners all the troops he met with in the Bay of Ham. The attack by storm being irresistible, the place surrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the Republic. I inclose you the capitulation. The enemy retreated to Rattingen, leaving on the field of battle seven guns, several military wagons, and 100 prisoners. The General of division, Tilly, commanding the reserve, crossed at Eickelkamp, after the division of General Lefebre. On this important occasion, General Kleber displayed the highest military talents. The Generals of division and brigade executed, with the greatest judgment and the highest courage, the orders they received. The General of brigade of engineers, Dejean, charged with throwing over the bridge of boats, was extremely useful to us in embarking the troops, but in spite of all his assiduity the bridge was not completely fixed till this day.

The Chief of brigade of engineers, Lagastine, having constructed on the left bank of the Rhine, from Gileb to Finwen, large and well disposed works, the artillery placed in these works, under the command of the General of brigade, Belle, kept up a very warm fire and seconded our attack perfectly well. The troops have displayed an intrepidity which shews that nothing is impossible. We found in the city of Dusseldorf 168 guns, and several other articles, the list of which shall be transmitted to you as soon as I receive it.

I cannot as yet positively state our loss, but it does not amount to 200 men killed and wounded. I shall transmit to you the plan of the enemy's position, which was defended by immense works. Several soldiers of every rank, whose names are not yet come to my notice, distinguished themselves by high exploits. As soon as the particulars of these shall reach me, I shall transmit them to you. We shall endeavour to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, a peace advantageous to the Republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the Republican Constitution the Convention has just presented for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and fraternity,

(Signed)

JOURDAN.

Copy of the Capitulation of the City of Dusseldorf.

Art. I. The garrison shall instantly march out with arms and baggage, and all the honours of war, and shall be allowed to retire whither they shall think proper, on condition that they shall not carry arms for a year and a day against the armies of the Republic, and that of her Allies.

II. The garrison shall be allowed forty-six horses belonging to the cavalry in the place: the others shall be delivered up to the French, except those belonging to the officers of the Marsehausse of the country, provided, nevertheless, that the latter do not exceed fifteen in number.

III. All the guns and artillery ordnance whatever,
3 B and

and military stores, as well as the boats and flying bridges which may be in the port, shall be delivered into the hands of the French.

IV. The Governor shall point out an officer who shall be charged to deliver to the agent of the French Republic, an exact statement of all the magazines, military stores, and guns contained in the place at the time of its surrender. He shall also deliver a statement of the mines and subterraneous works, as well as the charts and plans relative to the defence of the place.—The force of the present garrison shall also be included in his statements.

V. The Governor of Dusseldorf shall leave an agent for each corps, who shall have the charge of the baggage, to be removed when the Austrian army shall have retreated behind the Sieg. Two open carriages shall nevertheless be granted to the generals commanding the troops.

VI. The Austrian foldiers who are in the city are not comprehended in the present capitulation, and are from this moment to be considered as prisoners of war.

VII. The Governor of Dusseldorf shall declare and deliver into the hands of the French all the French emigrants who may be in the city.

VIII. The security of the property and of the persons of the inhabitants of the city of Dusseldorf is put under the safeguard of French good faith.

IX. The liberty either of continuing with his family at Dusseldorf, or of quitting the city and country, whenever he shall think proper, is granted to the above-named directing minister.

Done at Dusseldorf, &c.

The Imperialists had no doubt but that the crossing of the Rhine would be seriously attempted on the night of the 5th: one of their officers, who was at Eickelkamp, so late as eleven o'clock at night, expressed his surprise at the silence and tranquillity which prevailed on the French side. This calm did not last long, for at half after eleven a rocket, the signal of a most terrible cannonade, was discharged in the air on the left bank. At the commencement of the firing, General Lefebre, accompanied by his adjutant and a few men, was already landed on the right bank, having crossed in a boat at a mile's distance below Eickelkamp, near a wood, in which he concealed his men in proportion as he debarked them. Accompanied by his adjutant and a peasant, he reconnoitred the Austrian posts, and afterwards returned and put himself at the head of his troops in the wood, repeating to them: "In the name of the Republic, advance!" They then proceeded to Hockum, a village situated behind Anger, two miles from the Rhine, where they attempted to penetrate, but were so warmly received, that they were obliged to retreat with the utmost precipitation. They, however, formed again, and attacked the Austrians afresh; while the Republican batteries on the other side of the Rhine kept up a most terrible fire. The Imperialists, ignorant of the enemy's force, and thinking themselves surrounded on every side, gave way, retreating in pretty good order, and without having sustained any very considerable loss. The French did not

follow them far, as their advanced guard was sufficiently numerous to keep them in check. The loss sustained by the Republicans in that quarter must have been pretty considerable, since they conveyed to the left bank several boats filled with wounded, among whom was General Dumas. They also sent over a detachment of forty men to bury the dead.

The crossing opposite our city, was also effected without much resistance. While the French were crossing the Rhine at Eickelkamp, they landed a body of troops at the village of Hamm, in the vicinity of this city, at the same time that their batteries on the left bank kept up an unrelenting fire, which, however, did not annoy us greatly. On the morning of the 6th, the city surrendered by capitulation. The Palatine troops were allowed to march out with the honours of war, after having engaged not to carry arms for the space of a year, either against the Republic, or her allies. The horses, artillery and stores, are in the hands of the conquerors. The French Emigrants who may have remained in this city are to be delivered up. Dusseldorf itself and the inhabitants are under the protection of the Republic, but this has not prevented many houses from being plundered. The part of the city named Neustadt, has been entirely so. General Kleber has his head-quarters here. The Palatine Minister, M. de Hompesch, who is still here, with the whole of the Regency, is permitted either to continue here, or to depart whenever he thinks proper. The French on this side of the Rhine are estimated at 50,000 in number: it is said, that they have already taken from the Austrians sixty guns. It is certain that General Lefebre harasses them greatly with his cavalry in their retreat in the territory of Berg, and the country of Marck: they are obliged to leave behind them, in the woods, the greater part of their baggage and artillery. It is well worthy of remark, and furnishes much subject for reflection, that the best understanding now prevails between the Palatines and the French, who do duty together. At Ratingen, French and Palatine posts are to be seen alternately; and the latter come daily to the French head-quarters for their orders. It is said that the Austrians are intrenching themselves on the chain of mountains extending from Elberfeld to the Rhine. This report, however, seems little deserving of credit, as we have just heard that the Republicans entered Elberfeld yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

EAST INDIES. As the concerns of the East India Company with Tippoo Saib, have attracted the attention of the public, we shall lay before them all the information in our power.

The letters from the East Indies, of which the following are copies, were received by the Company's ships:

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, 1791.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I shall not trouble your Honourable Court with an explanation of the nature of the incessant exertions both



both of body and mind which are required by the various duties of my present situation; nor should I now have alluded to them, but that I am under the indispensable necessity of stating them, as the cause of my being obliged on this occasion, instead of entering into a detail of particulars, to limit myself to a concise and general account of our late operations, and of my future intentions.

Our preparations for the campaign having been completed at Madras, the army marched from Velhout on the 5th of February; and having reached Vellore on the 11th, we halted there two days, for the purpose of drawing from thence a supply to my stock of provisions, and an addition that had been prepared to the battering train, and of receiving some stores and recovered men from Arnee.

I had, previous to my arrival at Vellore, employed every means in my power to obtain accurate descriptions of the different passes that lead into the Myfore country; and having seen sufficient grounds to be confident that the Moogly Pass could easily be rendered practicable, I turned off to the right at Vellore, and not only ascended the pass without much difficulty, but, by having taken a route that Tippoo does not seem to have expected, I was also lucky enough to be able to advance a considerable distance into his country, before it was possible for him to give us the least obstruction.

The forts of Colar and Ouscottah lay in our route to Bangalore, and surrendered to us without resistance; but as neither of them were in a tenable condition, nor at that time of any value to us, I left them unoccupied, after disarming and dismissing their small garrisons.

I arrived before Bangalore on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and on the 6th the engineers were employed in reconnoitring the place both in the morning and evening: on their latter excursion Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, who escorted them with the whole cavalry, discovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march, apparently in great confusion, and unfortunately suffered himself to be tempted, by the flattering prospect of striking an important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received from me, and to attack the enemy. His success at first was great, but the length and ardour of the pursuit threw his squadrons into great confusion. In this state they were charged by Tippoo's cavalry, and, being out of the reach of all support, they were obliged to retire with great precipitation, and with the loss of above 200 men and near 300 horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd received a very severe wound in the face, from which, however, I have the pleasure to add, that he is now perfectly recovered.

The ill success of our examination, the fear of losing time, and many other circumstances, of which the hopes of obtaining a supply of forage was not the least, induced me to determine immediately to attack the fort from the Pettah side. The Pettah was accordingly assaulted and carried on the morning of the 1st; and the siege of the fort, which was rendered singularly arduous, not only by the scarcity of forage, and strength of its works and garrison, but also by the presence of

Tippoo and his whole army, was happily terminated by an assault on the night of the 21st, in which the Killidar, and a great number of his garrison, were put to the sword, and our loss in proportion to the nature of the enterprise, was extremely inconsiderable. I cannot, however, help expressing, on this occasion, my sincere regret for the death of that brave and valuable officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse, who was killed at the assault of the Pettah on the 7th of March.

I have not yet been able to obtain correct lists of the ordnance, or of the different articles that were found in the magazines of the place; and I can therefore only say in general, that there were upwards of one hundred serviceable pieces of ordnance, near fifty of which were brass, a large quantity of grain, and an immense depot of military stores.

Although Tippoo approached our position, and even cannonaded the camp both on the 7th and 17th, yet on these occasions and on all others during the siege, he took his measures with so much caution as to put it effectually out of my power to force him to risk an action; and on the night of the assault he retired, in great haste, from the south side of the fortress, where he was then posted, immediately upon his being acquainted with its fall. After giving some repairs to the breaches, making a number of necessary arrangements, and leaving the train of heavy artillery to be refitted during my absence, I moved from Bangalore on the 28th, with the design of securing a safe and speedy junction with a large body of cavalry that the Nizam had promised to send me, and of receiving a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions and stores, which I had some time before ordered to be in readiness to join me, by the way of Amboor, from the Carnatic; considering those as necessary preliminary measures for enabling me to proceed to the attack of Seringapatam; and I, at the same time, communicated my intentions to General Abercromby, and directed him to use every exertion in his power, that might be consistent with the safety of the corps under his command, to prepare himself in the manner that I prescribed, to give me effectual assistance when I should reach the enemy's capital.

Tippoo having made a movement to the westward on the same day that I marched from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, I fell in with his rear at the distance of about eight or nine miles from that place; but, from the want of a sufficient body of cavalry, it was found impracticable, after a pursuit of considerable length, either to bring him to action, or to gain any advantage over him, except that of taking one brass gun, which, owing to its carriage breaking down, he was obliged to leave upon the road.

My first object being to form a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, I made such movements, and took such positions, as I knew would effectually prevent Tippoo from intercepting them, or even from disturbing their march; but, although I was at great pains to point out the safety of the march to Rajah Teigewunt, and to encourage him to proceed, the effects of my recommendations and requests were but slow; and, after waste of

time, which at this late season of the year was invaluable, and which almost exhausted my patience, the junction was not made till the 13th instant.

It is not easy to ascertain the number of the corps with precision, but I suppose it to amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand horse; and they are extremely defective in almost every point of military discipline, yet, as the men are in general well mounted, and the chiefs have given me the strongest assurances of their disposition to do every thing in their power to promote the success of our operations, I am in great hopes that we shall derive material advantage from their assistance.

This junction being accomplished, I marched on to effect my next object without loss of time; and being arrived at my present camp on the 18th, and ordered the most expeditious measures to be taken for transporting the stores from the head of the pass, I shall commence my march again to the westward on the 22d; and, after calling at Bangalore for the heavy artillery, I trust that I shall find it practicable to reach Seringapatam before the 12th of next month.

No useful purpose could be promoted by my enumerating the difficulties which I have already encountered in carrying on the operations of this campaign, and it would be equally unprofitable to enlarge at present upon the obstacles which I foresee to our future progress; they are, however, of so weighty a nature, that under different circumstances I should undoubtedly act with more caution, and defer the attempt upon the enemy's capital till after the ensuing rains; but, acquainted as I am with the unsettled situation of political affairs in Europe, and knowing that a procrastinated war would occasion almost certain ruin to your finances, I consider it as a duty which I owe to my country to disregard the hazard to which my own military reputation may be exposed, and to prosecute, with every species of precaution that my judgment or experience can suggest, the plan which is most likely to bring the war to an early decision.

I have at the same time, been the more encouraged to persevere in the execution of my original intentions, as both the Nizam and the Mahrattas have of late shewn an uncommon alacrity in fulfilling their engagements, which, by the smallest appearance of backwardness on our part, would be immediately cooled, and which, I trust, will, in addition to our own efforts, essentially contribute to counteract many of the disadvantages which the difficulty of the march, the risk of scarcity of provisions and forage, and the approach of the rainy season, present against the undertaking; and if those obstacles can be overcome, the capture of Seringapatam will probably, in its consequences, furnish an ample reward for our labours.

A few days after our success at Bangalore, Tippoo repeated his propositions to open a negotiation for terminating our differences; but whether with a sincere desire to obtain peace, or with the insidious hopes of exciting jealousies in our allies, by inducing me to listen to his advances, is not certain. The line for my conduct, however, was clear; and, conformable to our treaties, I declined, in civil and moderate terms, to re-

ceive a person of confidence, on his part, to discuss the separate interests of the Company; but informed him, that if he should think proper to make propositions in writing, for a general accommodation with all the members of the Confederacy, I should, after communicating with the other powers, transmit our joint sentiments upon them.

I shall refer you entirely at present to the accounts that you will receive from the different governments of the details of their respective business; and shall only add, that the personal attention that I have experienced from the members of the Supreme Board, and the zeal which they have manifested, since I left Calcutta, in promoting the public good, have given me very particular satisfaction.

The Swallow packet will remain in readiness to be dispatched in August, or sooner if it should be thought expedient; and I shall, by that opportunity, have the honour of writing fully to you on several of those subjects on which you must no doubt be anxious to receive minute information. I cannot, however, conclude this letter, without bearing most ample testimony to the zeal and alacrity which have been uniformly manifested by his Majesty's and the Company's troops, in the performance of the various duties of fatigue and danger in the course of this campaign, and assuring you that they are entitled to the most distinguished marks of your approbation.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Having this day been informed by the Supreme Council of their intention to dispatch the Queen, direct to England, on the 10th of next month, we have only time to address a short letter to your Honourable Court, on the subject of the war, in which we shall briefly recite what has occurred since the departure of the Swallow.

Lord Cornwallis has been principally employed in drawing supplies from the Carnatic, and making other preparations for the ensuing campaign; and we have the pleasure to inform your Honourable Court, that the last convoy required from hence, for the re-equipment of the army, will leave the presidency in a few days.

Some hill forts, that had been troublesome to our northern communication, had been lately reduced, and a considerable detachment, under the command of Major Gowdie, is now besieging Mundy Durgum, a strong fortress, situated about twenty-three miles to the northward of Bangalore, the acquisition of which, it is expected, will ensure safety to the Benjarries upon the movement of the army towards the enemy's capital. The last accounts from the westward mention, that the

flank

flank companies of the 36th and 71st regiments had marched to reinforce Major Gowdie, and that an assault was shortly to be made.

By recent intelligence from the southward, we learn, that a considerable force, under Cummer ud Dien Cawn, had descended the Guzzlehatty pass, and renewed the attack on Coimbatore. The principal object of the enemy, we imagine, is to collect supplies for the capital, and, if possible, to make an attempt upon our convoys in their passage to the Myfore country; but the respectable escort at Amboor, under Colonel Floyd, and the situation of our army, will, we trust, entirely defeat the latter intention; and as to the former, we do not conceive that the supplies to be collected in the Coimbatore country, wasted as it has been by repeated incursions, can afford any material relief to Seringapatam, or the temporary acquisition of Coimbatore itself, in its defenceless state, be a matter of the smallest moment to the general issue of the war.

We advised your Honourable Court, in our letter by the Swallow, that, by the desire of Lord Cornwallis, we had directed Captain Flint, with a force which he had judged sufficient, to proceed to Attpor, and to attempt an escalade, if it were practicable; but the fort having been found much stronger than had been reported to Captain Flint, and there being no chance of getting possession of it without cannon, the detachment was recalled.

We have the pleasure to inform you of the arrival of the Bridgewater the 9th instant with a detachment of the Royal Artillery. Your commands by that ship we shall have the honour of replying to by the next dispatch.

Our exertions to procure a supply of 10,000 draft bullocks from the southern district, for the use of General Abercromby's army, have happily been successful, and the whole number is now on its way to Paligautcherry.

We have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,
October 22, 1791.

CHA. OAKELEY,
WM. PETRIE,
J. HUDLESTON.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

We have now the pleasure to inclose, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a letter from Lord Cornwallis, advising of the capture of Nundy Durgum.

We have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)
Fort St. George,
October 25, 1791.

CHA. OAKELEY,
WM. PETRIE,
J. HUDLESTON.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart, &c. &c. &c.
SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that we last night carried by assault the strong hill fort of Nundy Durgum, which is a post of infinite consequence, as it will tend to give us quiet possession of a large tract of country, and to secure very extensive communications behind us, when we move forward towards Seringapatam.

Although the Killidar refused to listen to any terms that were offered him, and the garrison appeared very vigilant during the whole siege, they made but a feeble resistance against the assailants, and our loss has been inconsiderable; the first Killidar and Bukhey are prisoners; and the second Killidar and a few of the garrison were killed, but the greatest part of it escaped by scrambling down the rocks on the back of the fort.

Reports of a force in the Baramaul have, for some days, made me a little uneasy about affairs in that quarter; but, from the best information I have been able to procure, its number has been greatly exaggerated, and it is by no means of sufficient strength to occasion any serious inconvenience to us.

The first convoy is already come up the Peddanadurgum pass, and I am now at liberty to give my whole attention to the protection of the second. I shall march to the eastward to-morrow, and can move with dispatch if it be necessary.

I am, with much esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

(Signed)
Camp, four miles south of Nundy
Durgum, October 19, 1791.

(A true Copy) GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

I had the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court, in my letter dated the 7th ultimo, a general account of your political affairs, and of the state of the war now carrying on against Tippoo Sultan at that period.

The most unremitting exertions in every shape have been made, since the dispatch of my last letter, in forwarding the various preparations, which are indispensably necessary to enable the confederate forces to recommence offensive operations with vigour and effect; and I have the satisfaction to be able to say, that they are now so far advanced as to give me reasonable grounds to expect, that soon after the middle of next month they will be completed.

As all other preparations would have been ineffectual, unless sufficient supplies of provisions could have been secured, not only for the fighting men, but also for the vast multitudes of followers that must unavoidably attend the different armies, I spared no pains to persuade as many as possible of the native carriers and grain dealers, commonly called Benjarries in this country, to attach themselves to our camp; and it gives me pleasure

sure to inform you, that my endeavours have been so successful, that many thousands of that useful class of people, and a large portion of them persons who have hitherto been in the service of Tippoo, are now engaged to employ themselves in collecting and transporting provisions for our consumption, by which means the wants both of the soldiers and the followers are at present supplied, in as great abundance, and at as cheap a rate, as can ever be expected in a large army in this country.

I had long wished, though I have till lately been prevented by other objects, to reduce the hill-forts of Rymenghur and Nundy Droog, the former at the distance of about forty-five miles north-east, and the latter about thirty miles north of Bangalore, as being of the utmost consequence for giving confidence to our Benjaries, and for rendering the communication with our supplies to the northward of Bangalore perfectly secure; and I determined to avail myself of the interval between the dispatch and the return of one of our convoys from Amboor to make the attempt.

A corps was accordingly detached with artillery for that purpose, under the command of Major Gowdie, and found no great difficulty in obtaining possession of Rymenghur; but, upon proceeding to Nundy Droog, the means of resistance at that place appeared so formidable, that I judged it expedient to send a considerable reinforcement both of troops and guns; and I likewise thought it necessary to take a position with the main body of the army to the northward of Bangalore, to deter Tippoo from making any attempt to interrupt the siege.

The steepness and ruggedness of the hill on which the fort is built, and two walls of masonry, at the distance of about eighty yards from each other, with cavaliers and towers, with which the only accessible part of the hill is fortified, presented no very encouraging objects to the besiegers; and after having, with some loss of men and excessive labour, constructed a battery of eight embrasures on the ascent of the hill, within less than 500 yards of the wall, and brought into it four heavy guns, and four twelve pounders, the outer wall proved to be of a strength and thickness so much beyond all our calculation, as well as our experience in all the other hill forts that we have seen in this country, that practicable breaches were only effected in it, after a most incessant and uncommonly well directed fire of six days.

I had taken a position with our own and the Mahratta army, about sixteen miles from the fort, from which I received frequent reports of the progress of the attack; and, having been fully acquainted with all the obstacles that had been encountered, as well as with the positive refusal of the Killidar to listen to any terms for its surrender, I not only accepted of General Meadows's handsome offer to take the command of the besieging corps on the 17th, but I likewise thought it expedient to approach with the whole army very near to it on the morning of the 18th, in the expectation that our appearance would tend to intimidate the garrison.

After examining the breaches, I directed that they should be assaulted at the rising of the moon on the

following night, for which General Meadows made the most judicious arrangements; and, by the gallantry of our troops, and the irrefragable defence of the enemy, the assailants having not only carried the breaches, but also forced the gate of the inner wall, it was attended with complete success, and on our side with very inconsiderable loss.

The garrison consisted of about 700 men, several of whom were killed in the assault, but by far the greatest number escaped over the precipices at the back of the fort, and the first and second Killidars, and the Bukshy, were made prisoners.

The place itself is of great value in several points of view; and as it is one of Tippoo's strongest hill forts, the mode in which it was acquired may prove of great future utility to us, by rendering the garrisons of others less obstinate in their defence.

The enemy having, during the time that I was occupied in the attack of Nundy Droog, sent a considerable detachment of cavalry and infantry into the Baramaul, apparently with a design to make some attempt upon our large and valuable convoys that were assembling at Amboor, I made the utmost expedition in returning to the eastward, to render such design abortive; and, having now taken a central position with the main body of the army, between Bangalore and Oussore, and detached Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell with a corps to the Baramaul, the remainder of our supplies, which consist principally of treasure and a large train of heavy artillery, will be able to join us without the risk of meeting with any interruption, except from the breaking of the Carnatic monsoon, which, though not usual at so early a period of the season, I am sorry to say, from the present threatening appearances, seems likely to happen very soon.

Part of the guns that were made use of in the siege of Nundy Droog were sent from thence to assist the Nizam's troops in the reduction of Gorumconda, which is the only post that remains in Tippoo's hands in that extensive tract of country between Bangalore and the frontier of the dominions which the Nizam possessed before the commencement of the war.

The preparations in other quarters are nearly in the same forwardness as with this army. The Nizam's son and his minister are upon their march to the southward; Purseram Bhow, who is at present in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, has repeated his promises to move towards Seringapatam whenever I shall call upon him, and General Abercromby will soon ascend the Pondicherrum Ghaut, to be in readiness to co-operate with us.

I cannot yet finally determine whether it will be most advisable to besiege or to block the strong hill fort of Servandroog, and two or three smaller hill forts that lie between Bangalore and Seringapatam; but as the operation of the siege of the enemy's capital might be greatly facilitated by our northern communications being perfectly free and open, it is at present my intention to attack these places, if I shall find, upon reconnoitring them more narrowly than has hitherto been in my power, that it will not require more time than I can conveniently spare to reduce them.

Tippoo has again attacked our vulnerable part, by sending

sending another detachment, with some heavy guns, under the command of Cummer ud Dien Cawn, down the Guzzlehatty Pass, to make a second attempt upon Coimbatore; and though the garrison has been reinforced, since the late gallant defence of that place, by one company of our seapoys and four Travancore companies, besides the acquisition of the two eighteen-pounders which were taken from the enemy, and though I am persuaded that Major Cuppage, who commands the troops in that quarter, will do every thing in his power to raise the siege, yet I have so bad an opinion of the post, that I cannot help being under some apprehensions for its safety.

If, however, the enemy should succeed, I do not see that the capture of Coimbatore is likely to be attended with any further ill-consequences, for the detachment under Cummer ud Dien, is certainly unequal to the attack of any of our other garrisons in that quarter; and there can be but little doubt that Tippoo will recall it as soon as this army is ready to move from Bangalore towards his capital.

Embarrassed as Tippoo must be, and disproportioned as his forces were to the armies that were nearly ready to be put in motion against him, I have been in daily expectations for some time past that he would have renewed his propositions to negotiate a peace; but since the departure of Diliel dil Cawn and Appagee Ram, he had made no new advances to that effect.

A few of our unfortunate countrymen, whom Tippoo has treated in a shocking and barbarous manner, and had in contempt of the treaty detained in his service by force since the conclusion of the last war, have lately made their escape to Purseram Bhow's army; and Captain Little, commanding the Bombay detachment serving with that army, has transmitted to me a copy of a narrative, collected from these men, of the occurrences that had happened to themselves, accompanied with lists of the names, and an account of the fate, as far as they knew and could recollect, of all the other prisoners, and even deserters, that had remained in Tippoo's hands after the conclusion of the war.

As there is no reason to doubt the truth of the information contained in these accounts, I have thought it right to enclose to you a copy of the abovementioned Narrative and Lists, that you may, if you should judge it proper, publish them for the purpose of relieving the minds of the relations of many of those unhappy men from the state of anxious uncertainty which they must have suffered for several years; and have to add, to many other melancholy circumstances mentioned in those lists, that by the concurrent testimony of the inhabitants of Oussore, and of the garrison, which, after evacuating that place, was taken by us in the fort of Rayacotta, two Europeans, who had been confined and obliged to exercise mechanical trades for Tippoo's service in that place for five or six years, were put to death by his orders in the month of March or April last; which information was corroborated by our officers finding in that place, which was pointed out by the inhabitants as the grave of the two Europeans, two human skeletons, with the heads separated from the bodies,

and a few tattered remnants of cloathing, which, from some particulars in its make, seemed to have belonged to Europeans: there is little doubt, from what we heard, that one of the murdered persons was named Hamilton, and was said to be an officer in the navy; but we could not, with any degree of certainty, make out the name of the other sufferer, although it appeared by some papers that Wallis and Saddee, two artificers, had been confined about that time at Oussore.

Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's and of the Honourable Company's troops, during the siege, and at the assault of Nundy Droog.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp, ten miles from Bangalore, on
the Road to Oussore, the 24th
of October, 1791.

Return of the killed and wounded of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, at the siege of Nundy Durgum, October 19, 1791.

His Majesty's troops—36th Regiment. 12 rank and file wounded, 1 since dead.—71st. 1 Serjeant, and 9 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file since dead.

The Honourable Company's troops—Artillery. 1 corporal, 1 matross, and 4 Lascars, killed; Lieutenant Fireworker Hill, 2 matrosses, and 7 Lascars, wounded.—4th Battalion European Infantry. 2 rank and file killed; Lieutenant Mendham, 11 rank and file, wounded.—13th Battalion Bengal Native ditto. 3 rank and file wounded, 1 since dead.—3d Battalion Coast ditto. 3 rank and file wounded.—4th. 1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.—10th. 3 rank and file killed; 12 rank and file wounded.—13th. 1 havildar, 3 rank and file wounded.—13th. 1 jemedar, 2 rank and file wounded.—27th. 1 havildar, 3 rank and file wounded, the latter since dead.—Pioneers, 5 rank and file killed; 19 rank and file wounded.

General Abstract.—Europeans, 4 killed; 37 wounded.—Natives. 13 killed; 59 wounded.

B. CLOSE, Dep. Adj. General.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

We avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by Mr. Crawford, who proceeds to Europe in the *Minerva*, Captain Greenway, to address a short letter to your Honourable Court, in which we shall briefly communicate the military operations since the last dispatch, reserving ourselves for a more particular detail, by your ship the *Deptford*, which we shall fully load, and send from hence about the 20th instant.

You will have been informed by our dispatches per *Queen*, via Bengal, that the strong and important fortresses of Nundy Durgum had been carried by assault, and that Lord Cornwallis meant to move immediately to the

the Eastward, for the better protection of the convoys from the Carnatic.

We have now the pleasure to add, that all the convoys, excepting that under Colonel Floyd, have safely arrived in camp, and that by the latest accounts the Colonel had reached Colar, and would probably join the army in a few days.

Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, with a strong detachment from the army, has been actively employed in expelling a party of the enemy from the Baramhau; we shall detail the services performed by this detachment in our next address.

The success of the war depending very materially upon an uninterrupted communication between the army and its magazines to the eastward, Lord Cornwallis has thought it expedient to reduce the forts occupied by the enemy, between Bangalore and Seringapatam. Servandroog, a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable, was an object of the first consideration. It was besieged and carried by assault in the space of a few days, without the loss on our side of a single man. Ramgheri, another hill fort, surrendered immediately after, and Orterydroog, the only place of consequence remaining to the enemy on this side of Seringapatam, was soon after carried by assault, in which only two of our men were wounded.

The garrison of Coimbatore, after a most gallant defence against a very superior force, under Cummur ud Dien Cawn, surrendered upon terms on the 3d of November; but contrary to articles of capitulation, which stipulated, among other things, that the troops should be escorted to Paligautcherry, they were conducted prisoners to Seringapatam. The enemy immediately after the capture quitted the district.

We have the pleasure to inform your Honourable Court, that Major General Abercromby, with the troops under his command, took possession of the Pundicherrum pass on the 15th of December.

We have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

CHARLES OAKELEY,

WILLIAM PETRIE,

JOHN HUDLESTON.

Fort St. George, January 5th, 1792.

(Signed)

GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

The Letters from the East Indies, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were received by the Deptford, one of the Company's ships.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

I received accounts a few days after I wrote my last letter, dated the 24th of October, that the north-east monsoon had broke, and the rains, which were heavier and of longer duration this season in the Carnatic than for many years past, having fallen about the same time, with less violence, above the Ghauts, the tran-

sport of the various stores, which were necessary for the operations of the ensuing campaign, has been attended with great delay, and many extraordinary difficulties.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform you, that all those obstacles were overcome by the zeal and exertion of the officers who were employed with the different convoys, and our preparations are so far completed that I have already been able to commence with success upon the execution of the general plan which I had proposed for the campaign.

I had the honour to communicate to you in my last letter my intentions respecting the fortress of Servandroog; and having, upon a consideration of its numerous garrison, and the shelter which bodies of horse could receive under its protection, in the rugged and woody tract of country with which it is encircled for several miles, become daily more convinced that all the means which it was in my power to adopt, would be ineffectual to secure supplies from the northward to the armies that are destined to invest the enemy's capital, unless that fort could be reduced, I finally resolved some time ago to make the attempt.

It being necessary, in order to enable me to make my previous arrangements, to ascertain what part of the extensive rock it would be most advisable to attack, I took a position with the army about half way between Bangalore and Servandroog, and sent the chief engineer and other skilful officers, under the escort of a few battalions, to reconnoitre the place in the most minute and deliberate manner.

After I had received their report, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, on the 11th instant, with his Majesty's 52d and 72d regiments and four Native battalions, eight eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders and two small mortars, with directions to attack the place on the north side, the appearance of which, from the plans and sketches that had been laid before me, seemed to me to be the least discouraging; and I subsequently added the flank companies of the 71st and 76th regiments to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's corps.

I then established posts composed of detachments of our own infantry and the horse of our allies, at a considerable distance on our right and left, for the purpose of preventing the enemy's parties from going round to disturb the communications behind us during the siege; and I afterwards moved on with the main body of the army, to the nearest ground to the northward of the fort on which it was possible to encamp, and which was not less than eight miles distant from it, in order to be ready to act according to circumstances, either in support of the attacking corps, or of any of the other detachments, in case the enemy should venture to form a design against them.

I shall neither trouble you with a description of this formidable fortress, the lower wall of which embraces, at a considerable height on the ascent, an immense mountain, or rather rock, but which actually consists of two distant forts, separated from each other by a deep chasm across the top of the mountain, and to the western fort there is no access, except by one narrow path, that leads to it from the northern side; nor shall I enter into a detail of the particulars of the siege, which, though

though attended with almost incredible labour, in cutting roads and communications, and in dragging the guns up the precipices, on which it was necessary to construct the batteries, was pushed on with the utmost vigour and expedition; but shall content myself with mentioning, that having had reason, on the 20th instant to expect, from the shattered appearance of the two walls of the eastern fort, that the breaches in them would soon be practicable, and it being utterly impossible that troops could find their way amongst the rocks and precipices to ascend the face of the hill in the night, I directed that all the batteries should continue to fire incessantly during the remainder of that day, and from day break the following morning, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart should immediately make a disposition for assaulting the place in the forenoon.

The fire of the artillery had every effect that I could have wished; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart having made a most judicious disposition for the assault, the troops mounted the breach of the lower wall, from lodgements that had been made near to it, upon a signal which was given, at ten o'clock; and the good order and determined countenance of the European grenadiers and Light Infantry, who led the assault, struck the enemy with such astonishment, and so thoroughly stupified them with terror, that although they were posted in great numbers in situations, from which they might have done much execution before they could have been dislodged, it soon appeared that they were totally incapable of making the least resistance, and by that means the troops, without encountering any other difficulty but that of the ruggedness of the paths and the excessive steepness of the ascent, not only gained the summit of the eastern hill, but those of the right division also pursued the fugitives to the gates of the western hill, to which the fire of our artillery had not been directed, and there mixed and entered with them. The Pettah, and a chain of small detached forts, at a short distance from the southern side of the hill, being commanded by the upper works, were immediately abandoned upon the appearance of our troops on the summit of the mountain.

The garrison, at the beginning of the siege, consisted of about 2000 men, from which there had been considerable desertions before the day of the assault.

On that occasion, although I had sent two battalions early in the morning from the camp of the main army to endeavour to intercept the runaways on the opposite side of the mountain, by far the greatest number escaped over different parts of the extensive circuit of the walls, leaving only between 200 and 300 killed and wounded, amongst the former of which was the second Killidar, and the first Killidar and a few of the principal officers prisoners.

On our side we were fortunate to a degree, which, perhaps, can hardly be paralleled in history; only seventeen men, officers included, were killed or wounded in carrying on the approaches and in the construction of our batteries, one of which was within 250 yards of the wall; and I had the singular gratification to acquire a fortress of inestimable value to the public interests,

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and which has hitherto been considered over all India as impregnable, without having to regret the loss of a single foldier in the assault.

Being persuaded that the garrisons of the neighbouring forts would be impressed with great terror by the fall of Servandroog, I lost no time to avail myself of their consternation.—Captain Welsh, of the Bengal infantry, who was posted with three native battalions and a large body of the Nizam's horse, at a considerable distance on the left of the position of the army, was accordingly ordered to march with two battalions, before day light, on the morning of the 22d, to the fort of Ramghire, situated about thirty miles from Bangalore, on the great road leading from that place, by Anapatam, to Seringapatam; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart was directed, after leaving one native battalion in Servandroog, to march with the remainder of the corps under his command, on the morning of the 23d, to invest the strong hill fort of Outradroog, which lies about twelve miles to the north-west of Servandroog.

Although Captain Welsh was furnished with no means whatever to reduce the fort of Ramghire by force, he, by his address and judicious management, not only succeeded in alarming the Killidar of that place and his garrison, and inducing them to capitulate on the forenoon of the 23d, but also obtained, in like manner, possession of the adjoining fort of Sevehghire, on the morning of the 24th.

At Outradroog we were equally successful, and with circumstances much more brilliant.

The afternoon of the 23d was employed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and by the engineers who had accompanied his detachment, in reconnoitring the place; and he resolved to attack the Pettah on the following morning.

A detachment was accordingly formed for that purpose, under the command of Captain Scott, of the Bengal infantry, and on its march towards the fort, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, it was met by a Bramin, who said that he came out with assurances from the garrison that, notwithstanding the resolution of the Killidar to the contrary, they were determined to surrender.

The great strength of the place rendered the overture highly acceptable; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart immediately sent back the Bramin with offers of advantageous terms, both to the garrison and the inhabitants, provided they would admit the troops without resistance, and he gave them two hours, from ten o'clock, to consider and to come to their final decision.

The guns of the fort having, however, continued to fire frequently during that interval, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart having likewise seen other reasons to induce him to believe that the offer of surrender had been only a feint, in order to gain time on the part of the garrison, the assaulting party was held in readiness; and no person having come out of the fort at the expiration of the two hours, Captain Scott was ordered to advance under cover of the fire of some six pounders, to escalade the Pettah, with an additional instruction

tion to make an attempt upon the fort, in case evident marks of confusion or irresolution should appear amongst the enemy.

The troops, upon ascending the ladders, found that the Pettah had been abandoned; but, having discovered clear signs of consternation amongst the enemy upon the walls of the fort, they proceeded with their ladders to assault them with an ardour and confidence that the recent success at Servandroog could alone have inspired, and met with a feebleness of resistance which could only be accounted for by the strong impression of terror which the fall of that place had made upon the minds of their adversaries. Six different high walls of masonry, upon the ascent of an hill of an uncommon steepness, were successively and rapidly carried; and nothing could have more strongly marked the panic of the enemy and our astonishing good fortune, than that, although their fire during the assault was considerable, two soldiers only belonging to the 72d regiment were slightly wounded by it. The garrison consisted of about 600 men, near 100 of whom were killed or wounded in the heat of the assault; a number of the remainder perished in attempting to escape over the precipices on the opposite side of the fort, and the 1st and 2d Killidars, with a few of the other principal men, fell into our hands unhurt.

At the time that I came to the resolution to attack Servandroog and the other forts on the roads to Seringapatam, I communicated my intention to the Nizam's son and minister, and to Purseram Bhow, recommending to the former to advance but slowly with his Highness's troops under their command, both for the convenience of subsistence, and on the account of the impossibility of their approaching near to this army in the woody country in which I was obliged to encamp; but requesting that Purseram Bhow would lose no time in moving to the situation that I had formerly pointed out to him as necessary for the purpose of co-operating usefully with us, and particularly, at that period, for preventing the communications on the rear of our right flank from being disturbed by the enemy's horse.

Purseram Bhow has been lately much indisposed, which has, to our great inconvenience, retarded the execution of the movement which I pressed him to make, but he is now a little recovered; and though I have not heard from him lately, I have reason to hope that he is at present advancing to take a position between Sera and Shevagunga, according to my request.

General Abercromby has, in compliance with the instructions that I transmitted to him some time ago, ascended the Pondicherrum Ghaut with the troops under his command; and as I shall be able, in two or three days, to send to Bangalore for the remainder of the heavy artillery and stores that will be wanted for the siege, every thing will be prepared, as far as depends upon me, to enable the whole confederate force to advance towards Seringapatam early in the next month.

My apprehensions for the safety of Coimbatore proved, unlucky by the event, to have been too well founded; for Major Cuppage, having failed in an attempt to

raise the siege, Lieutenant Chalmers was obliged to surrender the place by capitulation to Cummur ul Dien Cawn, after a gallant defence of twenty-eight days.

I have not yet seen a copy of the capitulation which, I conclude, Lieutenant Chalmers has been prevented from sending to me; but I have understood, from a short letter, that he contrived to convey to Major Cuppage, that the terms were, that the garrison should retain their baggage and private property, and be allowed to proceed to Madras, on condition of their engaging not to serve against Tippoo during the war.

It appears, however, that not even the present unfavourable aspect of his affairs is sufficient to induce Tippoo to put a restraint upon the natural perfidy of his disposition; for he has violated the capitulation, and has brought up Lieutenant Chalmers and all the garrison to Seringapatam, where they are now in confinement.

I have been informed that Cummur ul Dien destroyed the wretched works of Coimbatore, and, according to my expectation, immediately re-ascended the Ghauts with his whole detachment, by which means our troops to the southward will find no difficulty in regaining possession of that country.

Tippoo has lately made another fruitless attempt to open a separate negotiation with the Nizam, but he has made no overture since the date of my last letter, to treat for a general peace.

You will be informed by this opportunity, of the distresses which the inhabitants of the Northern Circars are likely to suffer from an uncommon drought in that quarter; and you will have heard, by the first ship of the season, of the serious apprehensions that were for some time entertained of a great scarcity in Bengal.

Every exertion will be made by the governments of Bengal and Fort St. George, to afford assistance to the Circars; and my mind has been relieved from much anxiety by my late advices from Bengal, which say, that although the price of grain will be high in that country, there is now no danger of loss of inhabitants, or of considerable failure of revenue.

I think it proper to acquaint you, that I have granted leave to Major-General Musgrave, upon his solicitation, on account of his private affairs, to return to Europe by one of the ships of this season.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed)

Camp near Servandroog,

December 26, 1791.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Madras, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated January 16, 1792.

By our last address, via Bengal, your Honourable Court were informed of the capture of Nundy Durgum by the army under Lord Cornwallis, and of the descent
of

of a party of the enemy into the Coimbatore district, under the command of Cummer ul Dien Cawn.

The party consisting of eight Rossallahs and 700 horse, with eight guns and two mortars, encamped before Coimbatore the 6th of October. In the garrison were the 2d Travancore battalion, the Topas corps, and a company of the 16th battalion under Lieutenant Nash, and the whole commanded by Lieutenant Chalmers. On the 13th the enemy opened from a battery of two guns on the bank of a tank, to the southward of the fort; but for several days after scarce made any impression on the works. Notwithstanding the slowness of their motions, it was apprehended that the garrison, from the defenceless situation of the place, and the want of ammunition, would, without some effectual assistance from Paligautcherry, be shortly overpowered.

Lord Cornwallis, upon receiving information from us of the attack of Coimbatore, wrote to Major Cuppage, the Officer commanding at Paligautcherry, recommending, that in case he (the Major) could not assemble a force sufficient to cope with the enemy in open day light, he should, by all means, attack the enemy's camp at night, with whatever force he could collect, even if it should not much exceed two battalions of disciplined troops. That if this attempt, his Lordship said, could be executed by surprise, the success might be more certain and complete; but that even if the enemy's commander were aware of the intention, his Lordship had so little opinion either of the discipline or resolution of Tippoo's troops, particularly in night attacks, that he could hardly doubt of Major Cuppage's being able to cause a diversion in favour of Coimbatore.

But before Major Cuppage could receive this letter he had determined to move towards the enemy. The 12th Bombay battalion had opportunely arrived at Paligautcherry, to escort the Carnatic bullocks intended for General Abercromby's army; its services, in conjunction with the 5th and 16th coast battalions, and two of Travancore, with three brigades of six pounders, were employed on this occasion; and the Major left Paligautcherry, on the 22d of October, in the hope of raising the siege of Coimbatore.

The detachment reached Madagerry, a village about twelve miles from Coimbatore, on the 23d, and soon after the enemy appeared in considerable force, and on the left of his encampment. Major Cuppage deeming it imprudent, under these circumstances, to proceed, and apprehending some attempt on the part of the enemy to cut off his communication with Paligautcherry, threw the baggage into a choultry, and ordered the line to retreat. After vigorous and repeated assaults of the enemy upon our picquet guard and the line, they were finally repulsed, with great steadiness and gallantry, by the detachment; and Major Cuppage continued his retreat, without further molestation to Paligautcherry, where he arrived on the 25th, having suffered no other loss than four seapoys killed and sixty wounded.

Lieutenant Chalmers made every effort to save the place; but his ammunition being expended, the walls breached in several places, and the enemy pre-

pared for a general assault, he sent out a flag of truce, with an offer to surrender Coimbatore upon the following conditions: "That the garrison be permitted to march out with their private property unmolested, and escorted to Paligautcherry, from whence they were to proceed to the coast, under an engagement not to serve against Tippoo or his Allies, during the present war; and that all public property be delivered up to the enemy." Cummer ul Dien Cawn acquiesced at once in the terms. The articles were drawn out and signed by him, and he took possession of the fort on the 3d of November; but, instead of sending an escort with the garrison to Paligautcherry, as expressly stipulated, they were conducted prisoners to the Pettah. Lieutenant Chalmers remonstrated, but in vain. Cummer ul Dien sent him word, that, until he had orders from the Sultaun, he could not release a single man. By recent intelligence from that quarter, we learn, the enemy having destroyed Coimbatore, conducted Lieutenant Chalmers and his party to Seringapatam, leaving a small force in the district to collect the revenues.

At the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, we have directed Major Cuppage to draw a reinforcement from the garrisons of Dandigul and Caroor, for the purpose of expelling the enemy remaining in the district, and of dislodging them from Enode, Settimungalum, and Damiacotah, without, however, fixing posts at any of those places until the grand army were further advanced towards the enemy's capital.

Having thus detailed to your Honourable Court the transactions to the southward to the latest period, we shall proceed to relate the operations of the grand army since the capture of Nundy Durgum.

Reports of a force in the Baramaul having reached Lord Cornwallis, during the siege of Nundy Durgum, his Lordship had no sooner possessed himself of that important fortress, than he moved with celerity to the eastward, detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell with three battalions, to be joined by a fourth at Rycottah, into the Baramaul, with orders to attack any force of the enemy that he might find in that quarter. The Colonel, by quick marches, reached Darampouy, on the 29th of October, which instantly surrendered; the principal people, and most of the garrison, fled upon the approach of our troops, leaving behind them great numbers of cattle, and joined a body of cavalry which had been for some time in that country committing devastations. The detachment pursued them down the valley, and reached Penagra, a strong fort at the foot of the hills, commanding the Aimbaddy Pass; here, it seems, the enemy being hard pressed, turned to the left, and advanced to Changama Pass, through which they entered the Carnatic, and moved towards Arnee. Part of our cavalry, under Colonel Floyd, was then at Arcot, and the enemy, probably on hearing this circumstance, moved towards Tiagur, and, after remaining in that neighbourhood for a few days, re-entered the Baramaul by the Pass of Attoor.

Our flags of truce having been fired upon, by the garrison of Pinagra, it was determined to force the South Gate; guns were brought up to the edge of the ditch, under the fire of a covering party, and three rounds

rounds were fired at the gate, but without effect; ladders were therefore applied, and the first and second walls escaladed. Signals were then thrown out by the garrison for Cowle, but the moment had elapsed in which protection could have been given. The assailants drove the enemy about 300 paces from the works, and before the firing ceased 150 of them were either killed or wounded. The place was full of inhabitants and of the families of the neighbouring districts, some of them apparently of rank. Such of them as held official situations, or from former employments were judged to be of consequence, were detained as prisoners. Some fell in the assault, but all the inhabitants were permitted to depart.

Some grain and a considerable quantity of powder were found in the magazines, the latter was employed in the destructions of the works. The gates were burnt, and the walls breached so as to render the fort perfectly untenable. We have the pleasure to add, that the casualties of the detachment amounted only to three Europeans and three seapoys wounded, and all of those were expected to recover.

The detachment having nothing further in view to the southward, moved in an opposite direction, and on the 7th of November arrived within four miles of Kistnagerry. On the advanced guard coming to the ground, a body of troops, between five and six hundred, with standards, were observed, drawn up in good order, between the fort and the detachment, but withdrew on the approach of our line. This circumstance gave Colonel Maxwell reason to suppose that the Pettah had not been deserted, and determined him to attack it during the night.

The situation having been reconnoitred in the afternoon, and the disposition for the attack made, two parties moved, in different directions, at midnight. The walls were escaladed to the right and to the left at the same instant of time; and in fifteen minutes the Pettah and Lower Fort, which had been defended by 200 regular troops and a large body of Peons, were completely in our possession.

Such of the fugitives as escaped attempted to gain the rock. They were closely pursued by our troops, and for some time there was great reason to hope they would enter the Upper Fort together: but the difficulty and length of the ascent, added to the necessity of pursuing with regularity, prevented it. The gate was shut just as the leading files of the flank companies reached it. The probability, however, of success, was still so great, that it was determined to apply the scaling ladders, which, unfortunately, during the pursuit, had fallen much in the rear, and before they could be brought up the enemy had recovered from their confusion, and hurled, without intermission, from the rock above, showers of immense stones, which nothing could resist. The ladders, and those who carried them, were instantly swept away, and a retreat became inevitable. The troops, in descending from this perilous situation, preserved the greatest regularity. A gun which had been placed on the road was spiked, and the Lower

Fort and Pettah set on fire before day light by our troops.

The casualties of the detachment were unavoidably numerous; Lieutenant Forbes, of the 74th regiment, died of his wounds; Lieutenant Lamont, of the same corps, in consequence of a wound, fell over the precipice and was killed; and five other officers were wounded. Three Europeans and one Native were killed, forty-seven Europeans and seventeen Natives wounded, and three Europeans were missing.

The detachment continued for some days longer in the Baramaul, after which it re-ascended the Ghauts, and joined the army on the 21st of November, having reduced several small forts in its way. Lord Cornwallis, upon its arrival, expressed his thanks in general orders for the services it had performed, and declared, that "He considered the spirited and judicious attempt which, after the surprising and carrying the Pettah and Lower Fort, was made upon the Upper Fort of Kistnagerry, as highly honourable to all the officers and soldiers who were employed on that occasion, and justly deserving his warmest applause."

In consequence of the irruption of the enemy's horse in the Carnatic, Colonel Floyd, with the force under his command, was employed some time in protecting the convoys moving from the presidency to the westward; he was soon after joined by the detachment of Royal Artillery, and proceeded to Amboor, where, having taken under his charge a very valuable convoy, he marched on the 22d of December towards Bangalore.

Lord Cornwallis, after detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, as before stated, continued his march to Bangalore, which he reached on the 7th of November, and encamped in such a position as to prevent any parties of the enemy from passing to the southward of that place, and to secure our convoys from being disturbed in their march from Vencatgherry.

About this time we received the agreeable intelligence that the Lower Fort of Gurrumcondah had been taken by assault, by the detachment of the Company's troops under Captain Read, serving with the Nizam's army, and that the loss on our part was inconsiderable. Captain Read's account of the capture is entered upon our minutes of the 22d of November.

We omitted to mention in the short letter which we had the honour to write to you by Mr. Crawford, on the 5th instant, that Tippoo's son, with a body of horse under his command, had, a few days after our detachment under Captain Andrew Read left the place, suddenly appeared before Gurrumcondah, and made the Nizam's troops, occupying the Lower Fort, prisoners.

Sir John Kennaway, who was proceeding in company with the Nizam's army and Captain Read's detachment, to join Lord Cornwallis, upon hearing of the enemy's attack on Gurrumcondah, returned to that place, and took possession of the Lower Fort without opposition.

P. S. Since closing this address, our acting President has

has received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, (extract of which we have the honour to enclose) advising that a considerable corps of the enemy had been defeated by Purseram Bhow, near Simogu, and that eight pieces of cannon had been taken. This fortunate event, his Lordship adds, may render it more practicable for the Bhow to co-operate with the grand army by the route he had taken, than it would have otherwise been.

CHA. OAKELEY.
WM. PETRIE.
J. HUDLESTON.

January 19, 1792.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Madras, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated January 26, 1792.

Our last address was dated the 16th instant, and transmitted by your ship the Phoenix, which left these roads the 19th.

On the 19th at night, we received an account from Captain Flint, commanding at Tiagur, that a party of about 400 horse had passed on the 16th, eight miles to the southward of that place, and that their course seemed to be eastward. About seven o'clock the next morning the alarm guns were fired at the Mount, and notice sent by Major Tutt, who commanded there, that some irregular horse were in sight. Our acting President immediately gave orders that a detachment of two companies of seapoys, with two field pieces, and the cavalry of the Governor's body guard, consisting of twenty-five, should move out under Major Wynch for the protection of the environs. Having collected also about forty horses from the gentlemen of the settlement, these were mounted with troopers, and sent out on this occasion under Captain Keith Macalister.

Major Pater was ordered at the same time, with two companies of seapoys, to reinforce the guard proceeding with the last dispatch of money to camp, which, by the latest account, had arrived at Streepermadore, where the guard had taken post. Major Pater joined it early in the morning of the 21st, and proceeded with the treasure to Vellore.

In the evening of the 20th, intelligence was received from the officer commanding at Chingleput, dispatched at ten o'clock the preceding night, advising that a party, supposed to be 500 horse, crossed the Palan that day near Severam hills, in the direction of north-north east. Hence it is evident their march must have been forced, and very rapid, as they arrived at the Mount several hours before the receipt of the express from Chingleput.

On the movement of our troops from the fort the enemy retreated with great expedition to the southward. The village of Sidapit, and one or more houses in the neighbourhood of the Mount, were plundered, and a few of the inhabitants severely wounded. We have thought it necessary to call upon Major Tutt, on this occasion, to explain what steps he took in consequence of the alarm, to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants near the cantonment.

In order to secure the environs from future insult, we resolved, though our force is very slender, to form

a detachment consisting of the cavalry under Major Young, the recovered horses of the 19th dragoons left at Pondamallee, the Governor's body guard, with as many seapoys as could be spared from the duties of the garrison, and two field pieces. We have also agreed to add twenty-five men to each company of the two native battalions doing duty here during the war; and we have taken such other precautions as will, we trust, effectually secure us from further molestation.

We have the honour to transmit, as a number in the packet, copy of a letter from Lord Cornwallis, with copies of a letter to him from Tippoo Suldaun, and of his Lordship's reply.

We are informed by private advices, that Purseram Bhow has captured the Fort of Simogu, and other places of strength in that neighbourhood, which will enable him more effectually to cut off the enemy's communication with Bednore.

We have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

CHA. OAKELEY.
WM. PETRIE.
J. HUDLESTON.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1792.

To Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I enclose copies of the letter that I received from Tippoo Suldaun, and of my answer, which latter was given in concert with Hurry Punt and Meer Allum.

I have to request, that you will direct copies to be transmitted to Bengal, and, by the first opportunity, to the Court of Directors.

Sir John Kennaway informed me, in a letter, dated the 12th instant, that the Prince and Minister would yesterday reach the neighbourhood of Ouscottah.

I am, with much esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Outradoog,
January 16, 1792.

A true copy.

(Signed)

GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

From TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received January 12, 1792.

At this time, with a view to strengthen the friendship and remove the disagreements between the Ah-meedy Circar, the Company, his Highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah, and the Peshwa, and to cultivate the ties of intimacy between these four Circars, a confidential and experienced man belonging to this Circar will be deputed to your Lordship, in order that, by negotiation personally with every one, the displeasure of the mind may be done away, and a reconciliation with each other (which is for the good and quiet of mankind) may take place. If this meets with your Lordship's approbation, be pleased to notify it, that the abovementioned

nioned person may be sent to a place appointed, and the ancient friendship may be renewed.

Dated 12 Jemmadie ul Owat 1206 Heree, or 7th of January, 1792.

A true translation.

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 16th of January, 1792, after recapitulating the letter received the 13th of January.

It is well known that, after having made every conciliatory proposition in my power to prevent this war, I was forced, by the dictates of honour and good faith, to have recourse to arms to save one of the Company's Allies from destruction; and I have ever been desirous to make peace as soon as proper compensations can be received for the injuries and losses that have been sustained by the Company, and by those Allies with whom it is connected in the strictest bonds of confederacy.

But with what confidence can a negociation be carried on with a man, who not only violates treaties of peace, but also disregards the faith of capitulations during war.

The garrison of Coimbatore ought, by the capitulation, to have been set at liberty upon certain conditions immediately after its surrender; and I have a just right to demand, that the agreement should still be executed on the spot where it was made; but being unwilling, at this critical time, to occasion any delay that can be avoided in opening a negociation, I shall not insist on a literal performance of the original stipulations, on account of the length of time that the execution would require.

Let, therefore, the garrison of Coimbatore be sent to this army, to be set at liberty, according to the conditions of the capitulation that were settled between Lieutenant Chalmers and Cummer ul Dien Cawn, and I shall then be ready, in concert with the Allies, to fix upon a place where Vackeels from you may conveniently meet proper persons that will be deputed on the part of the three Confederate powers, for the purpose of endeavouring to arrange the terms on which a general peace can be re-established.

A true Copy.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.

• True Copies.

(Signed) GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

Lord Cornwallis having remained in the neighbourhood of Outdragoon until the 26th ultimo, waiting the arrival of Secunder Jah, the Nizam's second son, marched on that day with the Confederate army towards Seringapatam.

His Lordship reduced several small forts in his way, which were of importance in extending the chain of communication. On the march he received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, positively denying that the garrison of Coimbatore had surrendered on capitulation. On this occasion his Lordship observed, that had he looked upon it to be consistent with his duty to the public to allow himself to act merely from

considerations of the general perfidy of Tippoo's character, and the insulting effrontery with which a fact so recent and notorious as the capitulation of Coimbatore had been denied, he should, perhaps, have been induced to disclaim and prohibit all further correspondence; but feeling, as his Lordship did, how important it was to the interests of Great Britain to obtain a safe and honourable peace with as little loss of time as possible, he judged it much more expedient to leave the door open to Tippoo for negociation, by putting it in his power to say that he had been misinformed respecting the transaction at Coimbatore. A copy of his Lordship's letter, with copies of his and Hurry Punt's correspondence with Tippoo, are transmitted in the packet.

We also enclose for your information, copy of a letter which Lord Cornwallis received on the 23d ultimo from Captain Little; by which you will perceive that Purseram Bhow was entirely indebted to the Bombay detachment for the victory obtained over Ally Ruzza, near the Fort of Simogu, on the 29th of December.

On the 5th of this month (February) the army encamped about seven miles to the northward of Seringapatam. Tippoo's army had taken a position on the north bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge and a number of ravines, swamps, and water courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the island.

As it would have been attended with great loss, and perhaps have rendered the success uncertain, if this camp, so strongly situated, had been attacked in the day, Lord Cornwallis resolved to make the attempt in the night; and for this purpose he marched on the 6th, as soon after sun-set as the troops could be formed, in three divisions; the right commanded by General Meadows, the centre under his Lordship in person, and the left under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

The result was glorious in the highest degree, and put his Lordship in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island. Seventy-six guns of different calibres fell likewise into his hands on this occasion.

For the particulars of this splendid and decisive victory we beg leave to refer to a copy of his Lordship's letter in the packet, and to offer our warmest congratulations on an event so honourable to the British arms, and so important to the object of promoting the safe and speedy termination of the war.

We enclose, for your information, copy of a complete return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the King's and Company's troops during the action, together with an abstract of the ordnance and ordnance stores taken from the enemy.

Two days after the action, Tippoo sent to our camp Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash, with three other Europeans, taken at Coimbatore, and with them he transmitted a letter for Lord Cornwallis; a copy of which, with his Lordship's answer, we have the honour to enclose for your information.

His

His Lordship observed, in his letter to us which accompanied these papers, that, to allow Tippoo to retain even a considerable portion of his present power and possessions at the conclusion of the war, would only, instead of real peace, give us another armed truce, and he should immediately reject any proposition of this nature; but that if such concessions were offered as would put it out of the enemy's power to disturb the peace of India in future, his Lordship would suffer no prospects, however brilliant, to postpone for an hour that most desirable event, a general peace.

We have the pleasure to inform your Honourable Court that 10,000 Benjarries arrived in camp on the 11th inst. a circumstance which shews the communication to be entirely open, and affords to the army a flattering prospect of supplies during their stay in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

We have the honour to inform you that, pursuant to Lord Cornwallis's instructions, Major Cuppage has been successfully employed in expelling the enemy from the southern countries. The forts of Damiahcottah, Errode, and Sattimungulum, have been reduced without any loss; and by the last accounts from the Major we learn, that he had taken post near the latter place, waiting further orders from his Lordship.

We have just received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, (a copy of which is sent in the packet), stating his reasons for directing General Abercromby to advance with the Bombay army to Seringapatam without his heavy artillery.

We have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,
February 21, 1792.

(Examined)

GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

P. S. February 22. By a letter just received from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakley, dated the 15th inst. we have the pleasure to learn that General Abercromby had arrived on that day.

CHA. OAKLEY.
J. HUDLESTON.

To Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to you a copy of a letter that I lately received from Tippoo, and of my answer to it.

Tippoo likewise addressed letters to the Peshwa, and to Hurry Punt, of a similar tenor to that which he wrote to me, except that in the conclusion of his letter to Hurry Punt, he says, that the difference respecting the capitulation of Coimbatore might be adjusted at the same time with the terms of a general peace: but Hurry Punt and Azeem ul Omrah concurred, with great earnestness, in opinion with me, that justice, as well as a due regard to the honour of the Confederates, required that atonement for a flagrant breach of faith should be insisted upon previous to all negotiation.

On this occasion there was no letter from Tippoo ad-

dressd to the Nizam; which I conclude was owing to his last letter to his Highness not having yet been answered; and it was thought best that the minister should not write to him, although he offered to do it if I had judged it proper: but Hurry Punt, according to his usual practice, answered, in his master's name, the letter addressed to the Peshwa.

His own letter, however, and that which he wrote in the Peshwa's name, are expressed nearly in the same words; and I have therefore thought it unnecessary to enclose a copy of the latter. The copy of the former and of the other letters, written on this occasion, you will be pleased to transmit to Bengal and to the Court of Directors.

Had I looked upon it to be consistent with my duty to the public, to allow myself to act merely from considerations of the general perfidy of Tippoo's character, and the insulting effrontery with which he has denied a fact so recent and notorious as the capitulation of Coimbatore, I should, perhaps, have been induced to have adopted the draft of the letter that Azeem ul Omrah proposed, and warmly urged me to write, which, on account of his violation of the capitulation of Coimbatore, disclaimed and prohibited all further correspondence between us. But feeling, as I do, how important it is to the interests of our country to obtain a safe and honourable peace with as little loss of time as possible, I judged it much more expedient to leave the door open to Tippoo for negotiation, by putting it in his power to say, that he had been misinformed respecting the transaction at Coimbatore.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Camp at Karicode, February 3, 1792.

A true Copy,

(Signed)

GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

From TIPP00 SULTAUN.

Received January 24, 1792.

Your Lordship's letter arrived; and I have understood the contents; and, with a view to the quiet of mankind, your Lordship writes, that in effecting the affairs of peace between the four powers, your Lordship, of yourself, is not neglectful; but that the garrison of Coimbatore, who surrendered on capitulation, and are in confinement, must be released. That after their arrival the vacceels of the three Circars shall assemble at a certain place, and such negotiation as may be necessary shall then be commenced. I have understood this. The particulars of the fort of Coimbatore are these: I sent Meer Kummur ul Dien to take the fort. He arrived there, and surrounded it. When assistance made its appearance from towards Paligautchery, Kummur ul Dien, marching from Coimbatore, attacked that force, defeated it, and then returned to the fort and took the people that were in it prisoners. If engagements had taken place to release them, how was it possible to act contrary thereto. Some one has reported this falsely to your Lordship. Some time ago, when the troops of the Ahmudy Circar besieged Daraporam, the garrison surrendered on capitulation, and were

are immediately furnished with an escort, and sent to your Lordship's army. God forbid! it is not the practice of any state to confine those whose release may have been stipulated by agreement. If, with a view to the quiet of mankind, it is your Lordship's pleasure to establish a peace between the four states, the confidential agents shall be sent to you from the Ahmady Circar, that the negociation for peace may be entered into with your Lordship, with the Peshwa, or with Nizam Ally Cawn, that through your Lordship's means the peace and quiet of mankind may be effected.

A true Translation,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, Persian Translator.
GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written January 31, 1792.

I have received your letter, in which you say, that I have been misinformed; and that no capitulation was made at Coimbatore, which surprises me very much.

The manner in which Lieutenant Chalmers has been treated has put it out of his power to communicate to me the particulars of the transactions at Coimbatore; but I have, by other means, received information, which I believe to be authentic and correct, that a capitulation was made similar to that which took place at Daraporam; and that the articles were signed by Lieutenant Chalmers and Cummer ul Dien Cawn, by which it was agreed, that Lieutenant Chalmers and his garrison should march out with their private property unmolested, and be immediately escorted to Palagautcherry, to proceed from thence to the coast; but that they were not to serve against you, or your allies, during the war; and that all the guns, ammunition and stores, and public property, should be delivered to Cummer ul Dien Cawn.

I was further informed, that when the garrison marched out of the fort they were, instead of being escorted immediately, according to agreement, to Palagautcherry, detained in the Pettah of Coimbatore; and, after much correspondence had passed between you and Cummer ul Dien Cawn, they were, at the end of thirteen days, sent prisoners to Seringapatam by your orders.

If any particulars relating to this business have been misrepresented to you or to me, the truth can only be rendered clear and apparent by yourself.

You may, if you think proper, not only communicate again upon the subject with Cummer ul Dien Cawn, but you may also hear the state of the case from Lieutenant Chalmers, who is in your possession; and it is equally in your power to remove the impressions that I have received, by sending Lieutenant Chalmers and Lieutenant Nash, or one of them, to me, to declare the truth, if it be different from what I have heard; by doing of which your affairs cannot sustain the least injury, as I shall engage that the persons who may be sent to me for that purpose shall not serve against you during the present war.

I have ever been ready to endeavour, in concert with the Company's Allies, to terminate this contest by open and fair negotiation; but a meeting of depu-

ties could answer no useful purpose, unless all parties shall be equally well-disposed; and it is impossible that I can have confidence in your sincerity, whilst I remain in the belief that you have recently violated a capitulation, and that you refuse to give the redress which I have a just right to demand.

A true Copy,

(Signed)

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.

GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

Translation of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to HURRY PUNT.

Received in camp, January 24, 1792.

I have received your letter, accompanied by one from the Peshwa, and am made happy by them. You write, that the Peshwa has expressed himself fully on the subject of assembling the deputies, and (referring me to this letter) you desire me to act accordingly. I have now written full particulars in reply to the Peshwa's letter, and by reading my answer you will understand its contents. The substance is this: when the deputies are assembled and the negociation shall be commenced, and a friendship shall be established between the three states, no trifling subjects will remain to be discussed: write me frequent letters of your health.

Translation of a Letter from HURRY PUNT to TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dispatched from camp, January 31, 1792.

I have received your letter. You write, that in perusing the letter which you have addressed to the Peshwa I shall understand its contents; the substance of which is, that when the deputies are assembled; and, by personal negociation, a friendship shall be established between the three states, no trifling subjects will remain to be discussed: thus I have understood the contents of the letter addressed to the Peshwa. You must satisfy the English that there was no capitulation at Coimbatore. The Peshwa and the English have written to you, that you should send one or two of the garrison of Coimbatore with your own people. Therefore send one or two of that garrison here, and they will be satisfied on this point. After that, the three states will consult on the subject of assembling the deputies, and write to you accordingly.

A true Translation,

(Signed)

G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.

GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship will have been acquainted, by a letter of the 28th inst. to Colonel Ross, of the intention of an attack the next day on the enemy, posted in the thick country to the S. W. We accordingly marched on the 29th at day-break, and, making a circuit of about ten miles round Simogu, encamped near the river Toom, to the S. W. of the fort. About noon we marched again, leaving, by the Bhow's desire, eight companies of seapoys for the camp guards, with two guns; and, about three miles in advance, joined Appa Sahab, the Bhow's eldest son, with a very large body of cavalry, within about a mile of the enemy, whom

we

we found very strongly situated. In front a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, flanked on the right by the river Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle, which extend to the hills. In this ravine the enemy were posted, sleeping, and beyond the ravine was a plain, in which was a large body, both horse and foot. The strength of the enemy could not be judged of, for the ground was so close that very few could be seen. I ordered two companies to endeavour to make an impression to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the same service, to the left. The latter met with a gully near the river, which greatly obstructed and delayed them; on which I sent on that service Lieutenant Doolan, with a grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieutenant Betriene, with the other grenadier company, was sent to the support of the attack on the right: both of these officers were very soon wounded, and obliged to retire. Lieutenant Moore was then sent, with the grenadier companies of the 9th, to the left. He also was wounded after having advanced a considerable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewise employed. The extreme thickness of the jungle, while it afforded the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops, and, when they penetrated through it, in small numbers, to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force, and perfectly fresh, while a few of the Mahratta infantry, pushing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broke, fell back on our seapoys as soon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in confusion. A corps of about 300, composed chiefly of Christians (natives) were drawn up in our rear; and, on my pointing out where they might be of service, they expressed their readiness to go wherever I might wish, but that they had not a single cartridge, in which state they had come into the field. It was not till after a contest of two hours, that an effectual impression was made on the enemy. Three of their guns then fell into our hands. They were encamped, part on the plain within the ravine, and part in another plain, a little way beyond it. Many of the tents were standing, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. From the nature of the ground, the route they had taken was not exactly known, and it required some time to collect the troops to pursue them. As soon as the route was ascertained, I pursued them with the troops which Captain Riddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occasionally, and beating their drums, in hopes of making their people stand, particularly at the gateway of a small village, about three miles within the jungle, but without effect: the road was strewn with arms, cattle, baggage, and some killed and wounded. Fatigue, and the allurements of plunder, diminished our numbers every minute; but the pursuit was continued till sunset, previous to which we came up with and passed seven guns, which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. I hoped to have come to a plain, where we might all have staid the night, and covered the guns, &c. but

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finding none, and learning from the prisoners that the enemy had relinquished all their guns, I rode back myself to give such orders as might appear necessary in other quarters, desiring Captain Riddell to follow me slowly, and collect all the troops he could. When I first passed the guns, the bullocks were yoked to them; and I had hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the entrance of the jungle; but before my return the plunderers had cut away the bullocks. I then sent orders to Captain Riddell to stay with the guns all night, informing him that I would reinforce him. I met Captain Thompson of the artillery near the enemy's encampment, and desired him to proceed to reinforce Captain Riddell, with all the men of the 9th and 11th battalions that he could collect, which he executed with that alacrity which he shews on all occasions when the public service requires it. The 8th battalion remained on the enemy's ground all night, and the 9th and 11th with Captain Riddell, three miles within the jungle, with directions to stay till the guns were carried off, which was done in the course of the next forenoon. From the impediments on the road, they did not reach the gateway, where the guns had been left, till ten o'clock at night. The Mahratta cavalry had scarce an opportunity of acting in the course of the day. The next morning they proceeded through the jungle, five cols from its entrance, to a village called Munduggoody, in which they found a great quantity of baggage. The ground was so favourable for the enemy, that not many of them were killed by our fire. Several, however, lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, and not more than 300 horse are said to have passed the village. The infantry have been completely routed and dispersed, a commandant and bukshy were taken, who say that they had left their entrenched encampment near Simogu about four days, not deeming it a tenable post, nor having sufficient supplies; and that they had determined to defend themselves in their new situation. That the force was seven cishoons, consisting of at least 7000 infantry and 800 cavalry, under the command of the Nabob Ruzza Saheb or Ally Ruzza, a relation of Tippoo's, though, indeed, the general report is, that including the artillery, they were 10,000 strong. That the morning of the action a few elephants, with a great deal of baggage, had been sent off to the south-westward.

I have the gratification to acquaint your Lordship, that I had every reason to be highly satisfied with the conduct of the detachment. A return of the killed and wounded is enclosed. The service has sustained a very severe loss, and myself an able support and worthy friend, in Captain Hugh Ross, major of brigade. The Bhow proceeded to the scene of action the afternoon of the 29th. On the return of the detachment to camp the evening of the 30th, I received a message from the Bhow, that he wished to pay me a visit of congratulation, which I begged might be deferred till the next morning, when he came, and, after condolence on the death of Captain Ross, expressed himself much satisfied with the conduct of the detachment, and the success of the day; and signified, that if there were any of the guns that I should wish to keep with the detachment,

detachment, they were entirely at my service. He acquainted me that four o'clock this morning, being a lucky hour, he proposed commencing his operations against Simogu.

About 300 horses have fallen into the hands of the Mahrattas, with 600 of the artillery bullocks, the finest I ever saw. The guns prove to be as follows:

2 Six and half pounders, brads, very long, country.
2 Three and half pounders, iron. 1 Four and a half pounder, iron. 2 Four and half pounders, brads, Portuguese. 1 Three and a half pounder brads, Portuguese. 1 Two and a half pounder, iron. 1 About a four pounder, brads.

There are besides, three very fine tumbrils, and some more tumbrils and carts were plundered in the jungle, and left there.

Intelligence has just been received of the enemy having got to Coolyroog, about thirteen miles from Bednore, with 4000 horse, 13 elephants, and about 1500 foot.

On the 28th instant I was honoured with your Lordship's duplicate letter of the 6th, enclosing one for the Bhow, which was immediately presented to him, but to which I have not yet been able to procure an answer.

I have the honour to be, with respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN LITTLE.

Camp on the Toom or Toonge, about four miles S. W. of Simogu, Dec. 31, 1791.

Return of the killed and wounded belonging to the detachment commanded by Captain J. Little, acting with the Mahrattas in the action of the 29th of December, 1791.

8th Battalion.—1 Lieutenant, 1 naigue, 5 seapoys, killed.—Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 2 naigues, 1 sifer, 28 seapoys, wounded. 9th Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, wounded.—11th Ditto. 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, 1 waterman, 6 seapoys, killed.—Lieutenant Hugh Ross, major of brigade, killed.—Lieutenants Richard Doolan, And. Bétrine, and Edward Moor, wounded.

A true Copy. (Signed) A. ROSS, MIL. SEC.

A true Copy. GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

Camp near Seringapatam,

February 8, 1792.

SIR,

On the 6th instant, I encamped about seven miles to the northward of Seringapatam, from whence I saw that Tippoo had, according to my information, taken a position on the north bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the island.

I would have cost us a great many men to have attacked the camp in the day, and, perhaps, success might not have been quite certain; I determined, therefore, to make the attempt in the night, and for

this purpose I marched on the 6th, as soon after sunset as the troops could be formed in three divisions. The right division commanded by General Meadows, and the centre division under my immediate direction, were destined for the enemy's camp, and the division on the left, consisting of four battalions, under Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that the enemy were constructing on the heights above the Karringat Pagoda.

The officers commanding the leading corps in the right and centre divisions were directed, after driving the enemy from the camp, to endeavour to pursue them through the river, and establish themselves on the island; and it was recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to attempt to pass the river, if, after having possessed himself of the heights, he saw that our attack on the camp was successful.

The left and centre divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish completely the objects proposed. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell gained the heights, and afterwards passed the river, and the first five corps of the centre division crossed over to the island, leaving me in possession of the camp, which was standing, and of all the artillery of the enemy's right wing.

The division of the right, by some of those accidents to which all operations in the night must be liable, approached much too near to a very strong detached work, which it was not my intention to assault that night, and which must have fallen into our hands without giving us any trouble, if we succeeded in forcing the enemy's camp.

The advanced guard engaged in the attack of this work before they could be prevented by the officers in front of the column; and the latter, who had been used to carry forts with much facility, did not think it necessary, or, perhaps, creditable, to oblige them to desist; but the garrison of this redoubt conducted themselves very differently from those which they had lately met with, and their resistance was so obstinate, that it was not carried without costing us several lives, and a very considerable delay.

By this time the firing at the centre attack had entirely ceased, and General Meadows concluding from that circumstance, that I was in complete possession of the whole of the enemy's camp, and apprehending that a part of his corps might be wanted to support the troops on the island, wished to communicate with me as speedily as possible.

Some guides, who undertook to lead his division to join mine by a direct road, conducted him to the Karringat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and daylight was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further operations.

These untoward circumstances did not deprive us of any of the solid advantages of our victory, for we are in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island; but as the force with which I remained in the enemy's camp did not much exceed three battalions, and as I found, from parties that I sent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground

ground all night, I could not bring off any trophies from the field, except those which were very near to the spot where our impression was made.

I have not yet been able to ascertain, with precision, the number of guns that have fallen into our hands, but I understand that of brass and iron it amounts to upwards of sixty of different calibres.

I shall take up my ground to-morrow as near to the chain of redoubts as possible without being exposed to the fire of the fort; and as our posts upon the island are now nearly secured against any attempt of the enemy, I shall soon be ready to proceed with vigour upon the operations of the siege.

It has been hitherto impossible to collect the returns of killed and wounded, but I have every reason to hope that our loss in Europeans will be under two hundred. Major Close will send to Mr. Jackson a list of the officers that were killed, in order to prevent the anxious alarms of the friends of the survivors.

I am with great esteem and regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

A true Copy. GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.
SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops under the command of Earl Cornwallis, in the attack of the enemy's army near Seringapatam, on the night of the 6th of February, 1792.

Artillery Brigade.—Royal Artillery. 1 Bombardier, 5 second gunners, wounded.

Bengal ditto. Lieutenant Fireworker Alexander Buchan, 2 first Tindals, 6 Lascars, killed; 1 gunner, 1 matros, 1 first Tindall, 13 Lascars wounded; 8 Lascars missing.

Coast ditto. 1 Matros wounded.

First Brigade.—36th Regiment.—Lieutenant Robertson, (73d Regiment) Ensign Smith, 6 rank and file, killed; Lieutenants Brownrigg, John Campbell, Robert R. Campbell, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded.

52d Regiment.—Lieutenant Hutchinson, 1 serjeant, 8 privates, killed; Captains Hunter and Zouch, Lieutenants Irwine, Rowan, Madden, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file missing.

76th Regiment.—Lieutenant Jones, killed; Captain Markham, Lieutenants Robertson, Philpot, and Shawe, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file since dead.

Second Brigade.—71st Regiment.—Captain Sibald, Lieutenant Bayne, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 20 rank and file, killed; Surgeon's-mate Paley, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

72d Regiment.—Captain Mackenzie, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; Major Frazer, the Hon. Captain Maitland, Lieutenants Macpherson and Ward, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 40 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

74th Regiment.—2 Rank and file killed; Lieute-

nant Parquhar, Ensign Hamilton, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Third Brigade.—3d Bengal Battalion.—8 Rank and file wounded.

13th ditto ditto.—2 Rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

26th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and file wounded.

2d ditto Volunteers.—2 Rank and file wounded.

Fourth Brigade.—7th Bengal Battalion.—3 rank and file killed; 3 havildars, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer missing.

14th ditto ditto.—Captain Archdeacon, 1 serjeant, 1 subadar, 5 rank and file killed; 4 havildars, 28 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

28th ditto ditto.—1 Subadar, 4 rank and file killed; 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file wounded.

Fifth Brigade.—1st Coast Battalion.—Captain Archibald Brown, Lieutenant Young, (since dead), 2 puckallys, 7 rank and file wounded.

6th ditto ditto.—1 Rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

23d ditto ditto.—3 Rank and file killed; 1 jemadar, 5 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Sixth Brigade.—2d Coast Battalion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Martin, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 20 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

21st ditto ditto.—1 Rank and file killed; 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 18 rank and file wounded.

22d ditto ditto.—4 rank and file wounded.

Bengal Engineers.—Lieutenant Stuart killed.

Coast ditto.—Lieutenant Hemmings wounded.

Pioneers.—Lieutenant Dowse's corps.—2 Privates killed; 1 serjeant, 3 privates wounded.

Lieutenant Lenon's ditto.—5 Privates killed; 3 privates wounded.

Ensign Stokoe's ditto.—1 Serjeant, 5 privates killed; 1 private wounded; 2 privates missing.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Total. |
|-----------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Europeans - - - | 68 | 213 | 21 | 332 |
| Natives - - - | 40 | 168 | 23 | 231 |

General Total - - 108 381 44 563

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, adjutant-general of the army, wounded, not included in the above.

(Signed)

B. CLOSE, Dep. Adj. Gen.

A true Copy, GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

Abstract of ordnance and ammunition taken from the enemy the night of the 6th instant.

Camp, Seringapatam, February 12, 1792.

| CALIBRES. | Iron Guns. | Brass Guns. |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Twenty-four pounders - - - | 2 | 0 |
| Eighteen ditto - - - | 4 | 0 |
| Sixteen ditto - - - | 1 | 0 |
| Nine ditto - - - | 14 | 2 |
| Eight ditto - - - | 3 | 0 |
| Six ditto - - - | 12 | 0 |
| Four ditto - - - | 6 | 4 |
| Three and half ditto - - - | 0 | 1 |

3 D 2

Two

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|----|
| Two and half pounders | - | 0 | 1 |
| Two ditto | - | 0 | 8 |
| | | — | — |
| Total Guns | 42 | | 34 |

Iron shot, round and grape, of different calibres, 2500.

Cartridges linen, filled, 5000.

(Signed) JOS. BURNETT, Capt. Bengal Art.

(Signed) PATRICK DUFF, Col. Com. the Artil.

A true Copy, GEORGE PARRY, A&T. Dep. Sec.

From TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received February 8, 1792.

I have received your Lordship's letter, in which you write, that if I will send Lieutenant Chalmers, who was taken prisoner at Coimbatore, to your Lordship, you will then send for the confidential Emissaries of the Ahmudy Circar to strengthen the friendship, and will re-establish the old intimacy; and have understood the contents, which I consider as leading towards the increase of intercourse. As I am also inclined for a sincere friendship, and approve of ancient intercourse, I therefore send Lieutenant Chalmers, with his people and property, and five others belonging to him, to your Lordship. From the agreement in Lieutenant Chalmers's possession, your Lordship will learn all the particulars of engagements. In this situation, solely to please your Lordship, I send them to you. If agreeable to your Lordship's letter, you will notify it to me, I will send confidential people to treat for peace.

P. S. With Lieutenant Chalmers I send Mahomed Ally, who is a confidential man; he will inform your Lordship of several particulars of a friendly tendency. Having communicated whatever is entrusted to him when he shall return here, I will send back in a proper and suitable manner to your Lordship. Your Lordship will consider me in every respect your own.

Translation of a Paper under the Seal of Cummer ul Dien, delivered by Lieutenant Chalmers on the 8th of February, 1792, and referred to in the above Letter.

You, who cannot make war against the Ahmudy Circar, have asked for terms. It is very well: I perceive the nature of any assistance coming to you agreeable to the orders of the Presence. I write to you, that if you can hold out and fight, do, otherwise give over the arms, property, &c. belonging to the Company, to my people, and come out of the fort. Neither you or your people must keep any person, money or property, belonging to the country of the Ahmudy Circar. I will represent your affairs and your good qualities to the Presence, and state matters in such a manner, that in the event of the approbation of the Presence, I will give you your dismissal. For example, the garrison of Darapour, &c. some time ago were dismissed, with their property, for which permission came from the Presence; this is known to every one. If you come out to-day it is well.

True Translations.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.

A true Copy.

(Signed) GEORGE PARRY, A&T. Dep. Sec.

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written February 11, 1792.

I have received your letter by the hands of Mahomed Ally to whose verbal communication you refer for other particulars; and Lieutenant Chalmers, and four other persons, who formed part of the garrison of Coimbatore, are arrived with me.

I have perfectly understood the contents of the paper, bearing the seal of the Cummer ul Dien, which was brought by Lieutenant Chalmers, and which contains a reference for your approbation of its purport. But I was sorry to learn from that officer, who does not understand the Persian language, that another paper, written in Hindoo and English, signed by himself, and likewise under the seal of Cummer ul Dien, by which it was agreed that the garrison of Coimbatore should be permitted to march unmolested, with their private property, to Paligautcherry, without waiting for any reference to you, was taken from him by force a few days before he was released; and it gives me great concern to add, that I have heard, through various channels, that the remainder of that garrison, which ought to have been set at liberty when they surrendered the fort, are not only at this time in confinement, but that many of them are actually in irons.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, as the release of Lieutenant Chalmers, &c. is considered by myself, and the other members of the confederacy, as an indication, on your part, of a disposition to make atonement for the breach of the capitulation of Coimbatore, it has, on account of the present critical situation of affairs, been resolved by the allied powers not to insist upon a complete execution of that capitulation previous to any negotiation; and we shall therefore be ready to receive a confidential person or persons, deputed by you, to communicate, to deputies that will be appointed on our part, the concessions and compensations that you are willing to make to the confederates.

I request, that whoever you may choose to send, may come by the Dirca Dowlut Baug Ford; and when you name the day and hour at which they are to come, I shall order the officer commanding in the redoubts opposite to it to send a party of soldiers to receive them, and to conduct them in security to the neighbourhood of the Eed Gah Redoubt, where the deputies from the allies will meet them to hear your propositions.

A true Copy,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, Persian Interpreter.

A true Copy,

(Signed) GEORGE PARRY, A&T. Dep. Sec.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Commodore Cornwallis informs me that he has sent the Vestal frigate to wait for my dispatches that I may have occasion to send to England; but he expresses a wish, that unless I should think it necessary to detain Captain Osborne, he may sail in time to prevent his being exposed to a winter's passage, for which the condition of the frigate is not well suited.

As we shall have, during the next two months, several opportunities of sending information to England of the

the state of affairs in this country by the Company's ships; and as I have not time at present to enter into a more detailed account of the action of the night of the 6th, than that which I transmitted to you, I shall only request that you will inclose a copy of it to the Court of Directors, and that the departure of the Vesta may not be delayed above three or four days after your receipt of this letter.

Nothing material has occurred since the action, except that Tippoo has sent to our camp Lieutenant Chalmers and Nash, and the three other Europeans taken at Coimbatore. You will receive a copy of the letter from Tippoo which accompanied them, and of my answer.

To allow Tippoo to retain even a considerable share of his present power and possessions at the conclusion of the war, would only, instead of real peace, give us another armed truce, and I should immediately reject any such proposition; but if the person deputed by him should offer such concessions as would put it out of his master's power to disturb the peace of India in future, I shall suffer no prospects, however brilliant, to postpone, for an hour, that most desirable event, a general peace.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that 10,000 Benjaries are just arrived in our camp.

I am, with much esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Seringapatam,

Feb. 11, 1792.

(A true Copy.)

GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

The hopes I had formed of being able to bring General Abercromby down on the south bank of the Caveri, with his heavy artillery, stores, &c. were founded solely on his being joined by Purseram Bhow, according to the plan agreed upon by the Mahratta chiefs and myself; for I had never conceived that it would be prudent, or indeed practicable, for a corps, consisting of ten or twelve battalions of infantry only, to march for several days with such inconvenient and combustible incumbrances, through an open country, where they would be constantly exposed to the fire of rockets among their ammunition, and harassed by a numerous and active cavalry.

When therefore the Bhow determined to proceed against Bednore, instead of assisting in the operations against the enemy's capital, I directed General Abercromby (lest I should likewise be totally deprived of his service) to leave his heavy artillery at the head of the Pass, and to come forward to the neighbourhood of Periapatam in an active state, bringing with him no guns of a larger caliber than six pounders, so that he might be ready to advance to the south side of the river, or to cross it, according to the probability of my being able to send a considerable detachment of cavalry to join him, without which his movement to the southward of the river could have answered no purpose, as to the investiture

of the place, and would have been attended with much difficulty and distress to his corps.

It would not have suited Hurry Punt's health or inclination to have undertaken so active a service, and at so great a distance from my army, from which he has been always unwilling to separate himself; but the Nizam's minister Azem ul Omrah, who has more zeal for the cause than knowledge and experience in military affairs, most readily agreed to join General Abercromby on the south side of the Caveri, and I flattered myself that with the assistance of our own small body of cavalry, and of two or three battalions of this army, in addition to the Madras detachment serving with the Nizam's troops under Captain Read, he would have performed the service that had been allotted to Purseram Bhow.

Accordingly, on the 5th instant, I directed General Abercromby to march from his encampment near Periapatam, and to take post on the south side of the river, at the Tippoo Ford, to which place I intended to request the minister to proceed as soon as I could ascertain the time that General Abercromby would arrive there.

I soon found, however, that the plan of substituting the Nizam's cavalry in the room of Purseram Bhow's was merely visionary, the corps of the latter chief being the only one amongst our allies which is properly equipped, or in any degree equal to the undertaking of independent operations; and that so total a want of arrangement prevailed in every department of the Nizam's army, that the minister could neither put a body of his troops into an active state, nor provide the means for their subsistence for a few days.

These circumstances alone must have obliged me to send the order which I had dispatched on the 7th instant to General Abercromby, to pass the river and join my army; but if the necessity had not been so evident, on account of the cavalry, I should, probably, have been induced to do it from finding myself obliged to keep a very large body of troops upon the Seringapatam island, and from the consideration that I could pass a corps at any time before the town with the utmost safety; and that if the complete investiture of the place could be formed without the assistance of Purseram Bhow, it would be more satisfactory to me to communicate personally with General Abercromby, than to concert our measures by a cyphered correspondence.

I yesterday received a letter from the General, dated the 9th, informing me, that in consequence of my order of the 5th, he should march the following day from his camp near Periapatam; and he has since informed me, by a letter dated the 10th, that he had that day made a march of seventeen miles without seeing an enemy, and that he should take post at the Ford the next day.

I have received information from Mr. Malet, that Purseram Bhow had been positively ordered by the Poona government to join this army immediately, and Hurry Punt assures me, that he is actually on his march for that purpose. However, after his late conduct, I cannot venture to place any great dependence upon him for assistance.

Upon more minute examination of the artillery captured

tured from the enemy, I find that we are in possession of seventy-six pieces of cannon.

I doubt whether this letter will arrive time enough for the Kent, but you will be kind enough to forward a copy of it to England by the first opportunity.

I am, with much esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Seringapatam,

Feb. 12, 1792.

(A true Copy.)

GEO. PARRY, A.C. Dep. Sec.

Our last advices were dated the 9th of January, 1792, since which we are happy to have an opportunity of communicating to you a few more particulars of General Abercromby's successes in the prosecution of the war on this side of India.

After the reduction of Cananore, the General proceeded towards Baliapatam, which fort surrendered to his advanced brigade without resistance; and since this period his army has been greatly strengthened by the junction of his Majesty's 73d regiment from Bengal, and the 14th battalion of Sepoys from the Madras army. Thus re-inforced, the General marched from Baliapatam about a month ago, and directed his course towards the Corga Rajah's territories, where, we believe, he intends, for a short time, to remain for the purpose of co-operating with the grand army, if circumstances will hereafter admit. The advanced corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, having taken possession of the Corga Ghaut, established there a strong and advantageous post. This may be considered a great and important acquisition; for the communication between it and the sea being now completely free and open, General Abercromby may not only second the operations of Lord Cornwallis's army, but also contribute very beneficial services and assistance to his Lordship, in the way of supplies, on his approach to Seringapatam, towards which capital his views, we understand, are now directed.

His Lordship ascended the Ghauts, without opposition, about the 16th ultimo, by the Muglee Pass, and, from our latest accounts, had proceeded so far into the Myfore country, that it was thought he would invest the Fort of Bangalore on the 5th instant. Tippoo had also considerably reinforced that garrison.

The Letters and Enclosures, of which the following are Copies, were received from the East-Indies by his Majesty's Ship the Vestal.

[The first letter is from the council at Fort St. George, dated February 21, and contains only a recapitulation of Lord Cornwallis's letters.]

P.S. February 22. By a letter just received from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, dated the 15th inst. we have the pleasure to learn that General Abercromby has arrived that day.

(Signed)

CHA. OAKELEY.
J. HUDLESTON.

The successes of the troops under Lord Cornwallis

induced Tippoo Saib to agree to a peace, which was announced to the public under a discharge of twenty-one guns from the walls of the fort; a peace, that whilst it restores the long wished for tranquillity to our possessions in India, secures the most honourable advantages to the British Empire. March 1, 1792.

The following are said to form the preliminary articles:

Tippoo cedes to the Allies one half of his dominions, the selections to be left to their own choice, and to be made from those parts that lie contiguous to the territories of the respective parties; and all below the Ghauts, both on this side the Peninsula, and on the Malabar coast, to be possessed by the Company. Tippoo to pay three crores and thirty lacks of rupees to the allied armies, as a reimbursement of the expenses of the war, and to release all prisoners in his possession of every description, subjects of Great Britain, without reserve.

His two sons are to remain as hostages in the Carnatic for the due observance of the treaty in all its parts. On the evening of the 24th, the young Princes arrived in camp, in pursuance of the preliminary articles of the treaty; and were conducted to the tents pitched for their reception. Captain Welsh, with his battalion, has the charge of the young Princes.

The following were the General Orders issued by Earl Cornwallis on this great Occasion.

Camp, Seringapatam, 24th Feb. 1792.

Lord Cornwallis has great pleasure in announcing to the army, that preliminaries of peace have been settled between the Confederate powers and Tippoo Sultan, containing conditions highly honourable and advantageous to the Company and British nation; and, in consideration of the uncommon valour and firmness that has been manifestly shown by the officers and soldiers of the King's and Company's troops during the whole course of the war, it is his Lordship's intention to order a handsome gratuity to be distributed to them, in the same proportion as prize money, from the sum that Tippoo has bound himself, by one of the articles, to pay to the Company. It has been agreed, that from this day hostilities shall cease on both sides; but the army is not only to retain its present posts till further orders, but his Lordship likewise enjoins, in the strongest manner, that no troops nor persons belonging to Tippoo shall be allowed to pass the piquet, and approach the encampment, without passport or permission regularly notified; and in general, that the same vigilance and strictness that has been customary during the war, shall be observed by all officers and soldiers, in the execution of every military duty, until the troops shall arrive at the posts allotted them in the Company's territories. His Lordship thinks it almost unnecessary to desire the army to advert, "that moderation in success is no less expected from brave men, than gallantry in action." And he trusts, that the officers and soldiers in his army will not only be incapable of committing

committing any violences in any intercourse that may happen between them and Tippoo's troops, but also that they will even abstain from making use of any kind of insulting expression towards an enemy, now subdued and humbled.

Sherrypoolcherry, July 14, 1794.

I acquainted you, that a negociation had taken place, which promised to secure these districts from the ravages of the refractory Rajahs, and of Anna Mouta, the Moplar Chief; but hardly was every apparent dispute settled, and they put in quiet possession of their houses and estates, than fresh inconsistent demands were made, altogether incompatible with the Company's interest; these being refused, an attack was instantly meditated against a post situated between Tannore and Boyhoa, then occupied by a small detachment from our grenadier battalion. They chose the dead of night for the execution of this design; and it so far succeeded, that the havildar commanding the post, and two seapoys were killed; many others are severely wounded, one of whom died the next day of his wounds. The assailants were so numerous, that the whole must have fallen a sacrifice, had not the vicinity of our force, stationed at Tannore, created some uneasiness about their own safety. The enemy did not retire without the reward due to their temerity; and to the praise of the seapoys be it said, they remained firm at their post, and, although attacked by disproportionate numbers, completely baffled every attempt of the Rajah's troops to carry it. This breach of faith has again occasioned the military to be put in motion. Major Murray having obtained intelligence of the Rajah's situation, marched with the 2d grenadier battalion, and was joined by a detachment from the army.

Our troops assembled at, and surrounded the bottom of a hill, where the Rajah was said to have taken post; but he had got information of our approach, and effected his escape to the Jungles, where he may remain in perfect safety, and render abortive all our efforts to annoy him. The only hope left of getting possession of his person, is by lulling him into security, and taking him by surprise.

July 17, 1794.

The present is a continuation of my last letter of the 14th instant: Major Murray, after destroying the houses, &c. of the Moplar Chief, Anna Mouta, and his followers, directed the grenadier battalion to march to a place called Condarie, where it is supposed he might take shelter in some of the mosques. Part of the 7th battalion was ordered to Ayacottah, and part to Oraperam. The 20th battalion was directed to cross the country, in order to destroy a fortified house at Erumbullachery, where the Moplar made a vigorous stand some months ago. Another battalion is stationed at a village near Capell, being a central situation, whence troops can readily act, for the protection of the adjacent country, and thereby secure to the Company an undisturbed collection of the revenues. Captain Macdonald a few days ago pursued the Moplar to the foot of Collecottah Ghauts, but with our usual bad success,

although the troops marched over twenty-seven miles of rough ground, and crossed a river scarcely fordable, in one day.

Anna Mouta has evaded coming to terms, probably with a view of plundering and harassing the country during the rains, without apprehension of our opposing him; but in this he has been mistaken; for, in despite of the present tempestuous season, we have hunted him from every corner of the country, till he has fairly taken refuge in the Jungles. It may not perhaps be unentertaining to our readers, to know something of a man who has given the English government so much trouble, since this country has become subject to the Company. Anna Mouta, while Tippoo Sultaun possessed these districts, was a collector near Sherrypoolcherry: and although the collections were never fully made, even in those days, he paid more to the Sultaun than others in a similar capacity. By this means he became a favourite at the Mysorean court, and soon acquired a considerable fortune, which has since very much increased: his behaviour to the country people gained him some friends and many followers; but the latter either want attachment or courage; for, upon the appearance of our seapoys, they seldom remain to be attacked. His spies, however, are so watchful, that we can hardly change the post of a havildar's guard, without his knowledge of it, and he shifts his situation accordingly. It is generally believed, and I think with truth, that his oppression of the Riotts has been exaggerated. Truth is hardly known among the inhabitants of the Ghauts and their vicinities; and they seldom fail to make Anna Mouta and his adherents depredations, an excuse for not paying the Company's duties.

In short, it seems that Anna Mouta's apparent disaffection to the government owes its origin as much, if not more, to the perfidious clamour of interested Riotts, as to his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun.

The following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, gives a clear Account of the late Hostilities in India, and the Causes of them.

Tajepore, 7th Nov.—20th Dec. 1794.

The general relief of the troops, which was expected to have taken place at this period, is altered to a partial one.

The 33d battalion remains another year at its present station.

This day we have received a very unexpected account of a battle, fought by an army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, against one of the Rohilla chiefs, named Golaum Mahomet, son to the late Fuzulah Cawn, who died about three months ago. By his will he made the Honourable Company guardians to his children. The eldest son, consequently, was made successor to his father's country, &c. &c.

Golaum Mahomet, the second son, was dissatisfied at this just decree, and caused his brother to be put to death immediately.

Early in October, Sir Ralph Abercromby was a good

good way up the Ganges, intending to visit the Vizier, at Lucknow; to review the troops in the field also, &c. &c.

On his hearing of Golaum Mahomet's treacherous conduct, Sir Ralph gave orders for the troops, at Cawnpore and Futtighur, to be ready for the field by the time he should reach those stations.

On the 20th of October, the Rohillas attacked Sir Ralph, when, after a very severe action indeed, our troops gained a victory at a dear purchase. The return in killed and wounded was greater in number than in any battle that has been fought for many years. 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 14 subalterns killed; 64 Europeans, rank and file, and about 500 natives, rank and file killed; also 16 horses; 12 officers wounded; many native seapoys and European soldiers wounded.

The whole line was ordered to be under arms this morning an hour before day light. Our army moved forward in one line; the artillery stationed in the intervals of corps; the cavalry on the right flank: the charge of the enemy was most daring and gallant; both lines met and intermingled. The bayonet prevailed, and our army pursued the enemy across the Doojure Nullah.—The enemy consisted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men, about 4000 of them were cavalry, who directed their whole force against the reserve, and did dreadful execution. The number of the enemy slain was very great. Our loss in European officers was very afflicting; Major Bolton was shot, after having cut down several of the assailants.

The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly singular; they formed in line infinitely beyond the extent of ours in deep wedges, supposed to be of fifty deep.

When the signal of our advancing (which was two guns from the centre of the line) was given, we moved in good order forward. When both lines had come within about five hundred yards, Golaum's people scattered individually, approaching in that extraordinary manner, and contested the point with our bayonets; they appeared to despise our musquetry; and upon every discharge of artillery embraced the ground, instantly rising, and advancing to the charge. Their arms were spears, matchlocks, and swords; which former they employed with destructive effect; and their attack, as by universal consent, was called the Highland charge. Najeeb Cawn was killed in the action; Oomer Cawn wounded. There never was a more justifiable war than this, or at least there never was grosser provocation given.

Golaum Mahomet, whilst he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore districts. He was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's Jaghire, his story would be heard with attention; and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition. Instead of which, he advanced posts within musquet shot of our pickets, and fired upon a party of cavalry stationed in advance with the pickets. This intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half past nine. Our signal

guns were fired at thirty-five minutes after that hour, and the action at the different stages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field in every direction, lasted till near eleven o'clock; and, with the time taken up to pursue in order of battle, our army did not reach this place till four or five o'clock. When we arrived on the banks of Drojovour Nullah, Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was so complete, that we could not discover a single horseman when we got to the Nullah.

The Vizier of Lucknow joined our army the day after the battle, with a large body of cavalry and infantry.

A few days after, Golaum Mahomet gave himself up to the general, and a treaty was set on foot.

On the 4th of December, Golaum Mahomet was sent a prisoner to Cawnpore, and on the 8th the treaty was finally adjusted and signed.

I am happy to have it in my power to give you this information; as had there been another day's delay, our army would have given battle, and the conflict must have been a very severe one indeed.

The revenue of the Rohillah chief's country is thirty lacks of rupees annually. This is to be equally divided between the Vizier and the Rohillah chief; who is to be also tributary to the Vizier's will and pleasure.

The treasure, I conclude, will not escape notice. Fizulah Cawn left a crore of rupees. The Vizier will look after that, with a watchful eye; and the General for the expences of the campaign.

Calcutta Monthly Journal, for Jan. 1795.

By an extract of a letter from the English army, after their engagement with the Rohillas, we find our troops had in their possession on the 10th of December last, seven tumbrils filled with gold mohurs, value nearly six hundred thousand pounds sterling; of which the Vizier has since graciously presented the army with eleven lacs of rupees, (about 100,000l.) besides providing liberally for the widows and children of the British officers killed in the bloody conflict, to which he owes the preservation of his dominions, and probably of his life.

To their immortal honour, the seapoys of Major Bolton's battalion, in testimony of their affection for their deceased commander, and the high regard in which his character as an officer was held by them, and from a conviction that the liberal conduct he invariably took pleasure in shewing to all who served under him, must have prevented his realising a fortune sufficient for the maintenance of the family he has left behind; have subscribed a month of their pay and allowances as a present to Mrs. Bolton and family. The European officers of the battalion instantly followed their example.

From the Madras Gazette of April 18, 1795.—Action between the Armies of his Highness the Nizam Ali Cawn, and the Mahratta States.

The army marched between nine and ten o'clock A. M. from its position, near Wakey; his Highness intending to take up his ground about four coss further
on

on the banks of the same Nullah, the Kynah we had just been encamped upon. The advanced army, composed of Monf. Raymond's corps of infantry, consisting of twelve regiments, with two field-pieces attached to each, and an immense body of cavalry, under the Sardars, Affud Ali Cawn, Tage Wunt, and Rushun Cawn, moved on likewise, preserving its usual distance. The Nizam had marched slowly about three miles, keeping close to the Nullah, when the enemy appeared, rising above the distant heights, which were, I suppose, about two or three miles from his line. It was now between eleven and twelve o'clock: his Highness halted a considerable time, to observe their motions; and after going on a little further, halted a second time, and gave some orders for flanking parties, and to hasten on the artillery, which was in the rear. Bildars, &c. were sent back to clear the road, and to give any other assistance necessary to the speedy advancement of the guns.

At twelve o'clock the enemy's force seemed to increase, and to be formed all along the heights: soon after they opened their guns, but at too great a distance to have any effect; however they were enough to disconcert the Nizam and his minister who sat behind him on an elephant; for in their orders, and their manner of delivering them, and the solicitude with which they made various trifling enquiries, they manifested an anxiety more than the occasion demanded. They repeatedly exclaimed—where is Mr. Raymond? and being answered, he was advanced in front, (and a moment's reflection would have shewn them he could be no where else), again, but how far off is he? about a coss and an half—then, why is he not at this place: the enemy is here; what is he doing further on? In this agitation of mind, a camel-hircarrah was dispatched with orders for the whole advanced army to fall back immediately: his Highness then moved a little further on, and again halted; and after a considerable lapse of time, leaving his Zenana on thirty elephants, with an indescribable mass of baggage, all crowded together on a rising ground, he with a numerous body of horse surrounding his elephants, turned to the right, and advanced two or three hundred yards, facing the enemy. The Mahrattas, who were in a very commanding position, could not fail to observe the frequent halts, and to draw from thence, conclusions for which there was too much ground, namely, that all was not right. They were now drawn up in a line, very regularly, and in immense force, cavalry, infantry, and guns, all along the height; part of their left presenting an oblique front, but still at so great a distance, that there was nothing to prevent the Nizam's line marching to its ground, before the enemy could descend the height to attack it. Nor is it to be supposed, that the Mahrattas meant to harass the line on its march, but these repeated halts gave time and encouragement to them—and their infantry having advanced to the brow of the hill, between two and three o'clock they opened six or seven guns more; yet so far off as not to be within range of the Nizam's line, nay, so great was the distance, as to create surprise, on the part of the Mahrattas, on seeing the Nizam return the fire from four guns, which, by this time had been got up.

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Two considerable lines of the enemy's infantry soon descended the height, and opened their guns upon Raymond's line, which was drawn up opposite to them. His corps, though it had been divided by the Nizam's orders into three parties, so that his line could have only consisted of six regiments, eight guns and part of the cavalry of Affud Ali Cawn, and Rushun Cawn; yet, with this lessened force, would, unquestionably, have performed essential service, had Raymond been suffered to act according to his own discretion, instead of which he was importuned by messages from his Highness, to make various movements, so that before he had time to perform one, another order came, to assume a new position; yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, a most signal impression would have been made upon the enemy, had not another messenger appeared, bringing orders (at that instant Raymond was going to strike the decisive blow), "not to advance further."

Affud Ali and Row Rumbow had made a very successful charge on the cavalry of Purferam Bhow, who was himself severely wounded, and his corps had actually taken to flight, spreading, in its retreat, the alarm to the whole of the Mahratta army; which, only for this unhappy halt of Raymond's, would to a man very probably have followed their example; for the Nizam's cavalry stood in need only of his Highness's presence to encourage them to follow up their advantages.

Lord Cawn and Vizier Cawn, who fought and led on their men with much gallantry, were killed; and after this charge, his Highness's cavalry shewed want of spirit, and got out of danger as fast as possible; these circumstances encouraged the Mahrattas still to maintain their ground, and the cannonade was kept up, on both sides, until seven o'clock.

At the time Raymond formed his line, or perhaps a little before, his Highness ordered a body of cavalry, with two or three battalions of infantry, to post itself all along his side of the Nullah; as the day closed, the fire abated considerably, and the enemy appeared to be moving off; about seven o'clock, orders were given for the baggage, which had been standing all day crowded as close as possible, to fall back a little and unload the cattle; it was now quite dark, and a most alarming scene of confusion ensued, through the anxiety of every individual to push his way through elephants, camels, bullocks, horsemen, guns, tumbrils, and other wheeled carriages, all compressed together in a mass: but this mass once in motion, rolled as it were with the impetuosity of a torrent, obliging all to yield to its force; instant fate was sure to attend the unhappy individual who could not bear on with its rapid current. To render this scene, if possible, still more awful, some of the tumbrils caught fire, and one dread explosion was every instant to be expected: fortunately, however, amidst all this confusion, the drivers of the bullocks contrived to extinguish the flames, without other damage than the cordage, which was wound round the tumbrils, being consumed.

After driving on a certain distance, this heterogeneous multitude was enabled, by degrees, to spread out and open; and after moving near a mile, it stopped; and

and the people began to unload their cattle; still in great confusion, few persons knowing where their baggage was deposited.

It was now about ten o'clock, and the cannonade was kept up until this time, though in a degree considerably less; that is to say, a gun was exchanged every now and then; about eleven o'clock a discharge of musquetry took place at the Nullah, and soon after we were alarmed, by a large body of horse rushing past our tent, which was the only one pitched; but what was our confusion, when we were told the army was retreating towards Kurdah, to which place we heard the Nizam had taken his direction; as we had observed nothing to influence such a measure, we were confounded, and knew not how to receive it with credit. However, the multitude being again in motion, it was necessary to go with the crowd; accordingly, as soon as the small part of our baggage, which accident had brought to the same place, could be repacked, we again joined the throng, and reached Kurdah, which was distant four miles, about four o'clock in the morning, his Highness, and a considerable part of the army, having found their way there about two hours before.

Poor Raymond's condition, when he heard of this precipitate retreat, may be better conceived than described, and though deserted by the cavalry, for Tage Wunt, the commander of the advance, was one of the foremost in the retreat, he resolved not to recross the Nullah, before day-light, but he had no will of his own; and as soon as the news reached the Mahratta army, Gee a Gee, Buckshee, with Deboignee's battalions, pushed on and drove Raymond from his post which he in his turn regained. This happened about two o'clock. He had now only to obey the orders he had received, and in his retreat drove off large Pindarees and Bunjarrah bullocks, though great part of both had already been destroyed, lost or fallen into the hands of the straggling robbers.

Various are the causes to which this extraordinary retreat has been ascribed; but that most commonly accredited is, that his Highness was struck with a panic, inexplicable and unaccountable. It is said, the cavalry behaved ill, and did not afford Raymond that support it might have done; again, that the conduct of some of the chiefs gave his Highness reason to believe, that the unfavourable suspicions which, it seems, his Highness entertained of them, were but too well founded; in which state of mind, hearing the discharge of musquetry at the Nullah, without a moment's deliberation, he ordered his elephant to be put about. Others say, that a message from his women, at that instant, prompted the retreat. The distress of these unhappy females is not so much to be wondered at: fortunate though it would have been for every one concerned with his Highness, if he had followed the advice which it is said Mahomed Azum Cawn offered; he prayed his Highness not to move, for there was no occasion to believe his troops had the worst of it; but the die, the fatal die, of the Nizam's future interest, was cast! It is asserted further, his Highness had no intention to retreat, and simply meant by the order he last issued, that the baggage should fall back a little, to give room for the cattle being unloaded: but as soon as the order

was given for the removal of the baggage, the troop instantly faced about, and distributed among it, leaving his Highness no other alternative than to follow.

But let this sudden retreat be ascribable to what it may, there certainly was not in any of the causes assigned even a pretence for the measure taken, which could not fail to involve consequences the most distressful; and these have been part already proved, in the loss of his guns, tumbrils, and ammunition, together with much baggage; but the worst is yet to follow, in the power, as he has thrown himself, of a greedy and insatiable enemy.

Under an insatiation, it should seem, his Highness has taken up an asylum for himself and women, in the Ghumee (small fort) of Kurdah, and crowded his army in a hollow around it, in place of assuming an eligible position near the Ghaut; where he might not only secure a further retreat if necessary, but post his army in such a manner, as to be almost invulnerable to any attack which the enemy might make, if they dared (at all) to attack him. But so far from any such precaution, he has not even thought of occupying posts of the utmost consequence, close to his camp, which fully command it.

In fine, had the Mahrattas followed up the victory created for them, and attacked the Nizam in the low ground or hollow, the next day, all who could make their escape up the Ghaut, I have no doubt, would, on their first appearance, have fled, and the rest must have surrendered at discretion; but these advantages having been neglected, appear to have given no encouragement to his Highness to make a better disposition of his troops, if for no other purpose than to favour terms of accommodation. So here he lays pent up; the Ghauts in his rear, and the enemy encamped about two miles in his front, his cattle starving, yet not hazarding to send out a foraging party; and thus leaving it to the pleasure of the Mahrattas to drive him to any terms they may prefer.

Letters of a later date than the preceding have been received at this presidency, which state that a peace has been fully and finally concluded between the Nizam and the Mahrattas; and on general terms, not dishonourable to the former power, though in some particulars harsh and severe.

We have not yet been able to obtain the definitive articles of the peace, but, we hear, that before the Mahrattas would accede to any proposition from his Highness the Nizam, that they demanded, as a preliminary to the measure, his Highness's minister should be given up, who had been supposed by them to have advised the resistance to the requisition of the territory in dispute. And it is said, though we have some doubts of the authenticity of this part of our intelligence, that the minister was in consequence surrendered, and had fallen an instant sacrifice to the rage of the Mahratta chiefs.

The unqualified cession of the districts in dispute, and reimbursement of the money expended in the contest, are the principal objects of the treaty said to have been now concluded.

So great were the distresses of the Nizam, from the ill

ill-judged position assumed by his Highness, and which had been so fully anticipated in the foregoing letter, by our intelligent correspondent, that, pending and during the negotiation with the Mahrattas, he was compelled to sue for and purchase rice of the enemy, at the exorbitant price of a rupee for three quarters of a measure, and two rupees for a bullock load of water, and a sum equivalent for a bundle of ordinary straw.

Attack of Fort Veragottum.—The following account is taken from the Madras Gazette of the 4th Instant.

On the 18th ultimo, the Fort of Veragottum was again attacked by Major Dunwoody's detachment; after having fired during great part of the day from a battery of six pounders and some small mortars, without producing any material effect, an escalade was attempted a little before sun-rise: Captain Fotheringham, commanding one of the parties for the attack, Captain M'Neil, the other; and Captain Dalrymple a covering party. The troops arrived under cover near the wall, and attempted under a very heavy fire, both from the fort and from houses without the walls, to raise the ladders; an operation which their weight rendered extremely difficult. Captain Fotheringham's party thrice raised a ladder, which was as often thrown down, and at last broken by the defenders. On the other attack, a ladder was raised to the wall, and Lieutenant Moodie, supported by a few men, mounted the wall, but from the want of footing, and the numbers of the garrison, who lined it with pikes, it was impossible to effect an entrance. Major Dunwoody therefore drew off the troops in order to be ready to renew the attack when the twelve-pounders, ordered to join his detachment, arrived. The long delay in their movement, occasioned by the scarcity of cattle in the district, induced him to try to accelerate the capture of the place by an escalade; and could judgment in the commander, or the exertion of the troops have given success, the fort must have been ours.

Our loss on this occasion was eight killed, and twenty-four wounded.

The following interesting detail of the operations of a detachment of British troops in the service of the Nizam, by which the late alarming insurrection in the Decan was suppressed, has been published in the general orders of the government of Fort St. George, together with a letter from General A. Clarke, expressive of his admiration of the general conduct of the division.

The Right Honourable the President in Council has the utmost satisfaction in expressing his approbation of, and acknowledgments for the conduct of Captain Dalrymple, and the officers and soldiers under his command, during the recent service in which they have been employed, under the orders of his Highness the Nizam, in maintaining the national character, as much by their moderation and humanity, as they have upheld it by their intrepidity and spirit; they have manifested an additional proof of the superiority of the British arms, and whilst they justly obtain the applause and gratitude of their own countrymen, they have impressed that deference for the valour of our troops, and the advantages of our discipline, which must have commanded the respect, and excited the admiration both of

friends and opponents. The testimony which Captain Dalrymple has given of the services of Captain John Ball, of the artillery, Mr. Conductor Lindsay, and Serjeant-Major Murphy, cannot fail to attract the notice of the President and Council, nor can his Lordship be unmindful of that magnanimity and zeal which distinguished the whole of the British troops, upon an occasion where their courage appears to have no rival but in their generosity.

The President in Council is pleased to direct that the following letter from Captain Dalrymple to the military secretary, detailing the eminent services rendered by the detachment, be published in the general orders of government.

To William Collins Jackson, Esq. Military Secretary.

SIR,

I have now the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the President in Council, a succinct account of the operations of the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops intrusted to my charge, since my letter of the 22d ultimo, the event of which, as it terminates the career of a formidable and dangerous force of insurgents to his Highness the Nizam's government, will, I hope, give satisfaction to his Lordship.

After the severe impression which my attack on the enemy on the 20th ultimo, with other advantages obtained on the following night, from the storm of the Pettah Rachore, it was not without the most plausible reason to suppose, that the insurgents would readily yield to the authority of his Highness's demands, without carrying matters to greater extremity; but disappointed in this consideration, since the credit of the Honourable Company's arms was now seriously engaged in the subjugation of them, I explained to the Arab, the Nizam's commander, the necessity there was, if negotiation could not prevail, to adopt vigorous measures, since a medium pursuit would not only confirm the contumacy, but perhaps procrastinate the means of reducing it to obedience. In the latter instance, I was in some measure governed in the recommendation upon rumours which the enemy circulated, and wherein a possibility existed of their being founded in truth.

The Arab informed me that conciliatory views were at an end, as that every attempt to promote them had failed. I therefore suggested to him the necessity there was to take the most forcible means we had to reduce them, and which he not only complied with, but empowered me to act in any manner that I thought for the best to forward the service, and to bring it to an issue in the most early manner.

The country circumjacent is so barren of materials required in the formation of a battery, that until the 5th instant we were not in sufficient forwardness to begin; when one, for two eighteen-pounders for breaching, and two, one for two sixes, and one for a twelve-pounder (belonging to the Arab, but worked by our artillery men) for enfilading, were thrown up and completed in one night.

The detachment of his Highness's troops, so well experienced in the performance of such work as our

own, were not so early prepared with a four-gun battery, and as the assistance at the juncture of first opening our fire which that would render us could not prudently be dispensed with, we deferred commencing at the fort until the morning of the 7th instant, when the whole in conjunction began firing with great vivacity and accompanying effect. The enemy, however, continued to support their fire against us for some time with considerable spirit; however, after a few hours contention they gave up the point, when our attention was directed to the object fixed upon to be breached. At noon yesterday the commanding officer of artillery reported the breach practicable; and having in the course of the whole of the morning gradually brought forward the troops I intended to employ, I determined to make the assault, which accordingly took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon: for several days preceding I had observed from a commanding situation, that the enemy relaxed in their attention during the heat of the sun, which made me determine on the attack by day: another motive of equal influence induced me to choose day light for the operation, as the immense height of the breach, rocks of considerable magnitude situated there, and in the area of the fort, presented difficulties more to be apprehended by night, as far more formidable than the enemy to be encountered. The company of artillery, volunteers, and twelve companies of seapoys, composed the strength of the troops which assaulted, and which were followed by four companies of the Nizam's troops, who were desirous of having a share of the credit to be acquired, and whom I could not well refuse. Having a fine cover in the Pettah, which secreted the troops from the view of the enemy, so as to render all suspicion of what was meditated in a manner impossible, the party, on the signal given, moved out from the flank of the breaching battery, at the distance of 500 yards, and were so peculiarly fortunate that the forlorn hope had gained the foot of the breach nearly before our troops were discovered crossing the interval; the enemy then collected about the breach, and made a formidable opposition. Though six or eight of our leading men were overthrown and tumbled to the bottom, yet their impetuosity was not to be resisted, and though opposed with musquetry, pikes, arrows, and stones, they soon prevailed, as no sooner had the major part obtained a footing on the summit, than the enemy fell back, and fled to a second wall, which was immediately attacked, and carried with more early success and better fortune. The troops, on succeeding at this point, branched off into four directions, agreeably to a plan circulated for the assault, and by pushing the enemy in those several quarters, they became distracted and irresolute; and after an irregular resistance at several stations for about half an hour, they sought refuge in every place it could be found, begging in the most humiliating terms for mercy, which I have the pleasure to add was in general granted, so that not a person received any injury after the fury of the first assault had subsided. The family of Dara Jah, even in the moment of victory, as well as the houses of the people of rank, were held inviolate to all intrusion: as the troops respected the sanctity of

custom too much to abuse the success they had obtained. Exclusive of the young Prince, the Begum, Ismael Cawn, and the whole of the principal instruments in the rebellion, with about 1000 prisoners, are in our possession. The troops moved for the attack with the precision and celerity they were instructed, and acted in every sense I then could or now wish; and though I am sensible in the highest degree of the obligation I owe to the detachment in general, for the zeal and active spirit which were manifested in the performance of the service throughout, yet I cannot forego the observation in particular, on the conduct of the artillery, who, having executed a very arduous duty in the silencing the enemy's guns, and breaching the fort in a short space of time, voluntarily stepped forward in the most pressing manner to act as infantry, to head the column of native troops for the assault, and whose services I anticipated too essential even to be delicately declined; and which, from the very determined appearance of the enemy in defence of the breach, made it perhaps fortunate that I had so decided. Having thus expressed my highest approbation of that respectable body of troops, I will take the liberty to mention that Mr. Lindsay, conductor of stores, supported by Serjeant-Major Murphy, fought and conducted the forlorn hope, and did credit to the nomination; they are both slightly wounded.

The enemy suffered considerably. Upon examining the fortifications this morning, I could not help thinking we were extremely fortunate in acquiring so formidable a place with so little trouble and loss; in every other quarter, but the immediate one we attacked near the south-east angle, the wall and rampart are excessively strong, the ditch very regular and deep, and full of water in most places, the glacis well constructed, and the works altogether in a state of great defence.

Two forts within the one already described are of considerable strength, one surrounding the palace and its immediate dependencies, and another embracing the summit of a lofty hill, which, if defended by resolute men, must be nearly inaccessible. Add to these a numerous garrison, with 127 guns mounted, and ammunition, will I hope, appear to his Lordship that the exertions of the detachment have not been made at a place underserving of its attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. DALRYMPLE, Commandant.

Camp at Rachore,
April 7, 1796.

Lord Cornwallis being returned to England (whose abilities had compelled Tippoo Saib to conform himself during his Lordship's residence in the East in a peaceable manner) no sooner found that restraint removed, than his restless and ambitious spirit hurried him on to a hostile preparation, which led to his death and despoil of his dominions; as are shewn by the following accounts:

Lord Mornington, January 9, 1799, from Fort St. George, sent four propositions to Tippoo, whose answer was to immediately determine the question of peace or war:—"A full indemnity for all the expences the East India Company have incurred in putting their army in motion

motion on the present occasion;—the expulsion of all the French from Tippoo's dominions;—that the English should in future be permitted to have a residuary minister at Seringapatam;—that Mangalore should be put in possession of the English till the conclusion of a general peace.

An overland express arrived at the India-house bringing official intelligence that General Stuart, with the Malabar army, marched from Coimbatore on the 21st of February, and on the 25th ascended the Ghauts. On the 6th of March, 1400 of the advanced guard, the entire of which consisted of 3000 men, under Colonel Montrefor, was attacked at Sedafoer, by from 12,000 to 15,000 of Tippoo's best troops, whom, after a desperate action of seven hours, they defeated, with the loss to the enemy of between 2000 and 3000 men, and to us of 143 killed, wounded, and missing. Amongst the first is Captain Thompson. Amongst the wounded are Lieutenants Leighton, Roome, Wilkinson, Maxwell, and Eldridge; and amongst the missing is Captain Sholl. Tippoo had two officers of rank killed, and two taken prisoners. The army of the Carnatic, under General Harris, said to amount to 22,000, in the best state, entered the Mysore country on the 5th of March, took three hill forts without opposition, were on the 10th at Anecull, and expected to arrive before Seringapatam by the 25th. Tippoo harassed our army on the last day's march, but had been gallantly repulsed by the troops of the Nizam. On the 7th of March, General Stuart issued the following orders from the camp near Sedapore:—

By the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief is happy to have so early an opportunity of congratulating the army on the brilliant success obtained in the conflict of yesterday, in which they were opposed by the largest body of Tippoo's principal troops, commanded by himself in person. He has on this occasion particularly to return his thanks to Major-General Hartley, who exerted himself with his usual judgment; to Lieutenant-Colonel Montrefor, and the light native brigade, who sustained for the greatest part of the day the repeated and warm attacks of the enemy, after they had surrounded him on all sides; to Lieut. Colonel Dunlop, and that part of the European brigade, for their charge which finally defeated the enemy, his thanks are also due."

Fort St. George.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mahony to John Spence, Esq. President of the Commission in Malabar, dated the 7th of March, 1799.

Tippoo encamped in considerable force, and in three lines, at Periapatam, on the morning of the 5th. At an early hour yesterday troops were seen filing out in different directions towards the frontiers of this country in that quarter. Between the hours of nine and ten A. M. Colonel Montrefor's brigade, posted at Sedafoer, was attacked in three directions, by a force which all accounts unite to declare, amounted to between 10 and 15,000 men. The contest was ably maintained by

Colonel Montrefor's brigade. The troops at Sedafoer were supported by flank companies of the 75th, the entire of the 77th regiment, and the grenadier companies of Major Patterson's battalion, commanded by Captain Howden. Immediate and complete dismay to the enemy was the consequence.

The Europeans first came into action between two and three miles from Sedafoer, about three o'clock, P. M. The enemy crowded in the road, and lining the grounds in the jungle bordering on it, were thenceforth driven before them with very considerable effect; they at length dispersed to the right and left, filing off through the woods in a confused and affrighted condition, and our troops from the rear gained Sedafoer between four and five o'clock.

The hurry in which I am necessitated to offer this abridged statement, admits not of making any allusion either to the merits of our troops, or the beneficial advantages that are likely to accrue from the entire miscarriage of the enemy's views yesterday.

Our loss, though not as yet exactly ascertained, is trifling to a degree, on a consideration of the bodies by which our troops were assailed. Of Colonel Montrefor's brigade, Captain Samuel Thompson is killed. Lieutenant Leighton, artillery, and one or two officers wounded, not dangerously; Captain Sholl and Lieutenant Percival missing. I do not understand the number of natives killed and wounded; there may be, however, 20 or 30, besides some missing.—Of the Europeans 4 or 5 killed and a few wounded; Major Patterson's flank companies had a few wounded.

Tippoo is positively declared to be with the Periapatam army, attended by three of his sons, and Meer Cummur Uddeen Cawn. The green tent is pitched in the centre of the camp, and close to the fort.

We have taken three Sirdars; two continue alive, and one died shortly after the action yesterday.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Reay, of the Ship Dublin, to the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, dated Ship Dublin, 20th March.

I have the pleasure to inform you, for the information of the Right Honourable Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c. of the arrival of the Honourable Company's ship Dublin, under my command, in company with the Sullemaney, Captain Hamad Pelley, mounting eight guns, which ship we captured on the 19th instant, in latitude 11 degrees, 34 north, after a chase of five hours. She proved to be the same vessel that was cut out of Nagore roads by the French privateer, on the 4th instant, and was bound to the Mauritius, laden with sundry articles, with seven Frenchmen and one Swede on board; the Lascars (except four who escaped at Nagore) are likewise in the ship.

Thursday, March 21, 1799.

The following extract of a letter from General Stuart, to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, dated the 8th of March, 1799, is published by his Lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.

On the 2d instant the right brigade, consisting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, took up their ground at Sedaseer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatam, the main body of the army remaining at Seedapore and Ahmootinaar, the first eight miles, and the latter twelve from the advanced position.

It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that I was in some measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered by thick jungles, to place the army in several divisions; but I had a farther view in occupying the post at Sedaseer, in order to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris.

In the course of the 5th, an extensive encampment was unexpectedly observed to be forming on this side of the fort of Periapatam. This circumstance was discovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of observation, on the summit of the high hill of Sedaseer, which commands a view of the Myfore almost to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 300 to 400 tents, amongst the number, some of large dimensions were distinguished, and particularly one of green colour that seemed to denote the presence of the Sultaun.—However much the probability of this circumstance might be strengthened by the respectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam.—These men generally reported that Tippoo had marched with all his forces on the 20th ultimo to oppose the progress of the Madras army, and that the Binky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was represented to be encamped at Carniambaddy, and to consist of 5000 Piadas, or irregular infantry, who were said to be intended as a covering party to 7000 Benjannies, and directed to bring as much provisions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

In this state of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor's brigade with an additional battalion of seapoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces as affairs might render necessary. On the morning of the 6th, Major-General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre, and at break of day, from the hill of observation, the whole of the enemy's army were discovered to be in motion; but their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the country and the haziness of the atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; nor, in fact, was this discovered until they had penetrated a considerable way into the jungle, and commenced an attack upon our line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

The enemy pierced through the jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and front of our line almost at the same instant. This dis-

patch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedapore. The communication was effectually obstructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5000 men, under the command of Baber Jung.

Fortunately, before the enemy had accomplished their purpose, Major-General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was resumed for repulsing the enemy, and the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers.

As soon as I received intelligence of the situation of the right brigade, I marched to their assistance, with the two flank companies of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half past two in sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Sedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when after a smart fire of musketry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the jungles, to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front. At twenty minutes past three the enemy retreated in all directions.

For this decisive, and, I hope, your Lordship will allow, brilliant success (considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantage, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army) I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have before mentioned, and was enabled to advise Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor for his very active exertions, and to the officers and men, including the artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair; Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, and the European division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their very spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Our loss, on this occasion, is far less than could reasonably have been expected; and I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, a return of this circumstance.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as, in the course of so long an action, they were often exposed in crowds to the fire of grape shot, and volleys of musketry. Several men of distinction were killed, and some wounded officers have been made prisoners.

Since the action of the 6th the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's designs, or of the motives which

which induced him to undertake his present enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood, than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Myfore.

By some prisoners which have just been brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the first distinction fell. They mentioned Seved, or Meer Ghofar, and the Binky Nabob, who led the centre attack, among the killed.

Wednesday, April 3, 1799.

The following extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Harris, to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated camp at Malavelly, 27th of March 1799, is published by his Lordship's order.

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George,
April 3, 1799.

The army marched this morning. Many horse were seen as it approached Malavelly, and a large force appeared posted on a high commanding ridge, three miles beyond that place. The ruins of the fort were occupied by a part of our advanced guard, when at ten A. M. Tippoo Sultaun opened a cannonade from several heavy guns, so distant, that I paid it little attention, and ordered the ground to be marked for encampment. The shot, however, falling in our lines, and horse menacing our picquet, the first European brigade, and two cavalry corps, were ordered to support it on the right, while Colonel Wellesley's division advanced on our left.

This brought on a general action: in the course of which a small body of horse charged the first European brigade, some individuals piercing the line, but most of them falling before it. Colonel Wellesley's division, turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Floyd, with three regiments of cavalry, to disperse a cutchery of infantry, putting many of them in pieces. The enemy retired about one o'clock, having been driven completely from every position he attempted to maintain.

The whole of the enemy's force was, I believe, on the field. Their loss I cannot ascertain. Ours was trifling. The conduct of the troops on this occasion was such as I highly approved. Our baggage during the action was well secured by the left wing of the army under Major General Popham. I shall hereafter have the honour to transmit accurate returns of the small amount of our loss.

Captain Kennedy of the dragoons, Leonard and Strachan of the native cavalry, and Moore of the Europeans, are slightly wounded. Part of his Highness the Nizam's horse were engaged, and behaved extremely well.

Thursday, April 11, 1799.

The following copy of a letter from the Commander in Chief, to the Right Honourable the Governor General, is published by his Lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.
April 11, 1799.

Camp at Sorelly, on the Cavery, above the junction of the Copany and Cavery Rivers, 29th of March, 1799.

MY LORD,

The detention of my letter of yesterday enables me to report that the army arrived here this day. The ford is excellent, the river low, and both banks are strongly occupied by our forces. We have found much forage and cattle by this unexpected direction of our march, and have not seen any force of the enemy since the 27th inst.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Tuesday, April 16, 1799.

The following extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Harris, to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated camp before Seringapatam, April 7, 1799, is published by his Lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.
April 16, 1799.

MY LORD,

After crossing the Cavery on the 30th ult. at Sorelly, where the army halted the next day, I advanced by easy marches to this place, and took up my position within two miles S. W. of Seringapatam, without opposition, on the 5th inst. Wishing to occupy the posts where General Abercromby's picquets were attacked in 1792, and the large tope and village of Sultaun Pett, both were attacked the night of our arrival; but owing to the darkness of the night the attack on the first only was partially successful.

We sustained some loss from the fire of the enemy, which continued heavy till late next morning, when the posts were again attacked with perfect and rapid success. They give our army a very strong position, and greatly confine that of the enemy.

Major Colin Campbell, of the first native regiment, Lieutenants George Nixon, and Falla, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and Fitzgerald, of the 33d, were killed in these attacks; Lieutenants R. Nixon, and King, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and Brooke, of the Bengal artillery, wounded.

The army has now taken up its position for the siege.

Avrycouchy has been taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Brown's detachment.

April 20, 1799.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has this day received dispatches from Lieutenant General Stuart, dated at Seedacully, the 8th of April, communicating to his Lordship the important intelligence that on that day a junction had been effected between the army of Bombay, and a considerable detachment from the army of Madras, under the command of Major General Floyd.

The enemy had given no opposition to this operation.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.

Thursday, April 25, 1799.

This day dispatches have been received from Lieutenant

tenant General Harris, dated camp before Seringapatam, April 15, notifying that the army of Bombay had joined the army encamped before Seringapatam on the 14th inst. in the afternoon, and that the preparations for the siege of the place were in great forwardness.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.

Wednesday, May 1, 1799.

The following extracts of dispatches received from the army, by the Right Honourable the Governor General, are published by his Lordship's order.

Extract of Dispatches from Lieutenant General Harris, dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 18.

Major-General Floyd marched for Periapattam on the 6th of April, and on the 7th the cavalry of the enemy followed. We continued in quiet possession of the posts we had seized, and busily employed in preparing materials for the works during the absence of this detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay army: a very large body of the enemy's cavalry had harassed their march, but without attempting any determined attack.

On the 16th, General Stuart crossed the Cavery, taking up a position extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgal, while General Floyd with the left wing and cavalry moved to the Delaway Yerry, a tank beyond Mysore, to cover a party sent out the preceding night to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new Fort of Mysore. The party returned with considerable success on the evening of the 16th, and on the 17th General Floyd's division encamped near our line.

The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which is on the line of enfilade of the S. W. side of the fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be used as cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it yesterday afternoon, from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by his Majesty's 74th regiment, and a native battalion from mine, and his attack assisted by the fire of cannon from our posts in advance.

In a very short time the enemy were driven from their post within 900 yards of the western angle of the fort, and a favourable opportunity presenting itself of advancing our posts on the southern side of the river, in connection with this attack, a nullah (which will form the first parallel) was seized after some contest, by the troops on duty. The enemy have some intrenchments, at the ruins of a powder mill close in front of this post, which at present rather confine it, but as a six gun battery was finished in the course of last night, at the post seized by General Stuart, in which six eighteen pounders will be placed this night, I expect to convert their intrenchments to our use in the course of to-morrow, and very shortly to establish a battery near the spot they now cover.

Dispatches from Major-General Floyd, dated the

24th and 26th of April, purport, that Major-General Floyd, with a strong detachment, left the army before Seringapatam on the morning of the 19th, and arrived at Cowdchully on the 26th of April. The enemy's horse attended Major-General Floyd's march, but not closely, excepting at one time, when they were beat off, and a Sirdar of Pindarah horse was taken prisoner.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Government.

The following Extracts of Letters from Lieutenant-General Harris, to the Governor-General, were published by his Lordship's authority, May 7, 1799.

Camp before Seringapatam, April 22, 1799.

On the 18th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd, who, on the 19th, marched with the cavalry, a brigade of native infantry, and the Nizam's horse, to meet Colonel Read, near Caveriporum, and assist in escorting the Bunjarrahs to camp. That morning a battery was opened on the north side of the Cavery, to enfilade the enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th in the evening, the most advanced of them was carried by our troops and a parallel established on the spot.

On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected near the ruins of the powder mill; and as a violent attack was made before day-break of the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort this morning with considerable effect in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Harris, to the Governor-General, dated the 24th of April, 1799.

Batteries, to take off the defences of the fort, have been three days open. We are advancing our approaches, and shall soon begin to advance a battery to breach. The western works are much damaged, and our shot take a wide and destructive range through the town.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Government.

Saturday, May 11, 1799. The following Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Harris to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, dated Seringapatam, the 4th May, 1799, is published by his Lordship's authority.

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam; and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tip-poo Sultaun fell in the assault: two of his sons (the Sultaun Paudshaw, and Moven au Dien) are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling: our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship details hereafter.

(Signed)

GEORGE HARRIS,
London

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing Street, Sept. 13, 1799.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was received this morning by the ship Sarah Christiana.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Fort Saint George, May 16, 1799.

Yesterday I received the inclosed dispatch from Lieutenant-General Harris, containing the details of the capture of Seringapatam; they require no comment; and I am persuaded that no sollicitation is necessary to induce you to recommend the incomparable army, which has gained this glorious triumph, to the particular notice of his Majesty, and to the applause and gratitude of their country. I also enclose a copy of the general orders that I issued on this glorious occasion.

Seringapatam, May 7, 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 4th instant, I had the honour to address to your Lordship a hasty note, containing in few words the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th of April, had on the evening of the 3d instant so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable.

The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as the troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camp, and our out-posts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier seapoys, taken from the troops of the three presidencies, with 200 of his Highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras seapoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major-General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the fausse bray and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-General Baird had divided his force, for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other

by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop; the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen. Syed Scheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins, from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Major-General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection. Kerim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl-Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hydre, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Cawn have also been summoned to Seringapatam: no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Cawn, to ask my orders for 4000 horse now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapue, and most of the French, are prisoners: they have commissions from the French government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

• GEO. HARRIS.

Abstract of a return of killed, wounded, and missing,

ing, at the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799.

Europeans killed. 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 58 rank and file.

Ditto wounded. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 conductors, 12 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 228 rank and file.

Ditto missing. 1 sergeant, and 3 rank and file.

Natives killed. 13 rank and file.

Ditto wounded. 1 jemadar, 2 drummers, and 31 rank and file.

Ditto missing. 2 rank and file.

Names of officers killed on the assault. Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th, flank companies.

Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d.

Lieutenants Farquhart, Prendergraft, Hill, and Schaw of the 74th.

Captain Cormick, of the pioneers.

Wounded. Lieutenant Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the 77th.

Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment.

Captain Lardy, and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies.

Lieutenant Shawe of the 76th, serving with the 12th.

Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Antil and Guthrie, of the 73d.

Captain Caldwell of the engineers, and Captain Prescott of the artillery.

Copy of General Orders, dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th of May, 1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conquest of yesterday. The effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition as far exceed the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise. For services so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their country at large.

While Lieutenant-General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major-General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major-General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who on that great occasion acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requests that Colonel Gent, and the corps of engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgments are due to Major Beatson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service, by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merit of the artillery corps is so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertions of Captain Dowse, and his corps of pioneers, which, during the present service, have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularise individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, the honourable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny, the honourable Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, Major Macdonald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several out-works and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded. And the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ult. claims the strongest approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army since the commencement of the siege, in all the operations which led to its honourable conclusion, has been such as will sustain its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the out-works of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant-General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant-General Harris trusts that Lieutenant-General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service, in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

Extract from General Orders, dated Seringapatam, May 8, 1799.

Lieutenant-General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday, by Major-General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer on the very important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

If where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit, I know no man so justly entitled to praise

praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack.

True Copies.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Military Secretary.

Copy of General Orders issued by the Earl of Mornington, Fort St. George, May 15, 1799.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the conquest of the capital of Mysore, on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final successes.

Under the favour of Providence, and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honourable issue.

But the events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor-General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendor and glory unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor-General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found, in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council,
J. WEBBE, Secretary to Government.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington to the Court of Directors, dated March 20, 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.
Honourable Sirs,

On the 3d of February, I had received no answer from the Sultaun to my letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require at the most a longer time than eight, and is sometimes effected in four days.

In order, therefore, to defeat the object of the Sul-

taun's silence, and to avail myself of the actual superiority of our force, and of the advantages of the present season, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hostilities without delay, and to suspend all negotiation, until the united forces of the Company and of their allies, should have made such an impression on the territories of Mysore, as might give full effect to our just representations.

With these views, on the 3d of February, I directed Lieutenant-General Harris to enter the territory of Mysore with the army assembled under his command; on the same day I issued orders to Lieutenant-General Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar, and I signified to Rear-Admiral Rainier, and to the several allies of the Company, that I now considered the British Government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

At length, on the 13th of February, I received from Tippoo Sultaun, a letter, informing me, that being frequently disposed "to make excursions and hunt," he was "accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," and desiring "that I would" dispatch Mr. Doveton "slightly attended."

But the season for negotiation through the pacific channels, so often offered by me, was now elapsed. After mature deliberation on the grounds already stated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the Sultaun, and I had signified to the allies my determination to proceed to hostilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would at once have thrown the advantages which I then possessed into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and have rendered the siege of his capital impracticable during the present season. On the other hand, an embassy, combined with the hostile irruption of an army into Mysore, would have been liable to the imputation of insincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun; and while it bore the appearance of indecision in the eyes of the allies, would have promoted, and perhaps warranted, a similar degree of instability in their councils and operations.

The design of this tardy, reluctant, and insidious assent to the admission of an embassy from the British Government, could be considered in no other light than that of a new artifice for the purpose of gaining time, until a change of circumstances and of season might enable the Sultaun to avail himself of the assistance of France. This conclusion was now confirmed by my knowledge of the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc and two native vackeels, on an embassy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

I therefore replied to the letter of Tippoo Sultaun in the terms of the inclosure, in which I have declared Lieutenant-General Harris to be the only person now authorized by me to receive and to answer whatever communications the Sultaun may think fit to make, with a view to the restoration of peace, on such conditions as appear to the allies to be indispensably necessary to their common security. This letter I directed

General Harris to forward to the Sultaun, on the day on which the army under his command should pass the frontier; and, at the same time, I instructed him to issue, in the name of the allies, the accompanying declaration.

The Nizam's contingent consists of above 6000 of the Honourable Company's troops, subsidized by his Highness, about the same number of his own infantry, including a portion of Mr. Peron's seapoys, now commanded by British officers, and of a large body of cavalry.

This force, under the general command of Mr. Al- lum, formed a junction with the British army on the 10th of February, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your Honourable Court, the beneficial effects which the Company have already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the court of Hydrabad. The Nizam's contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a state of preparation for the field, before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore.

I have annexed to this dispatch, the last return of Lieutenant-General Harris's army, previous to his passing the frontier, an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in its acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its officers, never took the field in India. The army on the coast of Malabar, is in an equally efficient and respectable condition; and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by Lieutenant-General Stuart and Major-General Hartley, seconded by the cordial and unremitting assiduity of the Rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very short period of time, a supply so abundant, that I am induced to transmit the particulars of it to your Honourable Court, as a testimony of the distinguished merits of those valuable officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the Honourable Company.

A considerable force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Read and Brown, will co-operate with Lieutenant-General Harris in the southern districts of the Carnatic and Mysore.

Under these circumstances General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th of March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

Having thus submitted to your Honourable Court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct in every stage of this important transaction, I must request your permission to conclude this dispatch with such reflections as arise to mind from a review of my past measures, and from the prospect of their ultimate consequences and permanent effect.

From the first disclosure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embassy to the Isle of France, every principle of justice and policy demanded from your Government in India, that an instantaneous effort should be made to reduce his power and resources, before he could avail himself of the advantages of the al-

liance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the sole consideration which can justify me, for not having made that effort at the early period when its success would have placed the security of your possessions on a foundation, which the invasion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

For without the aid of some native power, it is scarcely possible that the French should ever make any permanent impression on your empire in India; and no native power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is so infatuated as to be disposed to assist or receive a French army.

The progress of events since the date of my orders of the 20th of June 1798, has not only confirmed the principles of justice or policy, by which an attack upon the Sultaun was at that time demanded, but has manifested that the designs of France, as well as of the Sultaun, were of a much more extensive and formidable nature than any which have ever been attempted against the British empire in India since its first foundation.

While the magnitude and danger of these designs were gradually disclosed, I had the satisfaction to feel that the means of averting them were augmenting in a proportion nearly equal, by the success of the negotiations at Hydrabad, and by the advance of the military preparations I ordered throughout your possessions.

At the commencement of the month of February, the crisis arrived in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decision on the important question at issue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final result of the whole system of my measures.

On the one hand, the apparent establishment of the French army in Egypt, and the uncertainty of the state of our naval power in the Red Sea, rendered the danger still urgent from that quarter; while Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of my proposals for negotiation, combined with his embassy to the Executive Directory of France, under the conduct of Mr. Dubuc, appeared to preclude all hope of detaching the Sultaun from his recent alliance with the enemy. On the other hand, I now possessed ample means of frustrating the most dangerous effects of that alliance, by a seasonable application of the powerful force which the treachery and aggression of the Sultaun had compelled me to collect, at a heavy expence to your finances.

Your Honourable Court will determine, whether, in this state of affairs, my orders of February the 3d, were premature, and whether I should have been justified, on the 13th of February, in recalling those orders, for the purpose of admitting, at that late period, a negotiation which would have enabled Tippoo Sultaun to defeat every object of the armament of the allies for the present season, and would have afforded him ample time to reap the full benefit of his connection with France, before the season for besieging his capital should return.

In deciding these important questions, you will necessarily consider what degree of reliance was to be placed on the sincerity of the Sultaun's disposition to conclude an amicable adjustment with your government, at the very moment when he had actually dispatched, on an embassy to the executive directory of France, the commander of the French troops raised in the Mauritius, and admitted into the Sultaun's service,

for

for the express purpose of carrying on a war of aggression against your possessions in India.

The admirable condition of your armies on both coasts, and the unequalled perfection of their equipment in every department, added to the extraordinary spirit and animation with which the campaign has been opened, afford every reason to hope, that the issue of the war will be speedy and prosperous, and that it must terminate in a considerable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's resources and power.

The wisdom of your Honourable Court will anticipate the extensive benefits which must result to your interests, from an event now become essential to the peace and security of your possessions in India.

The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in such a state as should leave him a constant object of alarm and apprehension to the Company: that he has been justly to be considered for some years past, cannot be doubted by any person acquainted with the records of any of your Governments in India. The present is the second crisis within the last three years, in which the Government-General has thought it necessary to assemble the army on the coast of Coromandel, for the sole purpose of checking his motions; and the apprehension of his intentions has obstructed our operations against our European enemies in India, during the course of our present war.

The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual scale, and under such circumstances, must have proved to the Company a perpetual source of solicitude, expence, and hazard. But the engagement which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerness to receive in Mysore as large a force as they can furnish, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progress of their arms, evidently directed to the destruction of the British power in India, form new and prominent features in our political situation in this quarter of the world.

Admitting the wisdom of that policy which dictated the preservation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the close of the last war with Mysore, the spirit of our present councils must be accommodated to the variation of circumstances, and to the actual position, character, and views of our enemies.

In such a conjuncture of affairs, I am persuaded that your Honourable Court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed so urgent, or so necessary to the safety of your possessions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now existing among the native powers of India.

If Tippoo Sultaun had been disposed to content himself with the quiet possession of his present dominions; if he could have been brought to a sense of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the representations which I addressed to him would have produced an early and salutary impression. Whatever speculative opinions might have been entertained with respect to his interests, views, and power, the justice and moderation of the British Government would never have disturbed his tranquillity. But he resolved to at-

tempt the recovery of his lost dominions, at the hazard of those which he still retains, and in the ardour of his passionate pursuit, he overlooked not only the certain destruction of his own independence, the inevitable consequence even of the most prosperous success of any alliance with France, but also the predominant influence of the English East India Company, which would detect his treachery, and turn against his own empire the ruin which he had meditated against theirs.

The secrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his resources, his constant and active state of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourse with the French through his remaining territories on the coast of Malabar, form the most dangerous circumstances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and constitute his principal means of offence.

If success should attend your arms in this war, I entertain a firm confidence that those dangers will either be wholly averted, or so considerably diminished, as to afford to your Government in India the prospect of durable security and genuine peace.

I cannot close this letter without repeating to your Honourable Court the cordial expressions of my entire satisfaction in the zealous and honourable co-operation of Lord Clive, as well as of all the members of this Government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence in forwarding all my views, is manifest in the rapid progress and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furnishes a striking and salutary example, of the inestimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your servants in India.

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Fort St. George,

MORNINGTON.

March 20.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, 22d of April, 1799.

Since my arrival at this presidency, I have addressed three separate letters to your Honourable Committee, under date the 13th of January, 13th of February, and 15th of March, 1799; my separate letters of the 20th of March, and of this date, to the Court of Directors, and the letter to your Honourable Committee from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, of the 7th of April, contain a view of such events as have happened in this quarter since the date of my last letter to you.

To these advices, I do not feel it necessary to add any thing at present, further than my assurance that every circumstance promises a speedy and advantageous issue to the war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that all such private intelligence as I have received, concurs to favour this expectation.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that, notwithstanding the export of forty lacks of rupees in specie to this presidency, and the actual commencement of hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun, the discount upon all the public securities in Bengal has experienced a considerable diminution during the course of the last month; and

and with the aid of the supplies in specie which we expect from England, I flatter myself that I shall be enabled, within a short period of time, to direct an enlargement of the commercial investment at all the presidencies. I am naturally impatient to return to Bengal, but the experience of every hour convinces me more strongly that the avowed projects of Tippoo Sultaun, combined with his acknowledged means of carrying them into effect, have been among the most efficient causes not only of the decline of public and private credit in Bengal, but also of encouragement to the disorderly and disaffected class of your subjects. I am therefore persuaded, that the effectual reduction of Tippoo's means of mischief is indispensable to the welfare and tranquillity of all your possessions. Under this impression, I feel it to be my duty to remain at this presidency as long as my presence can in any degree contribute to the energy and vigour of our military operations.

At the India House was received the important intelligence of the taking of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Saib, on the 4th of May, 1799.

The British army, under the command of Lord Mornington, met with little opposition from the enemy, until it reached the capital of the Myfore territory, which they attacked in a most gallant manner, and which was for some time as courageously defended. The Sultaun himself is said to have behaved with the greatest bravery. He was seen animating his troops in the hottest of the battle; but it is stated that he was mortally wounded a little before the surrender of his capital, and that he expired on the ramparts, with his drawn sabre in his hand.

Little resistance was made after the death of Tippoo, and the British troops soon obtained possession of the city.

The following interesting account of the conduct of the late Sultaun of the Myfore, pending the assault of his capital, and of the particulars of his death, is collected from the testimony of the Killidar of Seringapatam, and some of the immediate attendants of his person:

The Sultaun went out early on the morning of the 4th of May, as was his custom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides; he remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a pandal. It would appear that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near, for when it was reported to him that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, but desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

A few minutes afterwards he was informed that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly; he immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load

the carabines which they carried for his own use, and hastened along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself, and one of his servants asserts that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach. Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack, approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers, and assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardour, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, crossing the inner ditch and mounting the ramparts, driven the enemy from them and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted, but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and, if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to maintain it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his last stand; but, as he was crossing to the gate, by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musket-ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast; he, however, still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half-way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry, from within, when he received a second ball close to the other; the horse he rode on being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground; many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musketry both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents, and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one side the gateway, where he lay or sat for some minutes, faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt (which was very rich), and attempted

tempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his shoulder and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

Not less than 300 men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

The following general return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the corps composing the army before Seringapatam, from the 4th of April to the 4th of May, is published by the authority of the Right Hon. Governor General in Council.

The detachment of Bengal artillery, Europeans, 4 killed, 12 wounded.—1st battalion of coast, ditto, 6 killed, 6 wounded.—2d battalion of ditto, 8 killed, 15 wounded, 1 missing.—Bombay artillery, 4 killed, 6 wounded.—His Majesty's 12th regiment, 17 killed, 49 wounded, 1 missing.—33d regiment, 6 killed, 25 wounded, 12 missing.—73d regiment, 21 killed, 99 wounded, 1 missing.—74th regiment, 45 killed, 111 wounded.—75th regiment, 16 killed, 64 wounded, 3 missing.—77th regiment, 10 killed, 51 wounded, 1 missing.—Scotch brigade, 14 killed, 86 wounded, 1 missing.—Regiment de Meuron, 9 killed, 23 wounded, 1 missing.

The number of officers killed, included in the general return, amounts to 22, among whom are 1 lieutenant, 1 major, and 6 captains. The wounded are stated at 45.

(Signed)

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov. Gen.

About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of the information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killidar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was found, and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt, were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people, who were there, to be Padshaw; and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance, of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic Arabic, and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance, to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning, a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Ma-

jeor-General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement, in irons, scarce 300 yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

The Killidar, in command of the fort and garrison of Chittedroog, which is only 117 miles distant from Seringapatam, appears to have been panic-struck, when summoned to surrender to the British troops, who had sprung a small mine at the north angle of the fort on the 9th of May last. The report of the Sultaun's death had previously reached his ears, and the answer he sent to the summons specified, "that as his master had gloriously fallen in the defence of his capital he was ready to resign his power also; but on no account would he capitulate, unless himself and others were allowed the honours of war." This was granted, and the garrison marched out with all the honours they required on the 11th following.

Calcutta, April 8.

The siege of Colaba has terminated with the success of Scindia's views. Jeyfing Angria capitulated about a fortnight ago, and is since gone, together with his two brothers, under the charge of Captain Alleman, to Poonah.

Advices from India received overland, dated June 6th, state, that the Earl of Mornington was still employed in an arrangement of the affairs of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Futteh Hyder, eldest son of the tyrant; Purneah, the Sultaun's Dewan; and Meer Cummer Ouden, had surrendered themselves to General Harris at Seringapatam, where the whole of his sons, thirteen in number, with all his Sirdars of note, were assembled. The whole of the Sultaun's army was disbanded.—The corps, formerly Lally's, has surrendered; and the Europeans composing it, with those from the Mauritius, have been sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic. The saddle horses, elephants, and camels, belonging to the Circar, have been delivered up, and the former distributed to complete deficient corps of the Company's cavalry.

The Bombay army, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched on the 13th of May, on its return to Malabar, by the way of Coorga, to take possession of the district of Canara, arrived at Cannanore on the 22d. Measures have been taken to get possession of the strong forts with uniform success. The villagers have returned to their respective occupations, and a general indication of submission and tranquillity pervaded every part of the Myforian dominions. The troops embarked from Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, of his Majesty's 84th regiment, for the purpose of taking possession of, and fortifying the island of Perim, in the straits of Babelmandel, have executed the duty entrusted to them. The island is barren, and destitute of water; but it is procurable of an excellent quality on the opposite main: the harbour is so excellent that Commodore Blanket meant to make it the depot of his stores: it will, therefore, prove an acquisition of the highest consequence whilst it may

may be necessary to keep a fleet in those straits. Our naval force there at present is extremely respectable; the French made an abortive attempt to secure the seaport of Cosir; their failure was attributed to the accidental explosion of the vessel in which the ammunition was embarked, occasioned by the resistance experienced from the Arabs, who fired upon the French from their dows, or large boats, when entering the harbour; this happened about February. The detachment consisted of 120 soldiers and eighty sailors, under the command of a general of brigade, who lost his life in the vessel which blew up.

The Madras gazette extraordinary of the 2d of June, contains the general orders published by the Governor General in Council, in which are inserted the letter of General Harris, expressing his approbation of the meritorious conduct of the troops and officers employed in the capture of Seringapatam, the concurrence of Lord Mornington in the honourable testimony of the Commander in Chief, and his Lordship's proclamation, appointing the 4th of June for the public reception of Tippoo Sultaun's standard, and a solemn thanksgiving for our signal successes in India.

The celebrated fortress of Jamanabad, the last in the Mysore dominions which resisted the British arms, is situated on a rock, 1700 perpendicular feet in height, twenty miles north-east of Mangalore, and capable, from its situation, to resist any force that could be brought against it. Fortunately for us, the principal means of defence possessed by the garrison consisted of great stones, which they rolled upon our people with fatal effect, twenty Europeans and ten native soldiers being killed. On the 16th of October, in the attack of the lower fort, which alone was vulnerable to our cannon, and which was stormed by detachments of the 75th foot, and of native troops, commanded by Captain Dunsmore, who, with Ensign Frissel, was wounded, Ensign Thomas lost a leg, and shortly after died in consequence. The garrison, apprehensive of the effect of a mortar battery we were erecting, and dispirited by the death of the Killidar, and by their other losses, surrendered at discretion on the 10th day of the same month.

Captain J. Shaw, of the 77th foot, narrowly escaped being murdered by a Mapillah, who, two days prior to the assault of the lower fort, stole into camp, determined to murder some English officer; when observing Captain Shaw at the entrance of his tent, the ruffian, with a dagger which he had concealed, made a stab at him; Captain Shaw fortunately warded off the blow, and seizing the assassin, attempted to disarm him, in doing which he received several wounds. At this time another British officer coming up, ran his sword through the fellow's body, which not proving mortal, he was next day publicly hung in the centre of the camp.

The Rajah of Rutwal, a tributary of the Nabob, has been disgraced for having not only refused to deliver up the assassin, Vizier Ali, but, in defiance of the faith he owed to the Company, and during the time their proclamation was in force for his apprehension, allowed the public levy of a considerable body of troops in the heart of his territory, to act against them.

Zemaun Shah is busied repairing the fortifications of Lahore, and appears intent on establishing his government in the Punjab, the chiefs of which have generally done him homage. The body of Seiks lately assembled at Umrootur in order to oppose Zemaun, have retreated across the Berjah in order to resume their respective posts. Two dustahs of the Shah's troops lately advanced from Moulton towards Joynagur, but after occasioning general terror, and more especially to the Jeypore Rajah, they have been recalled; in consequence, however, of this circumstance, a considerable number of Delhi merchants, who early in the year 1797 removed with their families and effects to Jeypore, have obtained permission of the Rajah to return. Zemaun, it is stated, has abandoned his proposed visit to Delhi; the European troops are, however, as a measure of precaution, to be continued on the frontiers.

Some serious commotions lately prevailed in the Mauritius, in which many lives (European and native) were lost. At the date of the last advices, however, tranquillity has been restored.

The late dispatches from Calcutta brought translations of the several papers found in the house of Vizier Ali: by these it appears that he had maintained a correspondence with the most violent of the Mahratta chiefs, with the commanders of Scindia's armies, and with the ministers of Zemaun Shah; he fomented the troubles in Oude, and expected to render himself sovereign of that province. The resolution of the Bengal government to call him to Calcutta at the close of 1798, impelled him to those measures of desperation which occasioned his exile, &c. On his escape, which was admitted by the Nabob Vizier's troops to the northern hills, three lacks of rupees were offered to the Rajah of Joynagur to give him up, and 20,000 for the arrest of his accomplices, Izzrut and Warris Ali, but without effect.

From the upper provinces of Mysore we learn, that Golaum Mahomed Cawn, with his family and treasure, had towards the close of the last year arrived at Benares.

The rebel chief, Itty Coomby Achin, having plundered the village of Yerraterrah, and committed great excesses at Culpattée, has fled to the Cochin country; his mother, wife, and children, have sought an asylum at Travancore.

The following extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated July 8, 1799, inserted in the Calcutta monthly journal of August last, evinces the good inclination of the government of Ava to maintain a friendly intercourse with the British nation, and strictly to observe the commercial arrangements agreed upon by the late envoy from the Governor-General of India to that court.

On leaving Rangoon for Ava, we were informed that the river was infested by thieves and deserters, and of course we armed our boats, but passed unmolested the whole way, excepting the trouble which we experienced from the Chokies, which are twenty-one in number. We obtained an order similar to that granted to our former ambassador, Captain Symes, to pass the British

free of all charge, but no attention being paid to it, we had an interview with the Prince; he received us very graciously, and, after asking us the news of the war, we informed him of the treatment we had received from the Chokies, contrary to the order in favour of the British. He expressed his dissatisfaction at their conduct, and ordered the money and goods to be returned, and I saw them put in the blocks till they had paid a fine of 250 ticcals, flowered silver, for every eighty ticcals they had taken from us. The Prince is a man of a fine appearance, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, well proportioned, and expresses himself with a great deal of dignity and freedom. He is very much beloved by the Burmans, and is partial to Europeans: he issued an order that no one should molest us while at Ava; we were allowed to follow our own customs in living, such as to kill fowls, &c. to keep our lights in at night, which is contrary to their laws, and in fact, we were treated with an uncommon degree of civility and attention by the whole of those in government.

Amongst the tygers (300 in number) found in a large court-yard of Tippoo's palace, one was particularly furious and ungovernable. This animal appears to have been a favourite of the Sultaun, who used to feed him with his own hand, and even admit him to those familiarities to which we accustom an English spaniel. In the same degree as he was docile to his master, he was unfociable and savage to strangers; and, notwithstanding a strong disposition to the contrary, it was necessary to shoot him; the fate of the whole menagery, a few only excepted, who were reserved as curiosities by private gentlemen, or servants of the Company.

The women of the Zenanah, or seraglio of the Sultaun (of which there were 650, including those belonging to the late Hyder) have been treated by government with the highest degree of respect, and are placed upon a liberal establishment.

Extract of a Letter, containing some curious Particulars relative to the Capture of Seringapatam.---By an Officer of the Army before that Place.

If Tippoo had employed his powers with the military skill which he was supposed to possess, he might, without hazarding an engagement, by desultory skirmishes, distant cannonades, and other hostile movements, have so harassed our infantry and weakened our cavalry, that a great part of our baggage, stores, and ammunition, would probably have fallen into his hands, and the army have been greatly impeded in its march to the place of its destination. Moreover, as the rainy season was approaching, there is reason to believe that, had the Sultaun employed the force he possessed with equal judgment and activity, the immediate object of the campaign would have been defeated.

It had indeed been for some time reported, that Tippoo was become subject to fits of mental derangement, and the whole of his conduct seems to justify that opinion. He had dismissed all his faithful friends who had served him long and well, from his councils; and had called into his service men of little experience or capacity, who won his favour by flattering his caprices, and

practising an unresisting submission to his will. The former had always discouraged their master's disposition to connect himself with France, as pregnant with the mischief it has since produced; while the latter promoted it for no other reason but because it flattered his hopes of gratifying his resentment against the British power in India.

The importance of the fall of Seringapatam to the power and commerce of Great Britain, is not within the reach of ordinary calculation.—From every appearance of its improving state, the cultivation of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the advancing progress of its military establishment, that capital would in a short time have been impregnable; and the power of Tippoo Saib would have been at least equal to the combined strength of the European settlement in India.

The English army, on its approach to Seringapatam, suffered very little inconvenience from the Sultaun having destroyed the villages and laid waste the country in its front; nor from the attempts that had been made to poison the water in the tanks; because, contrary to Tippoo's expectation, we had, by a deviation to the left, gained a flourishing and highly cultivated country, and got possession of the large fort of Soocilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage. Even to the very vicinity of Seringapatam, General Harris had the choice of his route; so that he was enabled to sit down before it with all his resources for the siege undiminished. The evil most to be dreaded was famine. The whole of our draft and carriage bullocks died, and rice had risen to three rupees the pound, on the day when the city was stormed; so that if we had not succeeded in our attempt, the consequence would have been fatal to the army; and that we were not repulsed, was owing to the incomparable conduct and intrepidity of the troops, as well as to the judicious means employed to support and protect their extraordinary efforts. It may be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the errors committed by the Sultaun in defence of the place, nothing less than the vast combined army in our service could have carried the enterprize with success.

The hour of attack was fortunate, as numbers of the enemy, and even the Sultaun himself, had gone to take refreshment. On hearing the alarm, he hastened back; when, finding that the grenadiers had entered the breach, and seeing his people falling all around him, he made for a fally port, where, amidst a crowd of fugitives, he was overtaken and slain. It is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the East was laid low; and it is supposed that the jewels which he always wore about his person, and which were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier, whoever he might be, are too precious to be hastily acknowledged. It was said, that he constantly wore a ruby ring, which was esteemed by him as the most valuable in his treasury: his turban also was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl-rosary was a continual ornament of his person. The pearls of which it consisted were of uncommon size and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress. Neither of these precious articles have appeared since the Sul-

taun's death. His body was found late in the evening beneath a heap of others, brought together in one promiscuous slaughter. He had been shot in the temples, and was otherwise wounded, as it appeared, with a bayonet. The rooted and barbarous antipathy which this tyrant manifested against European prisoners of all ranks in a former war, seems to have accompanied him to the last. Above twenty unhappy stragglers from our army had fallen into his hands in the course of our march, whom he ordered to be put to death; and among them a little drummer boy of the Scotch brigade. Even his small motley band of French auxiliaries execrate his memory as a most cruel tyrant, and represent, with bitter imprecations, the ignominy and hardships to which he subjected them.

The carnage on this occasion was much less than might have been expected in a large city entered by storm, and filled with people whose opposition was continued in the streets and from the houses. By the efforts of the General and others, the effusion of human blood was soon restrained; nor in the course of that plunder which the laws of war allow in certain cases, was any defenceless inhabitant killed, nor any woman treated with wanton brutality.

The plunder of the town was very great, and many of the soldiers, both native and European, possessed themselves of very precious effects, in gold and jewels. Considerable fortunes are supposed to have been made by persons of higher rank in the way of purchase. The houses of the chief Sirdars, as well as of the merchants and shroffs, were completely pillaged; while the women, alarmed for their personal safety, emptied their coffers, and brought forth whatever jewels they possessed. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was secured. The quantity of money yet discovered, though great in itself, is by no means equal to what might have been expected from the known extent of Tippoo's revenues and expenditure. Many lacks of specie it is supposed are not yet found; and it is equally probable that they never will be recovered.

The following is the distribution of prize money, being the first share of the conquest of Seringapatam. The whole will consist of three shares:

| | Padogas. | L. |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| The Commander in Chief - | 300,000 | 120,000 |
| Major Gen. and 2d in command - | 37,000 | 14,800 |
| General Officers, each - | 27,000 | 10,000 |
| Colonels, each - | 10,000 | 4,000 |
| Lieutenant Colonels, each - | 7,500 | 3,000 |
| Majors, each - | 4,350 | 1,740 |
| Captains, each - | 2,150 | 860 |
| Subalterns, each - | 1,080 | 430 |

The star and jewel, with the ornaments from the prize taken from Tippoo Sultaun, have been presented to the earl of Mornington, by the army, as a mark of their respect, through the Commander in Chief.

The war turban of Tippoo Sultaun, with the sword worn by him, and the sword of Morin Row, are to be presented to the Marquis Cornwallis, by the army,

through the Commander in Chief, as a mark of their respect.

The library of the late Tippoo Sultaun is to be presented by the army to the Court of Directors.

A letter from Seringapatam, dated the 26th of May, mentions that of the jewels not above six or seven lacks of pagodas worth had been then valued; and as to the merchandise, muslins, shawls, and various rich cloths, they were reckoned at the enormous amount of 500 camels loads. The Sultaun's throne being too unwieldly to be carried, had been broken up; it was a howdar upon a tyger, covered with sheet gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails and all the other fastenings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls all around it; the eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 60,000 pagodas.

Other advices from Seringapatam, dated the 17th of May, mention, that in breaking up the throne, which its bulk and weight rendered necessary, the sheet of gold with which it was covered, was found to weigh 40,000 pagodas; the silver work about it, the supporter of the canopy, and the fringe of pearls which went round it were valued at 10,000 pagodas more. Every inch of the howdar contained an Arabic sentence, chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was screwed to the roof of the canopy; its beak is a large emerald, its eyes carbuncles, the breast covered with diamonds, and the wings, which are expanded as if hovering, completely lined with diamonds; on the back are many large jewels, well and fancifully disposed; the tail, which resembles a peacock's, is also studded in the same manner; the whole so arranged as to imitate the plumage, and so closely set that the gold is scarcely visible.

On the 17th of May, the late Tippoo Sultaun's horses, elephants, and camels, were delivered over in Purnea's rent to Lieutenant-Colonels Cloke and Dallas, and Captains Macauley and Montgomery; the stable horsemen attending their new masters, with all submission and obedience; 3120 horses were reckoned on this occasion, 99 elephants and 175 camels, the late Sultaun's private property.

Information having been given that a quantity of jewels were concealed in Tippoo's seraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, the commandant, for permission to search; which being granted, and the proper notice being given to remove the women from the apartments, which it was the intention to search, the gentlemen deputed on the occasion proceeded to inspect them, but were disappointed in every respect; for they did not find any thing of value; and instead of elegant habitations which they imagined, found places as filthy as the lowest and dirtiest dwelling in the Bazar, the furniture consisting of a chair, a swing, two or three boxes of clothes, a miserable bed, and a shelf of perfumes, spices, &c. It was discovered afterwards that Tippoo never entrusted his women with the keeping of their jewels; there were in all, including some of the wives, and

and ladies of the late Hyder, and those of Tippoo's family, with their attendants, six hundred and fifty females in the palace.

The state elephants found in the royal stables in Seringapatam, and which, it appears, were the favorites of the late king of Mysore, amounted to fifty-three, and are of the most beautiful form, and very docile in their nature. These creatures were never suffered to appear publicly but upon very extraordinary occasions, and then richly caparisoned with howdars, consisting of a light green cloth, deeply fringed with gold. The Sultan's own elephant, on which he used to ride, is a fine gentle animal, and esteemed the most beautiful in Asia.

Tippoo's palace at Seringapatam, is described to be one of the most magnificent buildings in India. The durbar is open in front, like a veranda, about forty feet in breadth, and seventy in length, supported by a great number of pillars. The inside of all the apartments is painted and gilt, some green and gold, and others white and gold, in the manner of the Boglipore furniture; the rooms furnished with silk carpets, paintings and glass of all sorts, exhibiting altogether more the appearance of an opera scene, than any thing else it can be compared to. The paintings and mouldings are taken the greatest care of, the walls being all hung with cloth to preserve them from the weather; and the pillars, which are very superb, are inclosed with quilted cases for the same purpose. No other buildings, except the palace, are worthy notice, the houses being mean and ill constructed. The gardens of the palace are in the highest order, laid out with great taste, and supplied with a variety of fruit trees.

A soldier, soon after the storming of Seringapatam, went to the surgeon of his regiment with two caskets of jewels, for which he demanded a thousand pagodas; the bargain was at once made, and the jewels brought to Madras, where one casket sold for 25,000l. the other was considered to be so valuable, that no one there would venture to appraise it, and it was to be brought home. On this occasion Fortune had her eyes open, and fixed on one worthy of her favours: the doctor settled 200l. per annum on the soldier, and has given many other proofs of his generosity and goodness of heart.

The league which the late Sultan of Mysore entered into with the government of France, was known in this country almost as early as it transpired in India. A copy of Tippoo's proclamation issued at the Isle of France, was first sent to our several presidencies by Mr. Pringle the East-India Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope, and dispatched by that gentleman, at the same time, to England. The getting possession of this proclamation, within a month after its publicity, enabled our respective governments to take such precautionary measures in consequence, as appeared to them necessary, and applicable to existing circumstances.

1. *Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan, to the Executive Directory.*

In the name of the friendship which the Circar Cou-
dadad and this nation vowed to observe towards the

French Republic, a friendship and alliance which will endure as long as the sun and moon shall continue to shine in the heavens, and will be so solid that the most extraordinary circumstances shall never break, or disunite either the one or the other. The English, jealous of the connection and friendship which for a long time reigned between my Circar and France, have united themselves to the Mahtattas, to the Nizam Ali Cawn and to many other enemies, for the purpose of declaring war against me; a war as odious and unjust as that which had lasted for some years before, and which was attended with such fatal consequences to me, by taking from me my finest provinces, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees.

The Republic is not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances; and of my having endeavoured to dispute every inch of the territory, which I was forced to give up to our common enemy. I should not have been compelled to make those cruel sacrifices had I been assisted by the French my ancient allies; who deceived by the perfidious projects of the Governor General Conway at Pondicherry, together with Governor Campbell at Madras, agreed to the evacuation of the place which they commanded. The French Republic, by expelling the English from their possessions in India, will certainly repair the faults of their ancient government.

Animated for a long time by these sentiments I have communicated them to the government of the Isle of France, through the medium of two ambassadors, from whom I have just had the high satisfaction of receiving such answers as I wished for, as well as the Republican colours from the Chief of Brigade Chapuy, and the naval Captain Dubuc, who have brought to me such succours in soldiers and officers as circumstances have permitted. General Malartie and Rear-Admiral Sercey to send me. I keep near me the former officer, and send you the second in quality of an ambassador for the purpose, at the same time that he demands your alliance offensive and defensive, of obtaining forces sufficient to attack and annihilate our common enemies.

I will transmit to you by his means my standard, which, united to that of the Republic, will serve as a basis of the alliance which the two nations are about to contract. I have also charged him to communicate particular orders to you. I join with him in the embassy Sheik Aboubraim, and Mahomed Bismilla, my subjects, who are equally directed to represent me in all affairs which they have to transact with you. Whatever may be the circumstances in which the two nations may hereafter find themselves, whether together or separately, in all their transactions, may the good, and the advantage of both, be always the end of them! May their respective sentiments be guaranteed by the appearances of fidelity, and the solemn pledges given by each of them! and may the heavens and earth draw near to each other and unite, sooner than our alliance shall experience the slightest alteration.

Given at my palace at Seringapatam, July 24, 1799.

A true Copy, (Signed) C. MACAULEY, Sec.

A true Copy, N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

3 G 2

Copy

Copy of Articles of Engagement proposed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Directory.

Recapitulation of the demands which my ambassadors are to make of the Executive Directory at Paris—

Article I. Ten or fifteen thousand troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

II. A naval force to carry on hostilities on the coast where our armies may be, in order to favour their operations, or reinforce them, if necessary.

III. The Circar shall furnish all warlike stores and provisions to the armies of the Republic, as well as horses, oxen, and every necessary article, with the exception of European liquors, which he has not in his country.

IV. The orders of the king shall be taken with respect to all the marches and military operations.

V. The expedition shall be directed against some point of the coast of Coromandel, and in preference against Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place, and the king shall first repair thither with his army, his intention being to commence his operations in the heart of the enemy's country.

VI. The king demands that notice shall be given to him by the Republic in dispatching two corvettes from Europe at a distance of twenty days from each other, of the number of ships and troops to be sent to him, that he may immediately enter upon the campaign, and make himself master of the coast of Coromandel before the arrival of the Republican forces.

VII. All the conquests made from the enemy shall, with the exception of the provinces which the king has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and to Nizam Ali Cawn, be equally divided between the two nations, and according to the respective conventions, the same division shall take place of the enemy's vessels and the Portuguese colonies, for the purpose of indemnifying the king for the expences of the war.

VIII. If any difficulty shall arise between the allied armies, each of them shall possess the right of referring to their modes of justice according to their laws and customs, and every discretionary article shall be agreed upon in writing between the two nations.

IX. That whatever may be the wish of the Republic, to make peace with England, or to continue the war, it shall always consider the king as its friend and faithful ally, and include him in all its treaties, and communicate to him all its intentions.

X. All the French who are now in, or may come into the states of the king, shall be treated as friends and allies, and they shall be empowered to come and go, and carry on trade without being liable to any trouble or molestation, but shall on the contrary, receive every assistance of which they may stand in need.

XI. This article relates to bringing into the service of the Sultaun, several French artists and mechanics, skilled in casting cannon, in paper, and glass making, with more engineers and builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my signature, that of my prime minister, an authenticated with the state seal, on the 20th July, 1798.

A true Copy, (Signed) C. MACAULEY, Sec.

A true Copy, N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

The letter of Lord Mornington to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of March, 1799, gives an accurate detail of the causes of the war in India. He traces, with uncommon perspicuity of style, the progress of those events which finally produced the necessity of resorting to arms against Tippoo Sultaun, and the political reflections which he takes occasion to introduce are truly characteristic of an eminent statesman. Among other arguments with which Lord Mornington concludes his dispatches, he observes, "that the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's powers in such a state as should leave him a constant object of alarm and apprehension to the Company: that he has been justly suspected, and for some time past cannot be doubted by any person acquainted with the records of any of your governments in India. The present is the second crisis within the last three years, in which the governor general has thought it necessary to assemble the army of the coast of Coromandel, for the sole purpose of checking his motions; and the apprehension of his intention has obstructed our operations against our European enemies in India, during the course of our present war."

Interesting Papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

The papers found in the palace of the late Tippoo Saib, prove that the most friendly intercourse existed between that sovereign and Zemaun Shah, and that the latter was bound to co-operate in the war which terminated in the conquest of the Mysore. In a letter to Zemaun, Tippoo proposes that if Zemaun could not leave his kingdom, "that your Majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Delhi with an army, that this person on his arrival there should make the necessary arrangements, and after deposing the infirm King who has reduced the Faith to this state of weakness, select from among the family some one properly qualified for the government;—he should remain one year for the purpose of settling the country, and taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajapoots, and others, direct his standard towards the Decan, so that the Bramins and others on the road may come forward and present themselves to him.—Whilst I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the sword of the faith. After these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards the settlement of the Decan may be concluded in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon."

The following letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo was received by the Sultaun about the commencement of the last year, and tends to illustrate the character of this active and enterprising prince.

Translation of an Original Letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

After the customary invocation to the Deity and the prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your letter replete with sentiments of friendship and regard,

regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the throne of grace for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners, referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambassadors Syed Hubbech-Oollah and Syed Mohammed Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors, requesting that two persons of your Circar might reside at our Court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season and added new order to our mutual friendship:

As the object of your well directed mind, is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of these regions may be restored to comfort and repose; be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by letter, your situation and sentiments.

[Here follows a list of dresses, &c. sent as presents.]
(A true Translation.)

EDMONSTONE, P. T. to the Government.

Tippoo replied to this letter on the 30th January 1799, and after announcing the renewal of the war by the English, which circumstance he here ascribes to his connection with the Shah, although in his letters to France, the Ottoman Porte, Ali Cawn, King of Berun, &c. he imputes the hostile preparations of the British government to his connections with these powers severally, he continues "please God, they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors.—I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties inwardly and outwardly to carry on a holy war.—Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the princes of Islam to feel, let your Majesty display your grateful endeavours both by word and deed to repel these abandoned infidels. God will aid the pure of heart and pious."

The papers relating to Tippoo's negotiations with France are twenty-five in number, and establish that at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor-General, and to cultivate the relations of amity and peace with the British government, he had dispatched from Tranquebar an embassy to France, with intent to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The first embassy was appointed in April, 1797, the second in October following, and the

3d in July, 1798, although the ambassadors did not leave Tranquebar till the 7th of February 1799.—The nature of these embassies is explained in a letter to the representatives of the Isles of Bourbon and La Reunion, and to the French Executive, dated Seringapatam, 2d of April, 1797. The following are some of the most prominent passages:—"I perceive it is now the moment to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation. I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution; and as a proof of my sincerity, I propose to your nation and to you, a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on republican principles of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death, that your enemies may be mine and those of my people, and that my enemies may be considered as your's."—"Happy moment! The time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India: you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes. With these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains."

"The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion. My friends are ready to fall on the English. For every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies shall be mine."—The draft of the proposed treaty provides for the support and pay of the French army, and establishes the division of the expected booty. Bombay he allots to the French. Goa and its dependencies he reserves to himself, and also such parts of his former dominions as may be re-conquered. In the 10th article he observes, that 10,000 French troops and 25,000 or 30,000 of the new citizens (negroes) will be wanted to the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and of their allies. Sixteen of these papers relate to the transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius in January, February, and March, 1798, and the landing of the French force under the command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's service.

Throughout this interesting correspondence Tippoo evinced the most inveterate hatred against the English, the most consummate duplicity in concealing and promoting his views, the most contemptible bigotry, and the most abandoned dereliction of every moral and social virtue.—His letters, though loaded with proverbs and religious saws, are pregnant with bold and commanding genius, and impress us with respect for his talents, while they excite our resentment and detestation of his pravity.

ECKEREN, BATTLE AT. A little place of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, about four miles north from Antwerp, and six from Lillo. The Duke of Marlborough, after the taking of Bonn (See BONN) formed a design against Antwerp, and the French lines in its neighbourhood: he posted himself at the head of the English between the two armies; the Allies had another

another detachment posted near Ecluse, commanded by Baron Sparr; and the French had two flying camps, one commanded by the Marquis of Bedmar, and the other by Count De la Moite. Sparr perceiving that De la Moite watched him diligently, resolved to deceive him, and making a feigned march towards Bruges, returned suddenly, and advanced directly to the lines and attacked them, and after a very obstinate dispute forced them sword in hand. General Cohorn attacked them in another place with the like success; but the motion made by General Obdam occasioned a bloody battle; for the allied camp at Ekeren was very much exposed, which invited the French generals to attack that little body which lay in it.

The joy which the advantages already gained, caused at the Hague, were soon damped by the arrival of an express from General Obdam, giving the States an account that the French near Antwerp having received a considerable reinforcement from their main army, came out of their lines the 30th of June, 1703, and surrounded the body of the Confederate forces under his command, and had entirely routed them; and that he had escaped to Breda with only thirty horses, and could give no farther account of these troops.

The case, in short, was thus, the motions of the Dutch army, after the forcing of the enemy's intrenchments, caused it to be believed that there was a design on Antwerp. Marechal Boufflers was detached from Marechal Villeroi's army, with a body double in number to Obdam's, to fall on him; and he marched so quick, that the Dutch were surpris'd at Ekeren before they knew of the enemy's approach; and Obdam apprehending that all was lost, fled with a small body of his men to Breda; but the Dutch rallied and maintained their ground with such firmness, that the French retired very much to their dishonour; since, though they were much superior in number, yet they let the Dutch recover out of their first confusion, and keep their ground, though forsaken by their general.

Upon the arrival of this express from Obdam, all the Hague was in the utmost consternation; the States immediately assembled, and after they had sat in consultation till one in the morning, dispatched away M. Gueldermalsen, and two more deputies, with money, and instructions to prevent as much as might be the ill consequences of this imposed disaster: but these deputies in their way, met with a messenger dispatched by M. Hop, treasurer-general to the States, and their deputy in that army, with a letter to the States, which they opened, and finding in it a quite different account, returned to the Hague.

This action being a very remarkable as well as brave one, and redounding much to the honour of the Allies, we shall give our readers the most particular account of it we have seen, which is in a letter from General Schlangenberg to the States, the day after the battle, as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

After that, by order of your Highnesses, the army commanded by General Obdam was lessened to thirteen

battalions and twenty-six squadrons, and it was resolved, that this small army should march from Stabroeck towards Ekeren; Count Tilly and I represented the bad constitution of that camp, with so small a number of troops, within three quarters of a league of the enemy, who, according to General Cohorn's report, could assemble fifty battalions from Lier to Ostend, and be reinforced from our grand army; whereas we could expect no assistance in time; nay, not from General Cohorn; I and Count Tilly farther remonstrated, that the enemy being superior in number might always cut off our retreat; and we had understood by several ways, that the enemy were stronger in their lines than we were in our army, and that our great army had passed the Secker, and that of the enemy advanced as far as Tirlemont; and, besides, that we had advice of the enemy's expecting more troops in their lines; but we could obtain nothing by our remonstrances, excepting a resolution to send our heavy baggage to Bergen-op-Zoom; this was done at the same time when M. de Boufflers arrived in the French lines with a considerable body of horse and dragoons, and, as prisoners say, with seventy companies of grenadiers. Upon this, without loss of time, the enemy sent all their troops out of their lines, and the Marquis of Ridmar, Prince Tierclaef, M. de Villeroi's son, and many other general officers, and having marched with incredible diligence, they posted an ambuscade of their dragoons before our left, and advanced with the main of their army to Capelle behind our camp, before we had the least advice of their design or march, nor had we been informed then before we had been encompassed, but that I and Count Tilly, and some of our major-generals, making the tour of our camp, met their ambuscade of dragoons about one o'clock, near our grand horse-guard: having discovered their ambuscade, we judged the enemy designed to attack us, and immediately put our troops in arms, and acquainted General Obdam with what we had done. One of our guards on the steeple of the church of Ekeren, acquainted us at the same time, that the enemy came with a great body of troops towards Capelle, and advanced continually; upon which General Obdam resolved to retire under Lillo, and ordered two squadrons of dragoons to possess themselves of the post of Houwen, to cover the march of our army. Whilst General Obdam was busied in ordering their march, we understood that the enemy was advanced to Houwen, and had repulsed the two squadrons of dragoons, whereby the road to Lillo was stopped. Brigadier Schulemberg was detached at first to post himself at Muifbroeck and Gehug, below Houwen, to cover our retreat; but when he came there, he found that post very well guarded by French dragoons and grenadiers; whereupon he began to charge them, but they being much superior in number, he judged a retreat necessary, and tried to seize the post of Houteren, but he found the enemy also possessed of that; this obliged him to draw up at Watering, between Houteren and Muifbroeck, and it was resolved to attack the French there, and to make them retire if possible; but they were so advantageously posted that it was impracticable. On the other hand, the enemy advanced upon us, made
a vigorous

a vigorous charge on the troops of Munster, and began a sharp battle with the foot about three o'clock. Perceiving the enemy to be much superior in number, we were obliged to change our design, and to endure a terrible fire of their musquets. General Obdam and Count Tilly, who were upon the road with the horse, upon the dyke that goes to Willemerdonck, tried to continue their march opposite to Houteren, along the dykes of the Scheldt to Lillo, and when they arrived, found the enemy possessed of Houteren; but they were afterwards chased from thence by our troops. Meanwhile the foot continued the fight between Houwen and Eckeren, with a terrible fire on both sides, till eight at night, especially about and upon the dyke between Eckeren and Willemerdonck, where Lieutenant-General Fagel, and Major-Generals Friesheim and Erberfeld, gave such proofs of their conduct and valour, as cannot be enough admired.

Lieutenant-General Fagel being wounded in the head and foot, we not being able to sustain his regiment, and the enemy perceiving we wanted foot, took the opportunity to force our troops at Houteren to retire, and posted themselves there, and at some sluices between that village and fort La Croix; and by that means we were encompassed on all sides, having the enemy's lines and Antwerp on our rear, and fort Philippine and the Scheldt on our left, which obliged me to send to General Obdam, who had not been seen for some time, and that Count Tilly said he believed him either to be killed or taken.

Upon this we resolved to try all courses with the utmost vigour; Count Tilly detached some cavalry, under General Hompesch, to sustain the foot, who maintained a bloody fight for a long time upon the dyke: the French also sent horse to sustain the foot on this occasion. General Hompesch led on his horse with so much conduct and courage, that he broke several French squadrons, took some of their standards and drums, routed several battalions of their foot, and drove the enemy back a quarter of a league. Brigadier Wike, and the other brigadiers and colonels, having spent all their powder and lead, ordered their men to put their bayonets on their musquets, and pursue the enemy, and the battle being sharp and bloody, the dyke was covered with the carcasses of the dead and wounded.

I had taken post on the key of a canal that joined the dyke, where I placed two battalions, and the cavalry behind them, to maintain that post to the last extremity, if our first troops happened to be broke, and for the security of the rest of the regiments that we expected in the night; but the enemy were so disordered, that they had no mind to renew the fight. In that post they endeavoured, during the heat of the carnage above-mentioned, to fall upon our rear, having for that end charged us with four battalions from Antwerp and fort La Croix, along the village and another dyke of Willemerdonck, but found that post well guarded, and their men were forced to retire by the dreadful fire of our troops. Night coming on, and finding ourselves still encompassed on all sides, we were forced to open our passage by dint of sword. The

French had seized the post of Houteren, and several others towards the sluices, which cut off our communication with Lillo; upon which Count Tilly, M. Hop, and I, resolved to attack the post with the utmost vigour; and our infantry wanting powder and lead, we ordered them to advance with their bayonets on their musquets. Major-General Friesheim, and Brigadier Dona, were detached with four battalions, marching through a ground full of ditches, waded up to their middle to attack the enemy in that post, on flank and rear. We marched also some regiments along the dyke, and Count Tilly advanced with some dragoons, and after firing some cannon on that post, we attacked the enemy in flank, front, and rear, chased them from Houteren, took their cannon, and beat them from the sluices where they were intrenched. We pursued them fighting as far as fort La Croix, which opened our passage along the dikes to Lillo, where we arrived this morning, and are now encamped.

I can assure your Highnesses, that all your troops, horse, foot, and dragoons, fought with a surprising valour: and that Lieutenant-General Fagel, and all the other generals, majors and brigadiers, behaved themselves in this dangerous action with admirable conduct, it being only forty that we have lost; there are some taken prisoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot send a list till the next. We have taken some standards, drums, and colours, and my regiment has taken one piece of cannon, and a pair of colours.

I hope your Highnesses will consider the small number of our troops; that the enemy was twice as strong as we; that their loss is much greater than ours, and that almost all of them retired in confusion, and left us in the field of battle, whereas we came hither in good order. It was my opinion, Count Tilly's, and that of all the generals who were present, that we ought never to have exposed ourselves in such a disadvantageous camp; however, I hope it will be no small satisfaction to your Highnesses that this action will certainly advance the reputation of your troops.

I forgot to tell you, that the Count of East-Friesland, and Count Vander Nat, distinguished themselves on this occasion; and that Colonel Ivois assisted me with his care, valour, and good advice, so that I doubt not but your Highnesses will consider their merit.

General Fagel is embarked to-day for the Hague, to have his wounds better looked after. General Cohorn came to Lillo in the night with some regiments. The foot especially are extremely weakened, so that they cannot act in a body, except your Highnesses change those that suffered much with others that are in garrisons. This post is not safe, except the sluices of fort Frederick Henry be opened, which cannot be while we are here, because the salt water would occasion diseases. M. Obdam not being present, I have taken upon me the general command till I receive your Highnesses orders.

Lillo, July 2, 1703.

The States having perused this letter, came to a resolution that thanks should be given to Lieutenant-General Schlangenberg, for the great conduct, zeal, and courage.

courage, which he had shewn in the battle of Eckeren; but he was soon afterwards dismissed, for having given umbrage to the Duke of Marlborough.

Obdam presented a justification of his conduct to the States-General; but by this oversight forfeited the fruits of a long service, during which he had exhibited repeated proofs of courage, zeal, and capacity.

According to the best computation, the Dutch lost in this engagement 717 men killed, 1003 wounded, 1694 prisoners, or deserters, and 376 horses; and the French owned they had near 1600 men killed and wounded, besides 150 officers: and notwithstanding General Obdam went off in the midst of the action, yet the other Dutch generals maintained the fight with such admirable presence of mind, that the enemy were obliged to abandon the field of battle, and march off by night, without beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, towards their lines. The Marechal de Bouffleurs had at least 30,000 men under his command, the greatest part of them chosen troops, and a great many general officers and young French lords accompanied him; the first to assist him, and the latter to acquire glory, and signalize themselves; whereas the Confederate army scarcely exceeded 10,000 men.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, which the French in their account of this action, printed at Namur, in a great measure confirm, and evidently prove the advantage to have been on the side of the Allies, and though they there own their loss was equal to that of the Allies, which was supposed to be about 2500 men, yet the French King was made to believe that his troops got the victory; and caused Te Deum to be sung in the cathedral church of Paris, and that upon the bare and only circumstance of the retreat of General Obdam.

The French court, to make this action appear with the lustre of a complete victory, did not scruple to affirm that the Allies were superior in infantry, and advantageously posted, and yet were obliged to abandon the field of battle, as also their wounded, tents, baggage, six pieces of cannon, 44 mortars, their ammunition, provisions, 154 artillery waggons, several colours and drums, with the loss, according to some, of 2000 men on the spot, and 500 made prisoners.

F. Daniel goes yet farther, and not only positively avers that the Marechal de Bouffleurs, and the Marquis de Bodmar, defeated the army under General Obdam, but makes the loss of the Allies considerably greater than that of the French. The Confederates, says he, by their own confession, had 1200 soldiers killed or wounded, 8 colonels, as many lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 37 captains, and 166 subalterns; 700 were made prisoners; 6 pieces of cannon taken, 2 large mortars, and 40 small ones; all their tents, and abundance of military furniture. To all this the Marquis de Quincy adds, 300 artillery and baggage waggons, with a pretty large quantity of plate and coin; and to the prisoners he adds Madam de Tilly, who came to dine with her husband that day. The French, according to both, had but 500 slain, and 840 wounded. The Allies were pursued in their retreat till eleven

at night, and retired in confusion under the fort of Lillo.

These circumstances are not only contradicted by General Schlangenberg's account, but many others. Mr. Roussel says the enemy took four pieces of cannon, at first, but were obliged to abandon them again, and one of their own, some ammunition, several pair of kettle-drums, two standards of the gens d'armes, several colours, and a good number of prisoners. The army continued on the field of battle all night, under their arms, and marched the next morning from Houteren to Lillo, without any disturbance or attempt from the enemy.

EDGE HILL, BATTLE AT. A rising ground at the west end of the vale of Red-horse, in Warwickshire; it lies eight miles north-west from Banbury in Oxfordshire, and fourteen south from Warwick town. This was the first battle that was fought between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament, in the year 1642.

The King had no sooner assembled an army, with which he thought he could act upon the offensive, than he began his march from Shrewsbury towards London; and in two days after his departure, the Earl of Essex put himself in motion to attend the rear. On the 22d day of October, the armies were within six miles of each other. The King having received intelligence that Essex had advanced to Kington, a village on the borders of Warwickshire, drew up his army on Edge-hill, about two miles from the enemy, and on Sunday, the 23d day of the month, gave them battle. The army of Essex was superior in number to the royalists, who did not exceed 10,000, horse and foot. He posted Ramsay, a Scottish officer, at the head of 1000 horse, on the left wing. He himself commanded the line of infantry, with about two regiments of cavalry, extending from Kington towards Edge-hill; and Sir William Balfour, acting under the Earl of Bedford, was intrusted with a strong body of horse, as a reserve. The King's right wing of horse was commanded by Prince Rupert: the left by Commissary Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton. The Earl of Lindsey, though General, fought on foot at the head of his own regiment; Sir Edward Jermy, knight-martial, carried the King's standard; and Sir John Byron formed the reserve with his own regiment only. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Prince Rupert advancing to charge the left wing of the enemy, Sir Faithful Fortescue, with his whole troop, deserted from Ramsay, and joined the Prince, who charged their adversaries with such fury, that they were immediately routed and pursued for two miles. Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton met with the same success against the right wing of Essex, and the reserve under Byron joined in the pursuit, leaving the infantry on both sides to dispute the fortune of the day.

During the contest, Sir William Balfour advancing with his reserve, fell upon the flank of the royalists, and did great execution. The Earl of Lindsey was mortally wounded, and his son, the Lord Willoughby, taken prisoner, while he endeavoured to rescue his father. Sir William Verney being slain, the standard fell

fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recovered by the valour of Captain John Smith. The King's whole infantry was thrown into confusion, and himself, with his two sons, in great danger of being taken. When Prince Rupert and Wilmot returned from the pursuit, their troops were so fatigued and scattered, that they could not be brought into order, so as to renew the charge; and night approaching, left the fate of the day undecided. Each side kept its ground, and next morning both armies fronted one another. About 5000 combatants lay dead on the field of battle; the greater number of these having been killed by the King's cavalry. Besides the Earl of Lindsey, and Sir Edmund Verney, the King lost the Lord Aubigny, brother to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox. Among those who fell on the other side; were the Lord St. John of Bletso, eldest son to the Earl of Bolingbroke, and Charles Essex, an officer of reputation. Lord Wilmoughby, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Edward Stradling, and several persons of distinction in the King's army were taken.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGES OF. The capital of the kingdom of Scotland, and of the county of its own name, situated two miles south of Leith, and the Frith of Forth, and 320 north-west of London. In the year 1573, the friends of Mary, Queen of Scotland, were compelled to submit to Morton, the Regent, by Elizabeth Queen of England: they consisted of two parties, one of which had adhered to her from the beginning, and the other favoured her cause, that the troubles of their country might be the sooner pacified. The first was headed by the Duke de Chatebrand and the Earl of Huntley; the chiefs of the other were the Earl of Home, Secretary Lidington, and the Laird of Grange, Governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in which they resided. Morton employed Sir James Melvil to effect a separate accommodation with these last, and proposed such terms as they would willingly have embraced, provided the rest of the Queen's friends might have been comprehended in the treaty; but Morton did not desire to be at peace with the whole party; his view was to enrich himself with forfeitures; he therefore proposed a separate peace or none; and Grange rejected his proposals from motives of honour. Then the Regent had recourse to the Duke and Huntley, who were not so scrupulous: they accepted of a separate peace; and now he would not indulge Grange and his associates with the terms he had offered before. Sir William Drury marched from Berwick, with a reinforcement and a train of artillery, to assist him in reducing the castle of Edinburgh, which was very ill provided with ammunition, and the number of soldiers in garrison did not exceed 160. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the Governor who was a man of great courage, conduct and experience, made a vigorous defence for thirty-three days; during which the water in the draw-well failed, then the besieged were fain to let down the soldiers by ropes over the walls, to fetch water from a neighbouring fountain, which being poisoned by the enemy, the garrison that drank of it fell sick and died, so that it was now reduced to fifteen individuals. In this emergency, Grange surrendered to Sir

William Drury, upon an honourable capitulation; but Elizabeth refusing to accept of him and his friends as her prisoners, they were delivered to Morton, who caused the Governor and his brother, Sir James Kirkald, to be hanged on a gibbet at the market cross of Edinburgh. Secretary Lidington is said to have died at Leith, like an old Roman; and Home paying 10,000*l.* to Morton, was put in possession of his castles.

In the year 1689, the castle of Edinburgh was defended by the Duke of Gordon, who made a shew of maintaining it for King James, but after a short resistance surrendered at discretion.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGE OF. The young Pretender, after the affair at Preston-pans, in the year 1745, marched to Edinburgh, and without much trouble made himself master of the place. He only wanted now to obtain possession of the castle, and then he should in effect be master over all Scotland, as the regalia of the kingdom, the bank, &c. were deposited there; for which end, on the 29th of September, he ordered the communication between the castle and city to be cut off. Till this time General Gueft, the brave Governor, forbore firing on the rebels, being unwilling to damage the town, or involve the innocent in common destruction with the guilty; but as hostilities were unavoidable, a battery from the castle was opened upon them, when several houses were beat down, and about twenty men killed. One Taylor, a resolute fellow, who had a captain's commission in the rebel service, engaged to make himself master of the castle with thirty men. In the attempt he was taken prisoner, with most of his party, which fate his presumption justly deserved. General Gueft finding that if the blockade continued, the garrison would soon want provisions, as all communication was cut off, on the 4th of October ordered a sally to be made, under favour of the half moon battery, by which means they threw up a trench between the town and castle, and having posted a body of men behind the parapet, cleared the street. On the 5th he got some provisions; and that evening a party of the rebels marched up to attack the intrenchment; but that detachment cautiously retreating into the garrison, exposed the enemy to a smart cannonade, which obliged them to retire with a considerable loss.

EDINGTON, BATTLE AT. This is a small village in Somersetshire; at which place Alfred, after he had collected his scattered forces, gave a total defeat to the Danes, in 878, who capitulated with him on terms more advantageous than they had room to expect in their circumstances. This victory set Alfred at the height of his wishes, as he by this signal defeat drove the Danes out of his kingdom, except such as submitted to his laws, and became Christians.

EGG HARBOUR. Situated on the boundary between East and West Jersey, North America; against which place, in 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, commander in chief of the British forces in America, detached Captain Ferguson of the 70th regiment, with a body of troops from New York, who wrote the following account of this expedition.

On the evening of the 5th of October we arrived off

the bar, when Captain Colins sent in the galleys, but the ships could not enter before the 7th. Three privateers of six or eight guns, with an armed pilot boat, had escaped out of the harbour before our arrival, in consequence of advice received on the 2d from Mr. Livingston, warning them of our destination.

As it was from this evident that preparations had been making against us for several days, it was determined to allow no further time, but to push up with our galleys and small craft, with what soldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the ships; accordingly, after a very difficult navigation of twenty miles, we came opposite to Chestnut Neck, where there were several vessels, and about a dozen of store houses, for the reception of prize goods, and accommodation for their privateers men.

The rebels had there erected a work with embrasures for six guns, on a level with the water, to rake the channel, and another upon a commanding eminence, with a platform for guns en barbette, in which however it afterwards appeared, that they had not as yet placed artillery.

The banks of the river below the works being swampy, rendered it necessary for the boats with the troops to pass within musquet-shot, in order to land beyond them; previous to which, Captain Colins advanced with the galleys to cover our landing, and as he came so very close to the works, and the guns of the galleys were remarkably well pointed, the fire from the rebels was effectually stifled; and the detachment landing with ease, soon drove into the woods the skulking banditti that endeavoured to oppose it.

The seamen were employed all that evening, and the next day till noon, in destroying ten capital vessels; and the soldiers in demolishing the village, which was the principal resort of this nest of pirates. Had we arrived by surprise, we meant to have pushed forwards with celerity to the Forks, within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia: but as the alarm had been spread through the country, and the militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a detachment of foot, five field pieces, and a body of light horse, our small detachment could not pretend to enter twenty miles further into the country, to reach the stores and small crafts there; and the shallowness of the navigation rendered it impracticable for the galleys to co-operate with us: it was therefore determined to return without loss of time, and endeavour to employ our force with effect elsewhere; but some of our vessels having run aground, notwithstanding the very great diligence and activity of Captain Colins, and the gentlemen of the navy, an opportunity offered, without interrupting our progress, to make two descents on the north side of the river, to penetrate some miles into the country, destroy three salt works, and raze to the ground the stores and settlements of a chairman of their committees, a captain of militia, and one or two other virulent rebels, who had shares in the prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the rebellion, oppressing the people, and forcing them, against their inclination, and better judgment, to assist in their crimes.

Having received information by a captain and six men of Polaski's legion, who had deserted to us, that M. Polaski had cantoned his corps, consisting of three companies of foot, three troops of horse, a detachment of artillery, and one brass field piece, within a mile of a bridge which appeared to me easy to seize, and from thence to cover our retreat, I prevailed upon Captain Colins to enter into my design, and on the 14th, at eleven o'clock at night, 250 men were embarked, and after rowing ten miles, landed at four in the morning within a mile of the defile, which we happily secured, and leaving fifty men for its defence, pushed forward upon the infantry of this legion, cantoned in three different houses, who were almost entirely cut to pieces. We numbered among their dead about fifty, and several officers, among whom we learn are a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and an adjutant. It being a night attack, little quarter could of course be given, so that there are only five prisoners. As a rebel Colonel Proctor was within two miles, with a corps of artillery, two brass twelve pounders, one three-pounder, and the militia of the country, I thought it hazardous with 200 men, without artillery or support, to attempt any thing further.

The rebels attempted to harass us in our retreat, but with great modesty, so that we returned at our leisure, and re-embarked in security.

The captain who has come over to us is a Frenchman named Bromville. He and the deserters inform us, that M. Polaski has, in public orders, lately directed no quarter to be given; and it was therefore with particular satisfaction, that the detachment marched against a man capable of issuing an order so unworthy of a gentleman and a soldier.

It is but justice to inform you, Sir, that the officers and men, both British and Provincials, on this occasion behaved in a manner to do themselves honour.

To the conduct and spirit of Captain Cox, Lieutenant Littleton, and Ensign Cotter, of the 5th regiment, and of Captain Peter Campbell, of the 3d Jersey Volunteers, this little enterprise owes much of its success, as well as to the arrangements of Captain Colins of the navy, and attention of Captain Christian who accompanied the embarkation.

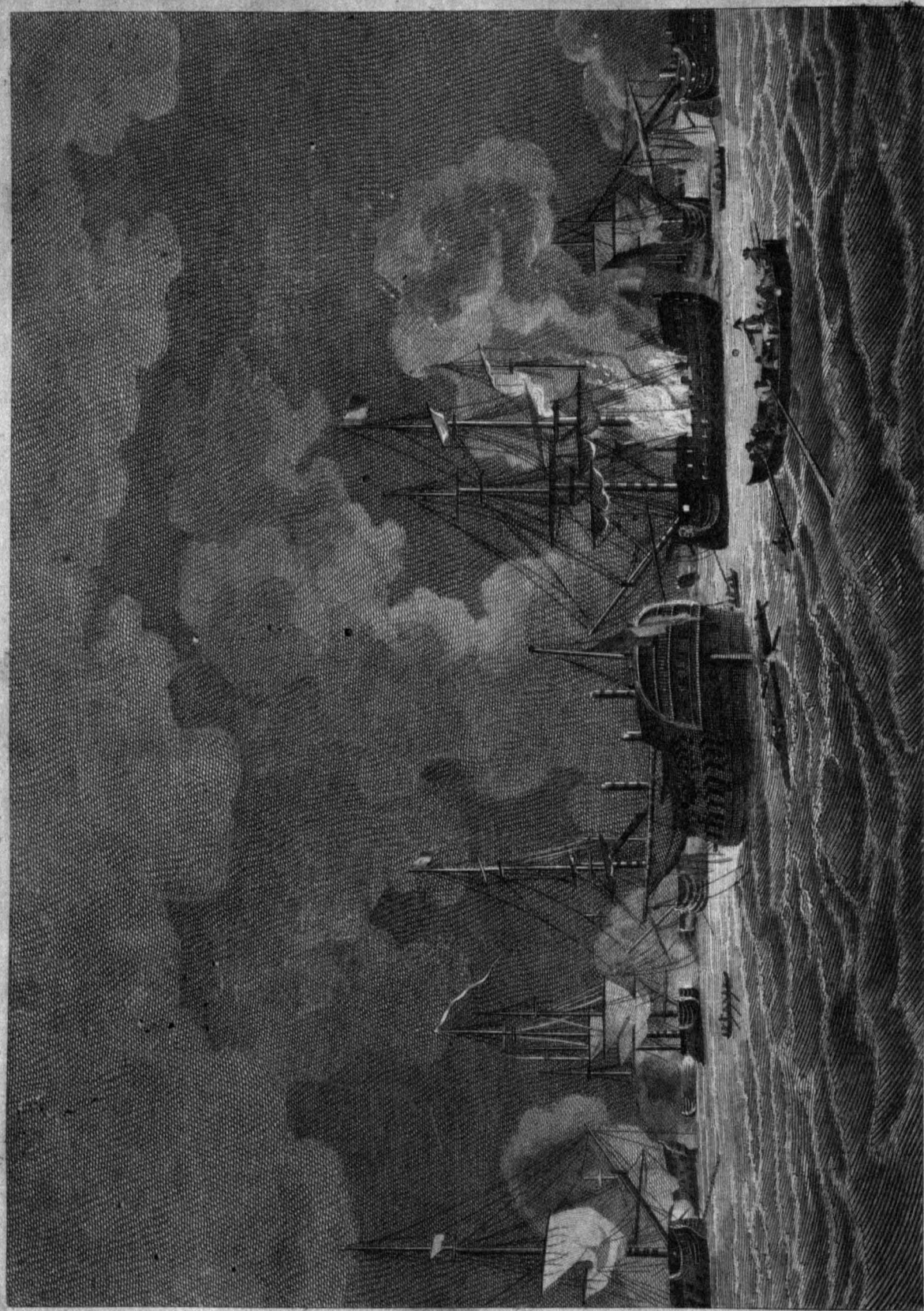
Our loss is but two privates killed, and three wounded.

EGRA, TAKEN. A town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of its own name, and situated on the river Egra, about seventy-nine miles west from Prague; it commands one of the passes from Saxony into Bohemia. In the year 1742, the French, under the command of Count Maurice of Saxony, laid siege to this place on the 23d of March. The operations were carried on but slowly, insomuch that it may rather be called a blockade than a siege, which continued till the 19th of April, when the garrison surrendered on honourable conditions.

EGRA, BATTLE NEAR. When the King of Prussia entered Bohemia in the year 1757, he did it in the best manner possible; he was not ignorant that the Austrian general, Marechal Brown, had with choice troops taken possession of all the passes: he divided his army



LORD NELSON.



Battle of the Nile.

army into three bodies; the command of the first was given to the Prince of Bevern, who marched towards Egra; he put himself at the head of the second; and the gallant and experienced Marechal Schwerin was at the head of the third. These two bodies kept pretty near together, while the Prince of Bevern, whose corps may be said to have composed the van of the army, advanced with great rapidity. In the defile of Egra, near the village of Richenberg, a body of 20,000 Austrians, under the command of Count Konigseg, lay intrenched to dispute the passage. Bevern saw the necessity of forcing this post, and therefore advanced towards the enemy's cavalry, which consisted of about thirty squadrons ranged in three lines, the two wings of which were supported by the infantry, who were posted advantageously among the felled trees and intrenchments. The Prussians immediately began to cannonade the enemy, who returned it with great spirit, having on their right the village of Richenberg, and on their left a wood, where they had with great assiduity intrenched themselves; but the Duke of Bevern having ordered fifteen squadrons of the second line of dragoons to advance, and the wood on the right at the same time to be attacked by the battalions of grenadiers of Rhalden and Moellendorff, and the regiment of the Prince of Prussia, who cleared the trees and the intrenchment in such a manner, that the Prussian dragoons, who had by this means their flanks covered, routed entirely the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Puttkammer, at the head of his hussars, behaved with great bravery, notwithstanding the enemy attacked him in the flank with their artillery. Lieutenant-General Lestewitz at the same time attacked the Austrian left wing, which covered Richenberg, and though there were many defiles and rising grounds to pass, which were occupied by the enemy, he put them to flight, and pursued them from one eminence to another for the distance of a mile. The loss of the Austrians in this engagement amounted to 1000 killed and wounded, twenty officers, and 400 common soldiers made prisoners; three standards, besides waggons, cannon, and ammunition. On the side of the Prussians 300 were killed, and as many wounded. The consequence of this action was the battle at Auwal, which see.

EGYPT. Bonaparte's expedition against in 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Captain E. Berry, of his Majesty's Ship Vanguard, Admiral Nelson's own ship.

Vanguard, at Sea, off Candia, July 9, 1798.

We left the rock of Gibraltar on the 9th of May, arrived off Toulon the 17th; on the 20th took a brig from Smyrna; on the same night a most tremendous storm arose, in which we carried away all our topmasts, and lastly our foremast, which rendered us a complete wreck; on the 23d we arrived at Sardinia and refitted, and went to sea again in four days. On the 7th of June, were joined by ten sail of the line and a fifty gun ship; on the 17th, we looked into Naples Bay, and communicated with Sir William Hamilton; in six days from Sicily we arrived at Alexandria; they

had heard the French were coming, and were determined to repel them. The Governor was determined, should they land, to begin by cutting off the head of their Consul, and all that were in the French interest, and said he would serve us the same if we attempted to land any force; he said this to the officer we sent on shore.

An imperial vessel, which left Alexandria on the 30th of June, brought official letters which announce, that on the 28th of June, an English squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line, seven frigates, and a brig, appeared in sight of Alexandria; the inhabitants, supposing them to be French, set themselves immediately to disarm all the merchant ships, and to transport the artillery which they contained to the ramparts which defend the two ports. The English Admiral, in spite of this flag, had considerable difficulty in making the batteries become silent, which was only effected by a flag of truce. The object for which this flag of truce was sent was to learn whether the city of Alexandria was favourably disposed towards the plan of the French in the invasion of Egypt, and whether it was informed of the French fleet having sailed from Toulon? To the first point it was answered, that the people of Alexandria were resolved to oppose every disembarkation of the French troops; and as to the second point, the deputies of the city could give no sort of intelligence. The English Admiral set sail on the following day, to go in pursuit of the enemy.

After returning to Candia, the fleet again proceeded in the pursuit of the French fleet on the coast of Egypt, which he totally defeated as appears by the official account brought to England by the Honourable Captain Capel, son to the Earl of Essex, commander of the Mutine cutter, who came home from Naples, by way of Hamburg. The enemy's fleet, which Admiral Nelson found in the Bay of Shoals, consisted of thirteen sail of the line and four frigates, of which two ships of eighty guns, and seven of seventy-four, were taken; one of 120, one of 74, and one frigate, burnt; one frigate sunk; and one of 80, one of 74, and two frigates, escaped.

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 7, 1798.

SIR.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a copy of my letter to the Earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the English and French squadron, also a list of killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that eight of our ships have already topped all yards across, and ready for any service; the others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for sea. In an event of this importance, I have thought it right to send Captain Capel with a copy of my letter (to the commander in chief) over land, which I hope their Lordships will approve; and beg leave to refer them to Captain Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The

EGY

P. S. The island I have taken possession of, and brought off the two thirteen inch mortars, all the brass guns, and destroyed the iron ones.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 3, 1798.

My LORD,
Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle, by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-set on the 1st of August off the Mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle, for defending the entrance of the bay (of Shoals), flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron your Lordship did me the honour to place under my command. Their high state of discipline is well known to you, and with the judgment of the captains, together with their valour and that of the officers and men of every description, it was absolutely irresistible.

Could any thing from my pen add to the characters of the captains, I would write it with pleasure, but that is impossible.

I have to regret the loss of Captain Westcott of the Majestic, who was killed early in the action; but the ship was continued to be so well fought by her first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert, that I have given him an order to command her till your Lordship's pleasure is known.

The ships of the enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismasted; and those two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain Hood most handsomely endeavoured to do it, but I had no ship in a condition to support the Zealous, and I was obliged to call her in.

The support and assistance I have received from Captain Berry cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck, but the service suffered no loss by that event. Captain Berry was fully equal to the important service then going on, and to him I must beg leave to refer you for every information relative to this victory. He will present you with the flag of the second in command, that of the commander in chief being burnt in the L'Orient.

Herewith I transmit you lists of the killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of ourselves and the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

To Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief, &c.
&c. &c. off Cadiz.

LINE OF BATTLE.

Culloden, T. Troubridge, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Theseus, R. W. Miller, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Alexander, Alex. J. Ball, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Vanguard, Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, Edward Berry, capt. 74 guns, 595 men.

EGY

Minotaur, Thomas Louis, capt. 74 guns, 640 men.
Leander, T. B. Thompson, capt. 50 guns, 343 men.
Swiftsure, B. Hallowell, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Audacious, Davidge Gould, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Defence, John Peyton, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Zealous, Samuel Hood, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Orion, Sir James Saumarez, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Goliath, Thomas Foley, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Majestic, Geo. B. Westcott, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
Bellerophon, Henry D. E. Darby, capt. 74 guns, 590 men.
La Mutine brig.
Vanguard, off the mouth of the Nile, Aug. 3, 1798. • HORATIO NELSON.

FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE.

Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Conquerant, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Spartiate, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
L'Aquilon, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Souverain Peuple, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Franklin, Blanquet, first contre amiral, 80 guns, 800 men.—Taken.
L'Orient, Brueys, Admiral and commander in chief, 120 guns, 1010 men.—Burnt.
Le Tonant, 80 guns, 800 men.—Taken.
L'Heureux, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Timoleon, 74 guns, 700 men.—Burnt.
Le Mercure, 74 guns, 700 men.—Taken.
Le Guillaume Tell, Villeneuve, second contre amiral, 80 guns, 800 men.—Escaped.
Le Genereux, 74 guns, 700 men.—Escaped.

FRIGATES.

La Diane, 48 guns, 300 men.—Escaped.
La Justice, 44 guns, 300 men.—Escaped.
L'Artemise, 36 guns, 250 men.—Burnt.
Le Serieuse, 36 guns, 250 men.—Dismasted and sunk.

Vanguard, off the Nile, Aug. 3, 1798.

A return of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in action with the French, at anchor, on the 1st of August, 1798, off the Mouth of the Nile.

Theseus. 5 Seamen killed; 1 officer, 24 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 35.

Alexander. 1 Officer, 13 seamen, killed; 5 officers, 48 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 72.

Vanguard. 3 Officers, 20 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 7 officers, 60 seamen, 8 marines, wounded. Total 105.

Minotaur. 2 Officers, 18 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 4 officers, 54 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 87.

Swiftsure. 7 Seamen killed; 1 officer, 19 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 29.

Audacious. 1 Seaman killed; 2 officers, 31 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 36.

Defence. 3 Seamen, 1 marine, killed; 9 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 15.

Zealous. 1 Seaman killed; 7 seamen wounded. Total 8.

Orion.

Orion. 1 Officer, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 18 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 42.

Goliath. 2 Officers, 12 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 4 officers 28 seamen, 9 marines, wounded. Total 62.

Majestic. 3 Officers, 33 seamen, 14 marines, killed; 3 officers, 124 seamen, 16 marines, wounded. Total 103.

Bellerophon. 4 Officers, 32 seamen, 13 marines, killed; 5 officers, 126 seamen, 17 marines, wounded. Total 197.

Leander. 14 Seamen wounded.

Total. 16 Officers, 156 seamen, 46 marines, killed; 37 officers, 562 seamen, 78 marines, wounded. Total 895.

Officers killed. Vanguard. Captain Taddy, marines; Mr. Thomas Seymour, Mr. John G. Taylor, midshipmen.

Alexander. Mr. John Collins, lieutenant.

Orion. Mr. Baird, captain's clerk.

Goliath. Mr. William Davies, master's mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midshipman.

Majestic. George B. Westcott, captain; Mr. Zebedee Ford, midshipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatswain.

Bellerophon. Mr. Robert Savage Daniel, Mr. P. W. Launder, Mr. George Joliffe, lieutenants; Mr. Thomas Ellison, master's mate.

Minotaur. Lieutenant J. S. Kirchner, master; Mr. Peter Walters, master's mate.

Officers wounded, Vanguard. Mr. N. Vassal, Mr. J. Ayle, lieutenants; Mr. J. Campbell, Admiral's secretary; Mr. M. Austin, boatswain; Mr. J. Weatherston, Mr. George Antrim, midshipmen.

Theseus. Lieutenant Hawkins.

Alexander. Alexander J. Ball, esq. captain; Captain J. Creswell, marines; Mr. W. Lawson, master; Mr. G. Bully, Mr. Luke Anderson, midshipmen.

Audacious. Mr. John Jeans, lieutenant; Mr. Christopher Font, gunner.

Orion. Sir James Saumarez, captain; Mr. Peter Sadler, boatswain; Mr. Phil. Richardson, Mr. Ch. Miell, Mr. Lanfely, midshipmen.

Goliath. Mr. William Wilkinson, lieutenant; Mr. Law. Graves, midshipman; Mr. P. Strachan, school-master; Mr. James Payne, midshipman.

Majestic. Mr. Charles Seward, Mr. Charles Boyle, midshipmen; Mr. Robert Overton, captain's clerk.

Bellerophon. H. D. Darby, esq. captain; Mr. Ed. Kirby, master; Captain John Hopkins, marines; Mr. Chapman, boatswain; Mr. Nicholas Bettson, midshipman.

Minotaur. Mr. Thomas Irwin, lieutenant; Lieutenant John Jewell, marines; Mr. Thomas Foxten, 2d master; Mr. Martin Wills, midshipman.

Swiftsure. Mr. William Smith, midshipman.

HORATIO NELSON.

Vanguard off the Nile, Aug. 11. 1798.

Sir, Herewith I send you a copy of my letter to the Earl of St. Vincent of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

HORATIO NELSON.

Vanguard off the Nile, Aug. 11, 1798.

My Lord, the Swiftsure brought in this morning La Fortune, French corvette of 18 guns, and 70 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Earl St. Vincent.

HORATIO NELSON.

The particulars of the above glorious event which have come to our knowledge, in addition to those stated by the gallant admiral, are, that the British fleet, on passing the French battery, proceeded immediately to break the enemy's line, which they accomplished, and by that means cut off seven ships, including the L'Orient, which after an obstinate resistance, struck their colours, previous to the remainder of the squadron being fairly attacked. These, from having witnessed the fate of the other division, made a resistance less spirited, and of course fell a more easy prey; but two of them, stationed at the extremity of the line, and a similar number of the frigates, availing themselves of the circumstance of the principal part of our fleet being in the commencement engaged with the first division, cut their cables, and effected their escape, the former to Malta, and the latter to Rhodes, where, as we have already mentioned, they were instantly seized by the Turks. The Culloden ran aground near one of the French batteries, shortly after the commencement of the action; but was soon after got off, with very little damage, and had the honour of sharing the glory of a part of the engagement. The Bellerophon was the ship immediately opposed to the L'Orient, which blew up in a few minutes, from the explosion of her own magazine. She had on board 1000 men when the accident happened, previous to which Admiral Brueys was shot in two. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is stated in some accounts at 5,000, and in others at only 2,000 men. On our side the loss was 218 killed, and 677 wounded. Sir Horatio Nelson's wound is reported to be near the eye; that of Sir James Saumarez is in the arm. Captain Westcott, who is numbered among the dead, was a very gallant officer, and fell bravely fighting at his post. The prisoners taken on board the enemy's ships, we understand, were landed at Alexandria.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Orion, dated Beguieres Road, Aug. 9.

Sir Horatio Nelson has sent an officer to India, with an account of the victory; Lieutenant Duval of the Zealous, is charged with his dispatches, and set off yesterday in a Turkish boat, which was to land him in Syria, on his way to Aleppo: a vessel detained the day before with dispatches and letters from Bonaparte's army at Grand Cairo, made the admiral's dispatches still more interesting to our settlements in India, as they all tended to represent the French army in the most disastrous situation, as well from the severities they had undergone in their march across the sandy deserts, as from the depredations of the Mamelukes and Arabs, and also from their being deprived of wine and spirits, without which the French troops found it next to impossible to resist the excessive heat, or endure fatigue. It appeared that Bonaparte meant to proceed to Suez,

Suez, and demand transports and craft to meet him on the Nile; but when he heard of the defeat of the French fleet, it threw him into despair, particularly as the squadron of Sir Horatio Nelson proposed to be kept up here would effectually cut off for some time all communication with Alexandria.

Letters from Babelmandel, state, that a sloop of war which the French were carrying overland from Alexandria towards the Red Sea, had been burnt by a party of Arabs, a short distance from Suez, and that 200 Republicans, who accompanied this extraordinary enterprise, had been put to the sword.

Constantinople, Sept. 1.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the victory off the Mouth of the Nile, the Grand Signior directed a superb diamond aigrette, (called a chelengk, or plume of triumph,) taken from one of the imperial turbans, to be sent to Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, together with a pelice of sable fur of the first quality.

He directed also a purse of 2000 sequins to be distributed among the British seamen wounded at the battle of the Nile.

These presents are to be conveyed to Sir Horatio Nelson in a Turkish frigate.

The following is a translation of the note delivered to Mr. Smith, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, upon the occasion:

It is but lately, that by a written communication it has been made known how much the Sublime Porte rejoiced at the first advice received of the English squadron in the White Sea, having defeated the French squadron of Alexandria in Egypt.

By recent accounts, comprehending a specific detail of the action, it appears now more positive that His Britannic Majesty's fleet has actually destroyed by that action the best ships the French had in their possession.

This joyful event, therefore, laying this empire under an obligation, and the service rendered by our much esteemed friend Admiral Nelson on this occasion, being of a nature to call for public acknowledgment; his Imperial Majesty the powerful, formidable, and most magnificent Grand Signior, has destined as a present in his Imperial name to the said Admiral, a diamond Aigrette (Chelengk) and a sable fur with broad sleeves; besides 2000 sequins to be distributed among the wounded of his crew. And as the English minister is constantly zealous to contribute, by his endeavours, to the increase of friendship between the two courts, it is hoped he will not fail to make known this circumstance to his court, and to solicit the permission of the powerful and most august King of England for the said Admiral to put on and wear the said aigrette and pelice.

September 8, 1798.

The value of the presents lately made to this brave and fortunate Admiral, are not generally known. A very intelligent friend has communicated to us the following particulars:—The pelice is of the finest black sable, and there is no doubt but that it is worth 7000l. The chelengk is given to common Janissaries who have distinguished themselves. It is in the form of a hand,

with five fingers of silver, and thin, like strong brown paper. Some have three fingers only. Janissaries have frequently several for different acts of bravery. To Pachas it is set with diamonds. The Sultaun wears one on the side of his imperial turban. It is equivalent to an order of knighthood, or *Order de Merite*. The admiral must wear it attached to the cockade of his hat. These testimonies of respect and esteem, therefore, presented by the Sultaun to our gallant countryman, amount at least to seventeen thousand pounds sterling.

Among the papers of which government are in possession, relative to the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt, are the journals of that officer and Admiral Brueys from the time of their sailing from Toulon, to their arrival at Alexandria, and a letter of the comptroller-general of the Eastern army in Egypt, and comptroller-general of finance, to a friend at Paris, giving an account of the engagement of the 1st of August, and the disagreeable situation in which he finds himself placed, of which the following is a copy:

Extract of a Letter from the Citizen J. P. Champy, to a member of the council of elders.

Alexandria, 15 Thermidore, (Aug. 2.)

We left Malta the 29th Prairial (June 17), and on the 12th Messidor (July 30) we were in sight of Egypt. That same evening Bonaparte landed, two leagues from this place, with 6000 men. At break of day he marched to attack this city, which he took, after a brisk fire of musquetry, which continued even in the streets. Kleber and Menou are cured of their wounds. After taking four days to arrange his plans, the army took the road to Rosetta, through the Desert, and arrived there without meeting with any resistance. They next proceeded along the banks of the Nile, accompanied by a flotilla of armed boats, and half way to Cairo it was attacked by a party of the Mamelucks, which they routed, taking eight pieces of cannon, tents, and baggage. Since that time we have had no news of them, and our uneasiness is the greater, as twenty-two days have elapsed since the departure of Bonaparte. No courier could pass, as the country is so much infested by the Arabs, who advance by the very gates of the city; they kill the stragglers belonging to the army, and those who venture into the country. Some of our young men, however, got off with being beaten, robbed, and sent back naked, after being submitted to the pleasures of the horde.

Yesterday at last a boat arrived from Rosetta, with a letter from General Menou, who commands there. It brings the intelligence to General Kleber, who remained here, that the Beys, entrenched near Cairo, were completely beaten; that a redoubt, mounted with thirty pieces of cannon, was carried at the point of the bayonet; that the Mamelucks were partly cut in pieces, partly drowned, and that the rest had fled into Syria, that the inhabitants of Cairo came out to meet the General, who entered that place on the 4th of the month (July 22). The powder manufactured at Alexandria costs only seventy-five centimes the pound, but is very bad.

P. S.

P. S. I waited the expected departure of a vessel for France, but, the English came in with our fleet and destroyed all means of communication. I entrust this letter to one of the victims of this disastrous event. He promised to put it into the post-office, the first place where the English ship should land."

Rosetta, in Egypt, 17th Thermidor, 6th year of the French Republic, or 3d of August, 1798.

We have just been witnesses, my dear friend, to a naval combat, the most bloody and unfortunate that for many ages has taken place; and yet we know not all the circumstances; but those which we are already acquainted with are frightful in the extreme.

The French squadron, consisting of thirteen sail of the line, one of which was a three-decker, of 120 guns, and three others of 80, were anchored in line of battle in the bay of Aboukir, or Cunope, the only one on all the coast of Egypt. For these eight days past, several ships and frigates belonging to the English have at different times been in sight, reconnoitering the position of our fleet, so that we have been in momentary expectation of being attacked. In a direct line from Aboukir to Rosetta, the distance is about four leagues and a half; from the height to the latter place our fleet is perfectly seen and distinguished. The 14th of this month, at half past five o'clock in the evening, we heard the firing of cannon; this was the commencement of the battle. We immediately got upon the terraces, on the tops of the highest houses, and on the little eminences, from whence we plainly perceived the English ships of the line; the others we could not see. The cannonade was very heavy until about a quarter after nine o'clock, when, favoured by the night, we perceived an immense light, which announced to us that some ship was on fire. At this time the thunder of cannon was heard with redoubled fury, and at ten o'clock the ship on fire blew up with the most dreadful explosion, which was heard at Rosetta in the same manner as the explosion of the Grenelle at Paris. When this accident happened, the most profound silence took place for the space of about ten minutes; from the moment of the explosion until our hearing it, might take up about two minutes. The firing commenced again, and continued till about three o'clock in the morning: it ceased almost entirely until five, when it commenced again with as much vivacity as ever.

I placed myself on a tower, about cannon-shot from Rosetta, and which is called Aboul Mandour; from whence I perceived a ship on fire, and in about half an hour she blew up similar to the other last night. The other ships moved to a great distance from the shore, and the fire on board her apparently diminished, by which we presume it was entirely extinguished. During this time the cannonading redoubled. A large ship entirely dismasted was on shore on the coast; we perceived others among the fleet in a similar manner dismasted; but the two squadrons so mingled among each other, that it was impossible to distinguish French from English, nor on whose side the advantage was. The firing continued with unabating fury until about two o'clock mid-way on the 15th, and at this hour we

perceived two sail of the line and two frigates under a press of sail on the wind, standing to the eastward. We perceived that the whole four were under French colours. No other vessel made any other movement, and the firing ceased entirely. Towards six o'clock in the evening I returned to the Tower of Aboul Mandour, to reconnoitre the position of the fleets. It was the same as at two o'clock. The four ships under weigh were abreast of the mouth of the Nile. We knew not what to think or conjecture. Twenty-four hours passed without having any person to give any details, and in our situation it was impossible to procure any by land on account of the Arabs, who were assembled between Rosetta and Aboukir. There was nothing to be learnt by sea, on account of the difficulty of getting out of the opening or branch of the Nile. You may judge of our impatience and perplexity. Nothing could be augured from this silence; however, we were obliged to pass the whole of the night of the 15th in this incertitude, and at last, on the morning of the 16th, a boat which left Alexandria in the night, gave us some details, though little tending to our comfort. They told us, that the officers of the French fleet, who saved themselves in a boat, arrived at Alexandria, had reported, that, in the commencement of the battle, Admiral Bruëys had received three severe wounds, the first on the head, the second in the body, that notwithstanding, he persisted in keeping his station on the arm-chest, and that a third took him in the body, and cut him in two; at the same moment shot took off the captain of the ship, *Casa Bianca*; that at this moment they perceived the ship to be on fire in such a manner as not to be able to extinguish it, and at last that the ship had blown up about ten o'clock at night: they added, that our fleet was totally destroyed and lost, with exception of four ships escaped. I returned to the town, where I found things absolutely in the same situation as yesterday. They continued so last night and this morning.

For these two days these ships have been perfectly inactive, and seemingly destroyed. This morning news had arrived to us from Alexandria, which confirms our losses. Rear-Admiral De Crest is killed; also Vice-Admiral Blanquet Dufhaila. Five ships have struck their colours. The *Tonnant* was the last ship in action; Dupetit, who commanded her, had his two legs carried off by a cannon shot. The ships escaped are, the *Guillaume Tell*, and the frigates *Diane* and *Justice*. They say it was the *Artemize* that blew up the morning before yesterday. Many things relative to this battle are yet to learn. They say that the English Admiral has sent a flag of truce to Alexandria, demanding that they should receive and take care of the wounded, which amount to 1500. They will send us all our prisoners. As yet I am ignorant of what has been decided on.

I have had, since my arrival here, my portrait in profile, taken by an able artist, Citizen Benay; it is said to be very like, but we have so many English around us that for fear of its falling into their hands, or going to the bottom of the sea, I dare not send it. I could wish to be the bearer of it myself; be assured, that as soon

I can obtain that permission, which I shall not cease to solicit, I shall take my departure—there is no fortune shall retain me—I shall be contented to arrive with you naked as my hand.

Extract from several Letters respecting the Engagement near Alexandria.

Toulon, Sept. 13.—From a letter dated on board the Guillaume Tell, August 28.

Egypt, like Malta, attempted to resist our phalanxes, but its resistance was equally vain. The famous cavalry or the Mamalukes have dared to attack our brave foldiers: but they have been either cut in pieces, in two engagements, or drowned in the Nile. It is said that General Kleber and Menou are wounded. We are in possession of Alexandria, Cairo, Rosetta, &c. and the municipal organization of these cities is already commenced. Along with the successes, however, I must give an account of our losses.

The English attacked us in the road of Beguieres, on the 1st of August, at six in the evening; and of thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, which composed our force, eleven ships and two frigates remained on the scene of action. But had it not been for the blowing up of the Orient, our bravery compensating our deficiency in numbers and tactics would have been sufficient to sink the English along with ourselves, in one common overthrow. The enemy have only six ships remaining in a serviceable condition. I assure you that never has there been a more dreadful combat. We were within less than pistol shot of each other.

Our fleet consisted of thirteen ships, which were moored in a line, at the distance of two thirds of a cable from each other in the roads of Beguieres.

We had no conception that we should be attacked on the land side, considering the small space between us and the banks along the shore; but the English shot along in this direction in so masterly a manner, that only their first ship touched the ground; and the rest passed in two lines on the starboard and larboard sides of our headmost vessels. Our line was thus between the two fires from the van to L'Orient, which was in the centre.

Admiral Brueys, after being first wounded in the leg, was cut in two with a shot. The L'Orient took fire; it was impossible to extinguish it, and at length she blew up and threw our squadron into disorder.

The fear, which was still in a condition to fight, were not brought to action until morning. There were then six of the enemy's ships with their masts still standing, and five of the French in the same state, viz. the Mercure, L'Henreux, Le Genereux, Le Timoleon, and Le Tonnant, besides the frigates La Justice and La Diane. But L'Heureux and Le Mercure soon after lowered their colours; and the English recommenced their fire on the others. The two ships, Le Genereux and Le Guillaume Tell, made sail for Candia, where the Genereux remains. The others have reached Malta.

Another letter from on board Le Justice, dated August 28:

The English attacked us on the evening of the 1st

instant with a superior force, and with inexpressible fury. More than one half of our line was placed between two fires; and the rear did not get into action until the van was disabled.

The superb ship the L'Orient took fire at ten o'clock. She was attacked so closely, that it was the wadding of the English ships which set her on fire; and the sailor's fought each other with their rammers. It was impossible to extinguish the flames. It was a terrible but melancholy spectacle to see this vessel fighting to the last extremity, though with the certain prospect of destruction. About midnight she blew up. Our vessels were thrown into disorder; every one cut their cables, to avoid the wreck.

On the following day the two fleets presented the most disastrous spectacle; many of the vessels being dismasted, and having their sides driven in.

Brueys, Casa Bianca, Petit Thomas, Peyret, Dumanour, and Sandlet, are killed, as are also, it is said, the ordonateur and commissary of the fleet.

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the Pacha of Cairo.

Alexandria, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 14.

The intention of the French Republic in taking possession of Egypt has been to expel the Mamalukes, who were at once rebels against the Porte, and avowed enemies of the French government. At this moment that she finds herself mistress of it, in consequence of the signal victory attained by her army, her design is to secure to the Pacha of the Grand Signior, his revenues, and his existence. I intreat you, therefore, to assure the Porte that it shall experience no loss, and that I shall take care it shall receive the same tribute which was previously paid to it.

(Signed) e

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a Letter from General Dupuis, Commandant at Cairo and the adjoining Districts, dated the 2d Fructidor, to Citizen Deville, Merchant at Toulouse.

We are forming colonies and establishments of all kinds; every thing seems to prosper, and fortune does not incline to forsake our hero, who also shews himself our friend. We are here celebrating with enthusiastic devotion the festival of Mahomet. The country we now inhabit will soon become a country of incalculable wealth, and before its inhabitants can recover from their astonishment and fears, all our new colonists will have had full time to settle their affairs. We are replacing villains, who strip the inhabitants to their very shirts. The suavity of our manners seems new and extraordinary to the inhabitants, though we are obliged to restrain them under a hard and severe regimen. Bonaparte continues always the same. He would not indulge himself in a moment's sleep till he had driven out the two reigning boys: one, Ibrahim, into the deserts of Syria; the other Murat Bey, above the cataracts of the Nile. In about three days we intend celebrating the festival of Mahomet. You will not easily believe it; but I assure you that we are actuated with as fervent a zeal as the most fanatic grim. The English have sent us back all our prisoners and wounded; they have only

detained about one hundred officers, whose loss we do not regret. Captain Perree commands the French flotilla upon the Nile, and remains, as I do, at Cairo. But my dear friend, if you could but see our soldiers! They have each a large ass that gallops like a racer; they are as happy as they could wish; and in the action in which my brigade was engaged, they gained 300,000 livres. Gold is quite common, and an hundred guineas is but a trifle among volunteers. We have, moreover, three pounds of excellent wheat for one sol (a halfpenny English).

Admiralty office, November 23, 1793. Letters, of which the following are extracts, and copies, have been received at this office.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's Ship Zealous, to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. dated off Alexandria, Sep. 19, 1798.

I should have dispatched the Emerald to you on the 2d instant, agreeably to your orders, but knowing the French had possession of Damietta, also having information they had some vessels likely to sail from thence, I directed Captain Hope, in the Alcmena, to proceed off the place with the Fortune Polacre, and endeavour to destroy any vessels he might fall in with, that were belonging to, or assisting the enemy.

On the 2d instant, his Majesty's ship Sea Horse and Emerald chased in shore, where she anchored near the town of the Arabs, the French gun boat (aviso) L'Ane-mone, commanded by Ensigne de Vaisseau Garbon, of four guns and sixty-two men, having on board General Camin and Citoyen Valette, aid-de-camp to General Bonaparte, with dispatches from Toulon, which place they left the 27th of July, and Malta the 26th of August. On the approach of the boats of our ship she fired on them, cut her cable, and ran in-shore into the breakers. General Camin and aid-de-camp Valette, having landed with the dispatches, and the whole of the crew, were immediately attacked by the Arabs. The two former and some others making resistance, were killed, and all the rest stripped of their clothes. Her commander and a few of the men, about seven, made their escape naked to the beach, where our boats had by this time arrived, and begged on their knees to be saved. I am happy in saying the humanity of our people extended so far as to swim on shore with lines and small casks to save them, which they fortunately effected. Amongst these was particularly distinguished a young gentleman, midshipman of the Emerald, who brought off the commander, Garbon, at the hazard of his own life, through the surf.

Alcmena, off Damietta, Sept. 21, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour of informing you that I arrived yesterday off Damietta, and pursuant to your orders, cut out all the vessels that were anchored in that road, being eight in number, loaded with wine and other necessaries for the French army.

I am, &c.

GEO. HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, Esq. Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Zealous, &c. &c.

VOL. I.

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Cairo,

Oct. 17, 1798.

Citizen Directors,
I transmit you the detail of several battles which have taken place at different periods and in different places against the Mamalukes, various tribes of Arabs, and some revolted villages.

BATTLE OF REMERIE.

General of brigade Fugiekes, with a battalion of the demi-brigade, arrived at Menouf, in the Delta, on the 28th Thermidor (15th August), in his way to Me-halleel Kebir, capital of Garbia. The village of Remerie refused to allow him to pass; after an hour's engagement he repulsed the enemy into the village, inverted their position, which he forced, killed 200, and carried the village. He lost three men killed, and a few wounded. Citizen Chenet, sub-lieutenant, particularly distinguished himself.

BATTLE OF GEMERLE.

On the 1st complementary day (September 17) General Duguya sent General Damas, with a battalion of the 75th, to take a survey of the canal of Archmond, and to reduce the villages which should refuse obedience. When he reached the village of Gemerle a body of Arabs, with the inhabitants, attacked our troops. The proper arrangements were immediately made, and the enemy repulsed. The chief of battalion, Cazales, particularly distinguished himself.

BATTLE OF MIT-KAMAR.

The Arabs of Dorne occupied the village of Doube. Surrounded by the inundation, they thought themselves impregnable. The generals of brigade, Murat and Lanus, received orders to march thither, and arrived the 28th of September. The Arabs were dispersed after a slight fire of musquetry. Our troops pursued them for five leagues up to their middle in water. Their cattle, camels, and property, fell into our hands. More than 200 of these wretches were killed or drowned. Citizen Nider Wood, adjutant to the Etat Major, distinguished himself on this occasion.

The Arabs are in Egypt what the Babets are in the country of Nice, with this great difference, that instead of living in the mountains, they are always on horse-back, and live in the midst of the desert. They pillage indiscriminately the Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead; exposed for whole days in the burning sands to the heat of the sun, without a drop of water to drink. They are destitute of pity and of good faith. They present the most hideous picture of savage men which can be conceived.

General Desaix left Cairo on the 25th of August, for Upper Egypt, with a flotilla of two demi-galleys and six avisos. He went up the Nile, and arrived at Bese-neuf on the 1st of October. He disembarked, and by a forced march proceeded to Behneyze, on Joseph's canal. Mourad Bey evacuated the place on his approach. General Desaix took fourteen barks laden with baggage, tents, and four pieces of cannon.